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# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

Vol. 7, No. 2 · March 1971

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FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

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## ABSTRACTS

32301 \$03  
AUTHORS: NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF INSTITUTIONS, DIV. OF CORRECTION AND PAROLE, BUR. OF PAROLE.  
TITLE: ANNUAL ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS REPORT.  
SOURCE: TRENTON, N. JERSEY, BUREAU OF PAROLE, 1969. 11 P.

THE BUREAU OF PAROLE FOR THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY HAS ISSUED A REPORT ON ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS FROM JULY 1, 1967 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1968. DURING THIS TIME THE BUREAU WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUPERVISION OF 8,988 PAROLEES. THIRTY ONE PERCENT OF THESE PAROLEES WERE ARRESTED FOR NEW OFFENSES AND TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS. THE NUMBER OF PERSONS SUPERVISED DURING THE YEAR INCREASED 2.5% AND THE RATE OF KNOWN ARRESTS INCREASED 21%. SIXTY ONE PERCENT OF THE ARRESTED INVOLVED INDIVIDUALS 20 YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER, AND 72% OF THE ARRESTS TOOK PLACE WITHIN THE FIRST YEAR FOLLOWING RELEASE ON PAROLE.

32302 \$03  
AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: CORRECTION IN HAWAII: A SURVEY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN HAWAII.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NAT. COUNCIL CRIME DELINQUENCY, 1969. 264 P.

IN A STUDY OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS IN THE STATE OF HAWAII CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY (NCCD), ALL AREAS OF THE STATE'S CORRECTIONAL OPERATIONS WERE EXAMINED. INCLUDED WERE THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION AND ITS FACILITIES AND SERVICES, THE JAILS, JUVENILE DETENTION HALLS, ADULT PROBATION DIVISIONS, FAMILY COURT PROBATION SERVICES, BOARD OF PAROLES AND PARDONS, USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES, AND THE STATISTICAL DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM OF THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT. IN ADDITION, THE NCCD CONDUCTED AN ANALYSIS OF HAWAII'S CRIMINAL LAW. THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO ASSIST THE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES OF STATE GOVERNMENT IN DEVELOPING THE BEST POSSIBLE SYSTEM OF CORRECTION FOR HAWAII IN ACCORD WITH EXISTING RESOURCES AND PROJECTED NEEDS AND TRENDS. THE NCCD EMPLOYED A VARIETY OF TECHNIQUES TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE THE DATA ESSENTIAL TO THE COMPILATION OF THIS REPORT. QUESTIONNAIRES, PERSONAL INTERVIEWS AND CONFERENCES WERE EXTENSIVELY USED IN DATA COLLECTION. THE NCCD SURVEY STAFF REVIEWED A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF CASE RECORDS AND MADE PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS, USING A RESEARCH SCHEDULE DESIGNED TO REFLECT THE RECORDED QUALITY OF SERVICES. THE STUDY WAS PROBLEM FOCUSED AND WAS INTENDED TO LOCATE WEAKNESSES IN EXISTING SERVICES. ONE OF THE MAJOR DEFICIENCIES FOUND WAS THE LACK OF A CENTRAL AUTHORITY TO ADMINISTER ALL OF ITS FUNCTIONS OF THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. OTHER WEAKNESSES INCLUDE LOW SALARIES, AND AN INSUFFICIENT STAFF TO MEET NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR CURRENT WORKLOADS, TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY CASEWORK AND SUPERVISORY FUNCTIONS, AND TO INSURE QUALITY OF SERVICES. IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE STATE ESTABLISH, AT THE CORRECTIONS DIVISION LEVEL, A STATEWIDE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS RESPONSIBLE FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE WHOLE CONTINUUM OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, FROM THE ARREST OF OFFENDERS TO THEIR FINAL DISCHARGE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32303 \$03  
AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: FUTURE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM.  
SOURCE: IN: NAT. COUNCIL CRIME DELINQUENCY, CORRECTION IN HAWAII.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK NAT. COUNCIL ON CRIME DELINQUENCY, 1969. 264 P.  
(P. 1-56).

A SURVEY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN HAWAII WAS CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AT THE REQUEST OF THE STATE OF HAWAII. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PAPER IS TO REFLECT A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PRESENT NEEDS AND TO DETERMINE PHILOSOPHICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, MANPOWER, PROGRAM AND FACILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FUTURE. SURVEY RESULTS INDICATE THAT HAWAII CAN DEVELOP ONE OF THE MOST PROGRESSIVE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS IN THE COUNTRY, IF IT COORDINATES ITS WORKING

FORCES IN ACCEPTANCE OF A COMMON PHILOSOPHY, IF MANPOWER NEEDS ARE MET, AND IF MODERN CONCEPTS OF CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT ARE USED IN DEALING WITH OFFENDERS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32304 \$03  
AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: THE FAMILY COURT AND PROBATION SERVICES.  
SOURCE: IN: NAT. COUNCIL CRIME DELINQUENCY, CORRECTION IN HAWAII.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK CITY, NAT. COUNCIL CRIME DELINQUENCY, 1969. 264 P. (P. 1-37).

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY CONDUCTED A SURVEY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN HAWAII AT THE REQUEST OF THE STATE. IN HAWAII, THE FAMILY COURT IS A DIVISION OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, WHICH IS THE COURT OF THE HIGHEST GENERAL TRIAL JURISDICTION. THE FAMILY COURT ACT PUT INTO EFFECT IN JULY, 1966, RELEGATED JUVENILE COURT AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS MATTERS TO THE FAMILY COURT, AND, AS A RESULT, HAWAII HAS ONE OF THE MOST PROGRESSIVE AND ADVANCE FAMILY COURT ACTS IN THE U.S. HAWAII HAS PLACED ITS MAJOR FORCE IN THE DIRECTION OF PROVIDING CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT IN THE COMMUNITY. THESE EFFORTS HAVE PROVIDED HAWAII'S JUVENILE OFFENDERS OPPORTUNITIES FOR TREATMENT THAT ARE NOT USUALLY AVAILABLE. ALTHOUGH THIS PAPER DEALS WITH BOTH STRENGTHS AND GAPS IN THE FAMILY COURT AND JUVENILE PROBATION SERVICES, IT SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED THAT THE GREATEST SHORTCOMING IN FAMILY COURT PROBATION SERVICES IS THE LACK OF SUFFICIENT NUMBERS OF TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED PROBATION COUNSELORS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32305 \$03  
AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOLS.  
SOURCE: IN: NAT. COUNCIL CRIME DELINQUENCY, CORRECTION IN HAWAII.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NAT. COUNCIL CRIME DELINQUENCY, 1969. 264 P. (P. 1-41).

THE STATE OF HAWAII REQUESTED THAT THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY (NCCD) CONDUCT A SURVEY ON CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN THAT STATE. IN THIS PAPER, THE NCCD EXAMINES THE JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOLS. THE DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS OF HAWAII, AS SEEN IN THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION AND AFTERCARE PROGRAM, IS A HIGHLY PROGRESSIVE SYSTEM. THE HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY HAS INSTITUTED CONTEMPORARY MEASURES FROM A RICH VARIETY OF SOURCES, AND ITS INNOVATIVENESS AND FLEXIBILITY ARE EXEMPLARY. THE RESULTS OF THIS SURVEY INDICATE THAT THE STRONGEST ASSETS OF THE PROGRAM IN THE JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOL FIELD ARE VARIATION AND RECEPTEIVENESS TO CHANGE. THE RESULTS FURTHER INDICATE THAT THE WEAKEST PARTS OF THE PROGRAM ARE FUNCTIONS OF ORGANIZATION: LACK OF INTEGRATION WITHIN THE PROGRAM AND LACK OF AN OPERATING MASTER PLAN. ALTHOUGH THIS PORTION OF THE SURVEY DEALS WITH SEVERAL AREAS OF DEFICIENCY AND STRENGTH WITHIN THE PROGRAM, IT SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED THAT THE OVERRIDING FACTORS RELY ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT AN INTEGRATED PROGRAM DIRECTED BY A MASTER PLAN OF CONSISTENT PHILOSOPHY AND GOALS IS PARAMOUNT IN AN EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32306 \$03  
AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: CRIMINAL COURTS AND PROBATION.  
SOURCE: IN: NAT. COUNCIL CRIME DELINQUENCY, CORRECTION IN HAWAII.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NAT. COUNCIL CRIME DELINQUENCY, 1969. 264 P. (P. 1-41).

THE STATE OF HAWAII REQUESTED THAT THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY EXAMINE AND SURVEY THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES OF THE STATE. IN THIS CHAPTER, THE CRIMINAL COURTS AND PROBATION SERVICES ARE EXAMINED AND DESCRIBED ACCORDING TO THE ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATION, AND STATE LAW PROVISIONS. HAWAII'S GREATEST HOPE FOR DEALING EFFECTIVELY WITH THE OFFENDER IS THROUGH A SOUND PROBATION PROGRAM; HOWEVER, THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY INDICATE THAT A SEVERE

SHORTAGE OF STAFF HAS CURBED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM.

32307 \$03  
AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.  
SOURCE: IN: NAT. COUNCIL CRIME DELINQUENCY, CORRECTION IN HAWAII.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NAT. COUNCIL CRIME DELINQUENCY, 1969. 264 P. (P. 1-29).

THE STATE OF HAWAII REQUESTED THAT THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY CONDUCT A SURVEY OF THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES OF THE STATE. IN THIS CHAPTER THE ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ARE DESCRIBED AND EXAMINED HOPING TO ASSIST HAWAII IN SELECTING A SITE AND PROGRAM FOR A FUTURE ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. THE PRESENT OAHU PRISON SYSTEM WAS STUDIED ONLY TO THE DEGREE NECESSARY TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO PRESENT AN OVERVIEW AND POINT OUT THE MORE SERIOUS PROBLEMS. THIS CHAPTER MAINLY EXAMINES OAHU PRISON, ITS ADMINISTRATION, ORGANIZATION, PERSONNEL, AND DESCRIBES THE PRISON POPULATION. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE PERTAINING TO THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

32308 \$03  
AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: ADULT PAROLE SERVICES.  
SOURCE: IN: NAT. COUNCIL CRIME DELINQUENCY, CORRECTION IN HAWAII.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NAT. COUNCIL CRIME DELINQUENCY, 1969. 264 P. (P. 1-51).

THE STATE OF HAWAII REQUESTED THAT THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY CONDUCT A SURVEY OF THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN THE STATE. IN THIS CHAPTER, THE ADULT PAROLE SERVICES ARE EXAMINED IN RELATION TO HAWAII'S PAROLE BOARD FUNCTIONING, ACTIVITIES OF THE FIELD SERVICES UNIT AND USE OF PAROLE. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE BASED ON ACCEPTED PRACTICES IN THE "STANDARD PROBATION AND PAROLE ACT".

32309 \$03  
AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: JUVENILE AFTER CARE SERVICES.  
SOURCE: IN: NAT. COUNCIL CRIME DELINQUENCY, CORRECTION IN HAWAII.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK CITY, NAT. COUNCIL CRIME DELINQUENCY, 1969. 264 P. (P. 1-9).

THE STATE OF HAWAII REQUESTED THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY TO CONDUCT A SURVEY OF THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES OF THE STATE. IN THIS CHAPTER, THE JUVENILE AFTERCARE SERVICES ARE EXAMINED AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THESE SERVICES AS THEY NEED REVISION AND BETTERMENT. THE AFTERCARE OR PAROLE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN HAWAII IS DELEGATED TO THE JUVENILE PAROLE BRANCH. THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE JUVENILE PAROLE BRANCH REPORTS DIRECTLY TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS. ALTHOUGH THE AFTERCARE WORKER SHOULD BE FUNCTIONALLY INTEGRATED WITH THE INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT PROGRAM, THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION BYPASSES THE HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ADMINISTRATION. ALTHOUGH A MOST FEASIBLE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE WOULD NOT REQUIRE THE ADMINISTRATOR OF AFTERCARE TO REPORT DIRECTLY TO THE JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR, THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE SHOULD MAKE PROVISIONS FOR THE COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF THE TWO CORRECTIONAL FUNCTIONS. AT THE PRESENT, THE MOST SERIOUS GAP THAT HAS RESULTED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE FRAGMENTATION IS THAT AFTERCARE WORKERS ARE NOT WHOLLY INTEGRATED IN THE AFTERCARE TREATMENT PROGRAM IN MAKING DEFINITE PLANS FOR THE CHILD AFTER RELEASE FROM THE INSTITUTION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32310 \$03  
AUTHORS: RHODE ISLAND DEPT. OF SOCIAL WELFARE, BUR. OF PROBATION AND PAROLE.  
TITLE: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF PROBATION AND PAROLE FOR

THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1969.  
SOURCEID: PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, BUR. OF PROBATION AND PAROLE,  
1969. 31 P.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RHODE ISLAND BUREAU OF PROBATION AND PAROLE PRESENTS A STATEMENT OF ITS GOALS, ITS ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ITS NEEDS. STATISTICAL DATA, BY COUNTY, IS INCLUDED.

32311 \$03  
AUTHORS: BELSON, WILLIAM; HOOD, ROGER.  
TITLE: THE RESEARCH POTENTIAL OF THE CASE RECORDS OF APPROVED SCHOOL BOYS. PART I AIMS, METHODS, FINDINGS.  
SOURCEID: LONDON, LONDON SCH. ECON. POL. SCI., SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, 1969. 109 P.

INVESTIGATION WAS MADE INTO THE RESEARCH POTENTIAL OF GENERAL SOCIAL BACKGROUND MATERIAL AVAILABLE FROM THE CASE PAPERS AT STAMFORD HOUSE OF BOYS WHO HAD BEEN CLASSIFIED THERE AND SENT ON TO APPROVED SCHOOLS. A DETAILED CONTENT ANALYSIS WAS MADE OF EVERY TENTH FILE, FOR A TOTAL OF 30, WHICH PROVIDED THE FRAMEWORK AGAINST WHICH ALL 314 FILES WERE THEN ANALYZED. THE AIMS OF THE STUDY WERE TO DETERMINE WHAT KINDS OF INFORMATION WERE AVAILABLE IN THE RECORDS AND TO ASCERTAIN THE COMPLETENESS OF SUCH INFORMATION. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE CASE RECORDS STUDIED WERE INCOMPLETE AND WOULD NOT MAKE A SATISFACTORY SUBSTITUTE FOR DATA COLLECTED BY THE RESEARCH WORKER. CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS TO RECORD KEEPING ARE SUGGESTED TO ENHANCE THEIR VALUE FOR RECORD PURPOSES AS WELL AS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES.

32312 \$03  
AUTHORS: BELSON, WILLIAM; HOOD, ROGER.  
TITLE: BACKGROUND TO THE ENQUIRY.  
SOURCE: IN: BELSON, W., RESEARCH POTENTIAL CASE RECORDS OF APPROVED SCHOOL BOYS.  
SOURCEID: LONDON, LONDON SCHOOL, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, 1969. 109 P. (P. 2-8).

RELEVANT LITERATURE IS REVIEWED IN THIS STUDY OF THE RESEARCH POTENTIAL OF CASE RECORDS IN THE STUDY OF CRIME. THERE IS MUCH UNEASINESS AMONG RESEARCHERS ABOUT THE COMPLETENESS AND USABILITY OF DATA AVAILABLE FROM EXISTING RECORDS. THOROUGH ANALYSIS IS NEEDED OF THE MAIN SOURCES OF DOCUMENTED EVIDENCE SO THAT THE RESEARCH WORKER MAY KNOW WHAT KIND OF MATERIAL IS AVAILABLE IN THE FILES, ITS ACCURACY AND VALUE FOR PREDICTION.

32313 \$03  
AUTHORS: BELSON, WILLIAM; HOOD, ROGER.  
TITLE: METHODS OF THE ENQUIRY.  
SOURCE: IN: BELSON, W., RESEARCH POTENTIAL CASE RECORDS OF APPROVED SCHOOL BOYS.  
SOURCEID: LONDON, LONDON SCHOOL, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, 1969. 109 P. (P. 13-43).

A SUMMARY OF METHODS USED IN THIS STUDY OF THE RESEARCH POTENTIAL OF CASE RECORDS AS A SOURCE OF DATA IN CRIME RESEARCH IS PRESENTED. DETAILED CONTENT ANALYSIS OF EVERY TENTH CASE RECORD (TOTALLING 30) WAS USED TO DEVELOP A CODING FRAME WHICH WAS USED TO ANALYZE THE 314 FILES AVAILABLE AT STAMFORD HOUSE REMAND HOME AND CLASSIFYING CENTER, WHICH HAD CLASSIFIED THE BOYS AND SENT THEM TO APPROVED SCHOOLS IN 1961. THE RATIONALE BEHIND THE CHOICE OF CERTAIN INFORMATION, AND THE REJECTION OF OTHER DATA IS DISCUSSED, AS ARE THE USE OF THE CODING FRAME AND INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONNEL IN THE STUDY.

32314 \$03  
AUTHORS: BELSON, WILLIAM; HOOD, ROGER.  
TITLE: FINDINGS.  
SOURCE: IN: BELSON, W., RESEARCH POTENTIAL CASE RECORDS OF APPROVED SCHOOL BOYS.  
SOURCEID: LONDON, LONDON SCHOOL, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, 1969. 109 P. (P. 46-65). 116

THE FINDINGS OF A STUDY OF THE RESEARCH POTENTIAL OF CASE RECORDS AS DATA FOR CRIME RESEARCH ARE PRESENTED. THE DIFFERENT RECORDS FOUND IN THE FILES, THE OVERALL COMPLETENESS OF THE FILES, THOSE ITEMS OF INFORMATION WHICH WERE MORE COMPLETE, AND SOME SPECIAL ANALYSES OF THE DATA ARE DISCUSSED. BACKGROUND DATA ONLY IS CONSIDERED, AND RECORDS MADE ON THE BASIS OF TESTS, QUESTIONING AND OBSERVATIONS AT STAMFORD HOUSE HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED.

32315 \$03  
AUTHORS: BELSON, WILLIAM; HOOD, ROGER.  
TITLE: FINDINGS III: A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE MORE COMPLETE CLASSES OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOUND IN THE FILES.  
SOURCE: IN: BELSON, W., RESEARCH POTENTIAL CASE RECORDS OF APPROVED SCHOOL BOYS.  
SOURCEID: LONDON, LONDON SCHOOL, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, 1969. 109 P. (P. 67-82).

IN A STUDY OF THE RESEARCH POTENTIAL OF CASE RECORDS AS DATA FOR CRIME RESEARCH, A DETAILED ANALYSIS IS REPORTED OF THE MORE COMPLETE CLASSES OF FILE INFORMATION. AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO IDENTIFY THOSE PARTICULAR SUBHEADINGS AND 'QUITE SPECIFIC' ITEMS WITH COMPLETENESS RATIOS OF 50 PERCENT OR MORE. THE SEARCH WAS LIMITED TO THOSE TOPIC HEADINGS WHICH MET THE CRITERION OF COMPLETENESS RATIOS OF 50 PERCENT OR OVER.

32316 \$03  
AUTHORS: BELSON, WILLIAM; HOOD, ROGER.  
TITLE: FINDINGS IV: THE COMPLETENESS OF THE AVAILABLE INFORMATION ABOUT CRIME BY THE BOY AND HIS FAMILY.  
SOURCE: IN: BELSON, W., RESEARCH POTENTIAL CASE RECORDS OF APPROVED SCHOOL BOYS.  
SOURCEID: LONDON, LONDON SCHOOL, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, 1969. 109 P. (P. 84-88).

IN THE STUDY OF THE POTENTIAL OF CASE RECORDS AS A SOURCE OF DATA FOR CRIME RESEARCH, THE COMPLETENESS OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION ABOUT CRIME BY THE BOY AND HIS FAMILY IS ANALYZED. THE EVIDENCE IS CONSIDERABLE ABOUT THE INCOMPLETENESS OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRIMINOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF BOYS; ONLY TWO ITEMS HAVING MET THE CRITERION OF 50 PERCENT LEVEL OF COMPLETENESS. THE LEVEL OF COMPLETENESS WAS 55 PERCENT FOR THE QUESTION OF WHETHER ANY OF THE BOYS' SIBLINGS HAD EVER BEEN CONVICTED, AND 84 PERCENT ON WHETHER HE HAD BEEN ON PROBATION IN THE PAST.

32317 \$03  
AUTHORS: BELSON, WILLIAM; HOOD, ROGER.  
TITLE: FINDINGS V: SOME SPECIAL ANALYSES.  
SOURCE: IN: BELSON, W., RESEARCH POTENTIAL CASE RECORDS OF APPROVED SCHOOL BOYS.  
SOURCEID: LONDON, LONDON SCHOOL, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, 1969. 109 P. (P. 90-109).

SOME SPECIAL ANALYSES ARE PRESENTED IN THE STUDY OF THE RESEARCH POTENTIAL OF CRIME DATA OBTAINED FROM CASE RECORDS. UNDER CONSIDERATION ARE (A) COMBINING CERTAIN ITEMS OF INFORMATION, (B) INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN THE CLASSIFICATION REPORT, (C) INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN THE MORE RECENTLY DATED DOCUMENTS, (D) AMBIGUOUS INFORMATION, AND (E) CONTRADICTORY INFORMATION.

32318 \$03  
AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: CONCERN FOR CHILDREN: A COMMUNITY RESPONSE; A SURVEY OF COURT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES TO CHILDREN IN GALVESTON COUNTY TEXAS.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1969. 73 P.

THE FINDINGS OF A SURVEY OF ALL AGENCIES THAT DEAL WITH THE JUVENILE OFFENDER IN GALVESTON COUNTY, TEXAS ARE REPORTED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS TAILORED TO THE MINIMUM NEEDS OF THE COUNTY ARE MADE. JUDGES, POLICE OFFICIALS, SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, PROBATION DEPARTMENT STAFF, COUNTY CHILD WELFARE WORKERS, DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S STAFF, AND GALVESTON'S CORPORATION COURT PROSECUTOR WERE INTERVIEWED. POLICE, PROBATION AND COURT RECORDS WERE REVIEWED. ADMINISTRATORS OF PRIVATE SOCIAL AGENCIES WERE CONSULTED AS WAS THE MEDICAL BRANCH DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

32319 \$03  
AUTHORS: POWERS, EDWIN.  
TITLE: PAROLE ELIGIBILITY OF PRISONERS SERVING A LIFE SENTENCE.  
SOURCEID: BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL ASSOC., 1969. 45 P.

CURRENT TRENDS ARE TOWARD MORE LIBERAL PAROLE LAWS AND POLICIES. ALTHOUGH THERE IS GENERAL AWARENESS OF WIDE VARIATION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCEDURES AS THEY AFFECT MEN COMMITTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT FROM STATE TO STATE, THERE IS LITTLE INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON THE ACTUAL STATUTES AND POLICIES OF THE 50 STATES RELATING PARTICULARLY TO THE PAROLE OF THIS GROUP OF PRISONERS. THIS SURVEY REVIEWS BOTH STATUTES AND PRACTICES FOR ALL THE STATES AND SUMMARIZES THE RESULTS. 23 REFERENCES.

32320 \$03  
AUTHORS: GITCHOFF, G. THOMAS.  
TITLE: KIDS, COPS, AND KILOS; A STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY SUBURBAN YOUTH.  
SOURCEID: SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, MALTER-WESTERFIELD CO., 1969. 260 P. \$2.95.

THIS BOOK IS A PARTICIPANT - OBSERVER'S ACCOUNT OF THE INVESTIGATION OF AN UPPER MIDDLE CLASS SUBURBAN COMMUNITY, PLEASANT HILL, CALIFORNIA; AND THE EFFECT OF A SOCIAL CHANGE ON YOUTH, VALUES, AND INSTITUTIONS. A PRIMARY CONCERN IS THE PHENOMENAL GROWTH IN DRUG USE AND ABUSE AMONG TEENAGERS. THE PREVALENT "HANG-LOOSE" ETHIC IN SUBURBIA, AN ETHIC LOCATED SOMEWHERE ON THE CONTINUUM BETWEEN CONFORMITY AND CONFRONTATION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT IS EXAMINED. THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PLEASANT HILL YOUTH COMMISSION IN PROVIDING A LEGITIMATE OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTICIPATION OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THEIR COMMUNITY ARE DESCRIBED AND ANALYZED. THE MATERIAL DISCUSSED WAS OBTAINED FROM IMPRESSIONS, REPORTS, OBSERVATIONS, VALUES AND FIELD INTERVIEWS WITH LOCAL CITIZENS, AGENCY OFFICIALS, SCHOOL PERSONNEL, AND YOUTH. RELEVANT LITERATURE AND STUDY TECHNIQUES ARE DISCUSSED AND EVALUATED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32321 \$03  
AUTHORS: GITCHOFF, G. THOMAS.  
TITLE: HISTORIOGRAPHS: THE SUBURBAN YOUTH'S OWN STORY.  
SOURCE: IN: GITCHOFF, G., KIDS, COPS, AND KILOS.  
SOURCEID: SAN DIEGO, CALIF., MALTER-WESTERFIELD, CO., 1969. 260 P. (P. 127-156).

PERSONAL ACCOUNTS OF THE LIVES AND THOUGHTS OF THREE TYPES OF BOYS ARE RECORDED FOR THREE YOUTHS REPRESENTATIVE OF THREE DISTINCT YOUTH GROUPS IDENTIFIED IN AN INVESTIGATION OF UPPER MIDDLE CLASS SUBURBIA AND THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL CHANGE UPON YOUTH. A "HIP TYPE", A "HARD TYPE", AND A "STRAIGHT TYPE" BOY EACH DISCUSS THEIR CHILDHOOD, SCHOOL EXPERIENCES, AND THEIR THOUGHTS AND VALUES ON A WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS, SUCH AS RELIGION, SEX, THE DRAFT, AND THE POLICE. 6 REFERENCES.

32322 \$03  
AUTHORS: GITCHOFF, G. THOMAS.  
TITLE: KIDS VS. COPS: DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND THE POLICE FUNCTION.  
SOURCE: IN: GITCHOFF, G., KIDS, COPS, AND KILOS.

SOURCEID: SAN DIEGO, CALIF., MALTER-WESTERFIELD CO., 1969. 260 P.  
(P. 109-125).

THE PROBLEM OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION IS DISCUSSED IN A STUDY OF UPPER-MIDDLE-CLASS SUBURBIA AND THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL CHANGE ON YOUTH. SINCE POLICE REPRESENT THE FIRST SOCIAL AGENCY TO SEE THE JUVENILE OFFENDER, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT DISCRETIONARY USE OF THEIR POWER CAN PREVENT THE APPEARANCE OF FIRST OFFENDERS ON POLICE RECORDS. A POLICE - YOUTH DISCUSSION GROUP, ORIGINALLY FORMED TO DEAL WITH RIOTOUS LOWER-CLASS YOUTH, WAS EXTENDED IN SCOPE TO INCLUDE MIDDLE CLASS YOUTH IN PLEASANT HILL, CALIFORNIA. SESSIONS WERE HELD IN AN INFORMAL, UNSTRUCTURED ATMOSPHERE, IN WHICH THE ONLY RULES WERE THAT OF CONFIDENTIALITY, AND ALTHOUGH ANY LANGUAGE COULD BE USED, NO ONE WAS TO BE ALLOWED TO TOUCH ANYONE ELSE IN ANGER. MODIFIED GROUP THERAPY TECHNIQUES ARE USED SUCH AS PSYCHODRAMA OR ROLE-REVERSAL IN ADDITION TO A QUESTION - ANSWER FORMAT. THE SUCCESS OF SUCH PROGRAMS, ALTHOUGH NOT EMPIRICALLY TESTED, HAS BEEN THEIR POPULARITY AND SUPPORT THROUGHOUT THE STATE. THE NEED FOR A MAJOR SOCIOEDUCATIONAL REVAMPING TO INSURE THE APPLICATION OF JUSTICE AND EQUALITY FOR ALL IS STRESSED. 7 REFERENCES.

32323 \$03

AUTHORS: GITCHOFF, G. THOMAS.  
TITLE: PLEASANT HILL'S YOUTH: 1968.  
SOURCE: IN: GITCHOFF, G., KIDS, COPS, AND KILOS.  
SOURCEID: SAN DIEGO, CALIF., MALTER-WESTERFIELD, CO., 1969. 260 P.  
(P. 93-108).

THE CHANGES IN PLEASANT HILL, CALIFORNIA'S YOUTH OBSERVED OVER A 2-YEAR PERIOD ARE EXAMINED IN AN INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL CHANGE ON YOUTH IN MIDDLE CLASS SUBURBIA. IN 1968, AS COMPARED WITH 1966-1967, YOUTH IN THIS COMMUNITY CONTINUED TO ASSERT THEMSELVES MORE, AND INCREASING NUMBERS HAVE ESPoused THE HIPPIE PHILOSOPHY OF "TUNE-IN, TURN-ON, DROP-OUT." THE 1968 VERSION OF THE SUBURBAN YOUTH STEREOTYPE, COMPARED WITH THE 1966 VERSION, (1) EXHIBITED A GREATER INDEPENDENCE OF THOUGHT, ACTION, AND SOPHISTICATION, (2) REFLECTED ELEMENTS OF THE HANG-LOOSE ETHIC, SUCH AS IRREVERENCE, HUMANISM, EXPERIENCE, SPONTANEITY, AND TOLERANCE, (3) SHOWED LESS INTEREST IN FINDING JOBS AND PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE, AND (4) EXHIBITED CONSIDERABLE CHANGE OF VIEWS WITH RESPECT TO SEX AND DATING. ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE SEXES WERE VERY FORTHRIGHT, AND SUGGESTIVE FOUL LANGUAGE WERE VERY COMMON FOR BOTH GIRLS AND BOYS. WHEREAS IN 1967 MARIJUANA WAS THE PRINCIPAL DRUG USED OCCASIONALLY, THE 1968 TREND WAS TOWARD MORE POTENT DRUG USE AND ABUSE. THE DRUG SCENE TRANSCENDED EVERY SOCIAL STRATA AND INCLUDED GREATER USE OF LSD, AMPHETAMINES, AND BARBITURATES. IT IS FELT THAT MUCH RELEVANT DATA CAN BE OBTAINED ON DRUGS FROM YOUTH, WHO ARE AVAILABLE AND EVEN ANXIOUS TO TALK. 6 REFERENCES.

32324 \$03

AUTHORS: GITCHOFF, G. THOMAS.  
TITLE: PLEASANT HILL'S YOUTH: 1967.  
SOURCE: IN: GITCHOFF, G., KIDS, COPS, AND KILOS.  
SOURCEID: SAN DIEGO, CALIF., MALTER-WESTERFIELD CO., 1969. 260 P.  
(P. 59-92).

A PROFILE OF THE COMMUNITY'S YOUTH IN 1967 IS PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED IN AN INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL CHANGE ON YOUTH IN UPPER MIDDLE CLASS SUBURBIA. CHANGES THAT BECAME APPARENT AT THE END OF 1967 INCLUDED MORE INTEREST IN SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITIES AND LESS IN STRUCTURED ONES LIKE SPORTS, GREATER PHYSICAL MOBILITY, GREATER CONCERN AND INVOLVEMENT IN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS, AND A GREATER TENDENCY TO BE VOCAL. STYLE OF DRESS BECAME MORE "HIP," THE "SEXUAL REVOLUTION" WAS TAKING PLACE, AND OFFICIAL AGENCIES WERE SWAMPED WITH RUNAWAYS, CURFEW VIOLATORS, AND INCREASING DRUG PROBLEMS. CONCOMITANTLY, LOCAL GOVERNMENT WAS INCLUDING YOUTH IN DECISION-MAKING, AND THE YOUTH COMMISSION'S OFFICE BECAME A FAVORITE MEETING PLACE FOR ALL SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION. THE DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM BECAME SO SERIOUS THAT LOCAL AGENCIES WERE UNABLE TO CONTROL IT, AND MASS ARRESTS WERE MADE BY THE POLICE. 7 REFERENCES.

32325 \$03  
AUTHORS: GITCHOFF, G. THOMAS.  
TITLE: PLEASANT HILL'S YOUTH: 1966.  
SOURCE: IN: GITCHOFF, G., KIDS, COPS, AND KILOS.  
SOURCEID: SAN DIEGO, CALIF., HALTER-WESTERFIELD, CO., 1969. 260 P.  
(P. 29-58).

A 1966 VERSION OF THE YOUTHFUL SUBURBAN STEREOTYPE IS DESCRIBED AND DISCUSSED IN AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL CHANGE ON YOUTH IN UPPER-MIDDLE-CLASS SUBURBIA. PLEASANT HILL'S YOUTH WERE SEEMINGLY UNAFFECTED BY EVENTS OUTSIDE THEIR NARROW SPHERE; INTERESTS AND ACTIVITIES WERE THE TRADITIONAL ONES. A NEWLY ESTABLISHED YOUTH COMMISSION DESIGNED AND ADMINISTERED A QUESTIONNAIRE TO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO DETERMINE THE NEEDS AND INTEREST OF LOCAL YOUTH. A SAMPLING, RANDOMLY SELECTED, OF 20% REVEALED THE GREATEST INTERESTS WERE IN (1) A YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, (2) A DRAG STRIP, (3) THE DEVELOPMENT OF A BOOKLET ON LEGAL RIGHTS, (4) A YOUTH NIGHT CLUB, AND (5) A COKE SHOP. LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES WERE RECORDED AND PREFERENCES SOLICITED BY THE QUESTIONNAIRE. A PATTERN OF "CULTURAL DEPRIVATION" AND A BOREDOM EMERGED, AND IT WAS TO THIS PROBLEM THAT THE COMMISSION BEGAN TO ADDRESS ITSELF. 31 REFERENCES.

32326 \$03  
AUTHORS: CANADA NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD.  
TITLE: NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD, DECEMBER 31, 1968.  
SOURCEID: OTTAWA, QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1968. 12 P.

THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA IS DESCRIBED. IT IS MADE UP OF A CHAIRMAN AND FOUR MEMBERS, APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL, EACH FOR A PERIOD OF 10 YEARS. THE STAFF OF THE BOARD IS DIRECTED AND ADMINISTERED FROM THE HEAD OFFICE IN OTTAWA, BUT A STAFF OF PAROLE SERVICE OFFICERS IS LOCATED IN 23 REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICES IN THE LARGER URBAN CENTERS, WITHIN EASY ACCESS OF THE MAJOR PENAL AND REFORM INSTITUTIONS. DURING 1968 THE BOARD GRANTED 3,689 PAROLES; OF THE TOTAL CASES CONSIDERED, PAROLE WAS GRANTED TO 28% OF THE INMATES IN 1968, AS COMPARED TO 26% IN 1967. DURING ITS 10 YEARS OF OPERATION, THE PAROLE BOARD HAS GRANTED PAROLES OF MANY TYPES TO 23,943 INMATES. THE PROPORTION OF PAROLE SUCCESSES TO THE NUMBER OF PAROLE RELEASES IS 89%. WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS PROVIDED OPPORTUNITIES DURING THE DAY FOR SELECTED EMPLOYEES TO CONTINUE THEIR EMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATE IN ON-THE-JOB TRAINING, VOCATIONAL OR TECHNICAL COURSES, OR THE CONTINUATION OF ACADEMIC STUDIES. TOTAL TEMPORARY PAROLES GRANTED (259) IN 1968 WERE MORE THAN DOUBLE THE TOTAL FOR 1967.

32329 \$03  
AUTHORS: NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES.  
TITLE: ANNUAL REPORT, DIVISION OF CORRECTION AND PAROLE.  
SOURCE: THE WELFARE REPORTER.  
SOURCEID: 20(2):26-36, 1969.

PRESENTED IN THIS ARTICLE IS THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION AND PAROLE FOR THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY. DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1968 SIGNIFICANT CHANGES WERE MADE THAT HAVE AFFECTED THE EFFORTS WITHIN THE DIVISION TO PROVIDE NEW IMPROVED SERVICES FOR PERSONS COMMITTED TO ITS CARE. THESE CHANGES HAVE HAD THEIR IMPACT PRIMARILY ON THE REFORMATORY AND JUVENILE INSTITUTION POPULATIONS, ALTHOUGH CONCERNED EFFORTS CONTINUE TO BE MADE TO ALLEVIATE SOME OF THE PROBLEMS WHICH DETER ATTEMPTS TO PROVIDE BETTER SERVICES FOR PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE STATE PRISON. THE OPENING OF THE YOUTH RECEPTION AND CORRECTION CENTER AT YARDVILLE AND THE U.S. SUPREME COURT RULING KNOWN AS THE GAULT DECISION HAD SOME MAJOR IMPACT ON THE AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS AND COMMITMENT RATES IN ALL OF THE MAJOR INSTITUTIONS, EXCEPT THE PRISONS. SPECIAL FEDERAL FUNDS ENHANCED EDUCATION AND PRE-RELEASE PROGRAMS AT VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS. THE DIRECT TREATMENT PROGRAMS WERE AFFECTED BY A LACK OF FULL-TIME PROFESSIONAL STAFF TO PROVIDE SERVICES. RECREATION PROGRAMS AT MOST OF THE INSTITUTIONS CONTINUED TO BE ACTIVE. THOSE INSTITUTIONS

RECEIVING FEDERAL FUNDS FOR CULTURAL ENRICHMENT PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO OFFER A WIDER RANGE OF ACTIVITIES. THE DECREASE IN INMATE POPULATION AND THE INCREASE IN AVAILABLE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS HAVE HAD A VERY DIRECT EFFECT ON INMATE WORK ASSIGNMENTS. THE DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON PAROLE SHOWED AN INCREASE OF 11% FROM 1967. THE SPECIALIZED EXPERIMENTAL NARCOTIC CASELOAD BEGAN IN 1967 CONTINUES IN OPERATION WITH FEWER ARRESTS IN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP AND A NOTABLE RECORD OF SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN MAINTAINING EMPLOYMENT AND AVOIDING THE USE OF DRUGS, AS COMPARED TO THE CONTROL GROUP. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32330 \$03  
AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
TITLE: DELINQUENCY OF GIRLS.  
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 161-175).

THE DELINQUENCY OF GIRLS IS DIFFERENT FROM THE DELINQUENCY OF BOYS AND IS CLOSELY RELATED TO FEMININE ASPIRATIONS AND SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS FOR GIRLS. APPROXIMATELY 4 BOYS APPEAR BEFORE JUVENILE COURTS FOR EVERY GIRL. ALTHOUGH OFFICERS ARE MORE LIKELY TO RELEASE GIRLS THAN BOYS WITHOUT A COURT HEARING, OR TO REFER THE GIRL DIRECTLY TO A SOCIAL AGENCY, THIS DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT ACCOUNTS FOR ONLY A PART OF THE DIFFERENCES IN COURT CASES. EVEN IN SOCIALLY DISORGANIZED AREAS, GIRLS DO NOT HAVE FREE RUN OF THE COMMUNITY TO THE SAME EXTENT AS BOYS; FAMILY CONTROL IS GREATER FOR GIRLS; THE SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS DIFFER. THE DELINQUENCIES OF BOYS ARE OVERT AND AGGRESSIVE WHILE THOSE OF GIRLS TEND TO BE NON-AGGRESSIVE, E.G. RUNNING AWAY AND LARCENY. GIRLS' OFFENSES SUGGEST THAT THEY ARE IN A STRUGGLE AGAINST ADULT AUTHORITY. FEW STUDIES HAVE BEEN MADE OF DELINQUENCY AMONG GIRLS OR GIRL DELINQUENTS. IT APPEARS, HOWEVER, THAT THE DELINQUENT GIRL IS GENERALLY CONCERNED WITH EVADING UNPLEASANT INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AT HOME AND ESTABLISHING SUCCESSFUL RELATIONSHIPS WITH BOYS, OFTEN DEFINED IN TERMS OF SEXUAL ATTRACTION. SOME DISCUSSION IS PRESENTED ON THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL CLASS AND ETHNIC SUBCULTURES ON DELINQUENCY OF GIRLS. 15 REFERENCES. ( AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32331 \$03  
AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
TITLE: THE FAMILY SETTING OF DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 176-200).

SINCE CHILDREN FIRST LEARN THE DEMANDS AND PROHIBITIONS OF THEIR SUBCULTURES FROM THEIR FAMILIES, STUDIES OF THE FAMILY SETTING OF DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT CHILDREN ARE ANALYZED IN ORDER TO DETERMINE DIFFERENTIATING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DELINQUENCY-PRONE FAMILY AND NONDELINQUENCY-PRONE FAMILIES. SOME GENERALIZATIONS ARE POSSIBLE. IN COMPARISON WITH FAMILIES OF NONDELINQUENT BOYS, DELINQUENCY-PRONE FAMILIES AS A GROUP HAVE A GREATER PROPORTION OF REJECTING OR HARSH PARENTS. PARENTS WHO IMPRESS THEIR SONS AS INDIFFERENT TO THEIR WELFARE, PARENTS WHO ARE ERRATIC OR LAX IN DISCIPLINE, OR WHO OFFER LITTLE FOR THE SONS TO ADMIRE OR EMULATE. DELINQUENCY-PRONE FAMILIES ARE MORE LIKELY THAN OTHER FAMILIES TO BE BROKEN, WITH THE FEMALE-BASED FAMILY A COMMON TYPE IN LOWER CLASS GROUPS. THE DELINQUENCY-PRONE FAMILY FREQUENTLY IS FINANCIALLY DEPENDENT ON OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE. THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT AN ACCUMULATION OF SUCH UNFAVORABLE FACTORS INCREASES THE LIKELIHOOD THAT THE BOY WILL BECOME DELINQUENT AND ALSO THAT HE WILL BECOME A RECIDIVIST. HOWEVER, SOME UNFAVORABLE FACTORS CAN BE BALANCED AGAINST FAVORABLE ONES. WITHIN A FAMILY PRONENESS TO DELINQUENCY DIFFERS FROM ONE CHILD TO ANOTHER. VIRTUALLY ALL THE MATERIAL IN THIS CHAPTER IS CONFINED TO THE LOWER OR POSSIBLY LOWER MIDDLE CLASS, AND IT REFERS TO CHILDREN, LARGEMLY BOYS, WHO HAVE BEEN SUFFICIENTLY DELINQUENT TO BECOME COURT CASES. ADDITIONAL RESEARCH IS URGENTLY NEEDED ON THE MODERATELY VACILLATING CHILD, THE MIDDLE CLASS DELINQUENT AND THE DELINQUENT GIRL IN THEIR FAMILY SETTINGS. 23

REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32332 \$03  
AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
TITLE: THREE DELINQUENT BOYS.  
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 201-217).

THE PURPOSE OF THE THREE CASE SUMMARIES GIVEN IN THIS CHAPTER IS TO ILLUSTRATE THE WAY IN WHICH VARIOUS FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DELINQUENCY OPERATE TOGETHER AND THE PROCESS BY WHICH MINOR DELINQUENCIES OF EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOP INTO THE SERIOUS DELINQUENCIES OF LATER ADOLESCENCE AND (IN TWO CASES) INTO THE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OF ADULTS. THE CASES SHOW 3 DIFFERENT CLUSTERS OF FACTORS. ONE CASE IS OF A BOY DEPRIVED OF OPPORTUNITY FOR IDENTIFICATION WITH EITHER A FAMILY OR A PEER GROUP. HE WAS SET AFLOAT IN SOCIETY WITH ROOTS, PREPARATION FOR EMPLOYMENT, OR A SENSE OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. FORTUITOUS CIRCUMSTANCES HAD FAMILIARIZED HIM WITH THE USE OF FIREARMS. CHILDHOOD ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE CERTAIN PROBLEMS BY STEALING FOUND THEIR ADULT COUNTERPART IN ARMED ROBBERY. ANOTHER CASE DEPICTS A BOY WITH NORMAL WORKING CLASS FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, WHOSE MURK STANDARDS AND HABITS WERE DEVELOPED IN CLOSE TIES FIRST WITH SEMI-DELINQUENT STREET CORNER BOYS AND LATER WITH ADULT CRIMINALS. AS AN ADULT HE WAS A CAREER CRIMINAL OF MODEKATE SUCCESS. THE THIRD CASE CONCERNSS A TYPICAL GANG BOY, THE INFLUENCE OF WHOSE PEER GROUP FAR OUTWEIGHED THE INFLUENCE OF HIS FAMILY. OF MORE THAN AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE, HE WAS EVENTUALLY ABLE TO IDENTIFY WITH ADULTS WHO UNDERSTOOD HIS PROBLEMS AND WHO WERE ABLE TO PROVIDE A WAY OF LIFE, STATUS, AND PRESTIGE THAT DID NOT DEPEND UPON MEMBERSHIP IN A FIGHTING GANG. THE CASE ACCOUNTS ARE FACTUAL; ANALYSIS IS NOT ATTEMPTED. 11 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32333 \$03  
AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
TITLE: OFFENSES PRIMARILY INJURIOUS TO OTHERS.  
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 221-237).

STATISTICS ON OFFENSES WHICH ARE INJURIOUS TO THE RIGHTS AND THE SAFETY OF OTHER PEOPLE ARE ANALYZED. THE MOST FREQUENT TYPE OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES IS SOME FORM OF THEFT -- ROBBERY, BURGLARY, LARCENY, AUTOMOBILE THEFT, FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING, AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND FRAUD. THE VALUE OF THEFTS TOTALS OVER \$500 MILLION PER YEAR WITH APPROXIMATELY HALF THE VALUE RECOVERED BY POLICE. VANDALISM IS A SECONDS THE EXACT AMOUNT OF LOSS IS UNKNOWN BUT IT IS A SPECIFIC AND CONTINUING TYPE OF DELINQUENCY. PHYSICAL ASSAULT OF ALL TYPES IS THIRD. CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENSES OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS CAN BE DERIVED FROM STATISTICS OF THESE CRIMINAL OFFENSES. THE YOUNGER THE CHILD, THE MORE LIKELY IS HIS OFFENSE TO BE LIMITED TO THE POSSIBILITIES OF HIS HOME, AND IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORHOOD. THE YOUNGER THE CHILD, THE MORE HE DEPENDS UPON STEALTH AND SECRECY. ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH TEND TO MAKE USE OF BRUTE PHYSICAL FORCE OR TO USE WEAPONS READILY OBTAINABLE OR WHICH CAN BE MADE FROM MATERIALS AT HAND THAN ADULT CRIMINALS. THE YOUNGER THE OFFENDER, THE MORE LIKELY HE IS TO COMBINE FUN AND PLAY WITH HIS OFFENSES. FOR EXAMPLE, ABOUT 63 PERCENT OF AUTOMOBILE THEFTS ARE CARRIED OUT BY YOUTHS UNDER 17 YEARS OF AGE, WITHOUT THE MOTIVE OF RESALE. THE YOUNGER THE OFFENDER, THE LESS HE PLANS AND THE MORE LIKELY HE IS TO SEIZE UPON A GOOD OPPORTUNITY RATHER THAN PLAN AHEAD. RELATIVELY FEW YOUTHS UNDER 18 ARE ARRESTED FOR FORGERY, FRAUD OR EMBEZZLEMENT. THE PRETEEN OFFENDER IS LESS LIKELY TO HAVE COMPANIONS THAN THE ADOLESCENT OFFENDER. MOTIVATIONS FOR CRIME DIFFER WITH AGE. 22 REFERENCES.

32334 \$03  
AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
TITLE: OFFENSES PRIMARILY INJURIOUS TO THE DELINQUENT.

SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: IN: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P.  
238-257).

OFFENSES THAT ARE PRIMARILY INJURIOUS TO THE HEALTH AND THE PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE OFFENDER HIMSELF ARE DISCUSSED. SEX OFFENSES, DRINKING, AND DRUG ADDICTION CONSTITUTE THE MAJOR OFFENSES. SEX OFFENSES AMONG GIRLS ARE ALMOST ALWAYS NORMAL HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONS CARRIED OUT UNDER CONDITIONS THAT SEEM TO THREATEN THE GIRL'S REPUTATION OR FUTURE PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT. ALMOST ALL LOWER CLASS BOYS AND A HIGH PROPORTION OF MIDDLE CLASS BOYS HAVE SOME EXPERIENCE WITH NORMAL SEX RELATIONS DURING ADOLESCENCE. BOYS, MORE THAN GIRLS, EXHIBIT FORMS OF SEXUAL EXPRESSION OTHER THAN NORMAL HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONS. FEW YOUTH OF DELINQUENCY AGE ARE ALCOHOLICS BUT MANY OVER 16 ARE ARRESTED FOR VIOLATION OF STATE OR LOCAL LIQUOR LAWS, DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED, AND DRUNKENNESS. DRINKING SEEMS LESS A CAUSE OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR THAN ONE OF A VARIETY FACETS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR PATTERN. DRUG ADDICTION AMONG JUVENILES CREATES GREAT CONCERN BECAUSE OF ITS DEBILITATING EFFECT AND LEGAL ASPECTS. VARIOUS STUDIES INDICATE CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YOUTHFUL ADDICT: THEY SEEM UNABLE TO ADJUST WELL AND FEEL INFERIOR AND REJECTED AND IN TURN REJECT OTHERS; MANY SUFFER FROM A WEAK CONCEPT OF THEIR ROLE AS MALES, AND THE ADDICT LEANS TOWARD CRIMINAL ACTIVITY TO SUPPORT HIS HABIT. PUBLIC OPINION WAVERS AS TO THE WAY IN WHICH JUVENILES AND ADULTS SHOULD BE TREATED WHEN THEY BECOME INVOLVED IN SEX OFFENSES, DRUNKENNESS, AND ADDICTION. 30 REFERENCES.

32335 \$03  
AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
TITLE: COMMUNITY PREVENTIVE EFFORTS.  
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P.  
306-329).

COMMUNITIES HAVE TRIED MANY PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY. THEY TEND TO BE RELUCTANT TO ABANDON OLD METHODS, BUT AT THE SAME TIME WILLING TO TRY NEW ONES. THE RESULT IS GREAT CONFUSION WITH LACK OF CO-ORDINATION AND CONFLICT BETWEEN BASIC PHILOSOPHIES AND PRACTICAL PROGRAMS. IN GENERAL, PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS FALL INTO TWO CATEGORIES: THOSE OPEN TO ALL CHILDREN WHETHER DELINQUENT OR NOT, AND THOSE FOCUSED ON CHILDREN ALREADY ENGAGED IN DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. THE FIRST TYPE ARE USUALLY PREVENTIVE AND EXEMPLIFIED BY ACTIVITIES OF CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, COMMUNITY CENTERS, AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS. THE SECOND ARE PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH REHABILITATION. SOME PROGRAMS ATTEMPT PREVENTION OR REHABILITATION BY CHANGING THE IMMEDIATE SITUATION BY REMOVING THE CHILD, E.G. FOSTER HOMES, INSTITUTIONAL HOMES, OR BY CHANGING COMMUNITY CONDITIONS, E.G. HOUSING PROJECTS. OTHERS OPERATE WITHIN THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT, FOR EXAMPLE, SETTLEMENT HOUSES, AND RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS. THE JUVENILE MAY HAVE CONTACT WITH THESE AGENCIES ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS OR BY A DECREE OF THE JUVENILE COURT. COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TEND TO BE LOCAL IN OPERATION AND VOLUNTARY IN FINANCING AND ORGANIZATION. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN ENGAGED INDIRECTLY IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTATIVE ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE CHILDRENS BUREAU AND PROGRAMS OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT FOR SOME YEARS. IT BECAME MORE DIRECTLY INVOLVED WITH THE PASSAGE OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH OFFENSES CONTROL ACT IN 1961 AND THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT IN 1962. 20 REFERENCES.

32336 \$03  
AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
TITLE: TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY-PRONE INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS.  
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P.  
330-355).

IN THE TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY - PRONE CHILDREN AND YOUTH, IDENTIFICATION, A PRIMARY REQUIREMENT, IS USUALLY ACCOMPLISHED BY OBSERVATION OF MINOR BUT CONTINUOUS MISCONDUCT. HOWEVER, DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS SUCH AS THE GLUECK PREDICTION TABLES, THE KVARKACEUS DELINQUENCY

SCALE AND THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED. BOTH INDIVIDUAL OR CASE WORK APPROACH AND GROUP THERAPY ARE USED IN PRIVATE OFFICES, CLINICS AND SPECIAL RESIDENTIAL CENTERS. THESE TYPES OF THERAPY REQUIRE THE APPROACH OF THE CHILD OR HIS PARENTS TO A THERAPIST OR AGENCY. TO OVERCOME THE INHERENT SELECTIVITY OF THESE METHODS, METHODS ARE BEING DEVELOPED BY WHICH THE RELATIONSHIP IS REVERSED AND THE SOCIAL WORKER SEEKS OUT THE CLIENT AS IN STREET-CLUB WORK. THE TOTAL COMMUNITY APPROACH IN WHICH ONE AGENCY HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO SUPPLY OR STIMULATE OTHER ORGANIZATIONS TO GIVE NEEDED FACILITIES AND SERVICES IS ALSO BEING TRIED. ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS OF THESE APPROACHES ARE PRESENTED.  
31 REFERENCES.

32337      \$03  
AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
TITLE: BACKGROUND OF PRESENT LEGAL HANDLING OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.  
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 359-367).

THE BACKGROUND OF PRESENT LEGAL HANDLING OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS SKETCHED AS A PART OF A STUDY IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. A MISBEHAVING CHILD MAY BE NEGLECTED OR HANDLED INFORMALLY BY POLICE AND VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS WITHOUT BEING DESIGNATED AS A JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. IF HIS BEHAVIOR PASSES THE TOLERATION POINT OF THE COMMUNITY OR IF HE COMMITS A SERIOUS OFFENSE AND THE POLICE TAKE HIM INTO CUSTODY, HIS CONDUCT BECOMES A MATTER OF RECORD. THE COMPLETE SEQUENCE OR PROCESS, OUTLINED IN THE CHAPTER, DEPENDS UPON A SEQUENCE OF EVENTS PRESCRIBED BY LAW OR DEVELOPED BY PRACTICE. NOT ALL CHILDREN FOLLOW THROUGH THE ENTIRE SEQUENCE. THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE JUVENILE COURT, SINCE THE FIRST WAS ESTABLISHED IN CHICAGO IN 1899 OF PROBATION AND OF TRAINING SCHOOLS IS PRESENTED. IN THE U.S., THE VARIOUS LEGAL AGENCIES DEALING WITH A DELINQUENT SUFFER FROM A HIGH DEGREE OF DECENTRALIZATION AND LACK OF COORDINATION. EACH STAGE OF THE PROCESS FROM ARREST TO EVENTUAL FREEDOM OFTEN UNDER THE CONTROL OF A DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP. LAWS AND REGULATIONS DIFFER BETWEEN THE 50 STATES, AND, IN ADDITION, COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES OFTEN HAVE THEIR OWN REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES. EFFORTS BY THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AND THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE ACHIEVED SOME SUCCESS IN INDUCING THE VARIOUS JURISDICTIONS TO ADOPT UNIFORM LAWS AND PRACTICES. 5 REFERENCES.

32338      \$03  
AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
TITLE: POLICE CONTACTS.  
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 368-385).

ALTHOUGH THE JUVENILE COURT IS OFTEN HAILED AS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OF THE AGENCIES THAT DEAL WITH DELINQUENTS, THE POLICE HAVE CONTACTS WITH MANY MORE MISBEHAVING AND OUTRIGHT DELINQUENT CHILDREN THAN THE JUVENILE COURTS. IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT THE POLICE UNDERSTAND AND EXERCISE WELL THIS VAST POWER. WHEN JUVENILES ARE INVOLVED IN DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, THE POLICE HAVE THE POWER TO INTERFERE, AND, ALTHOUGH MANY ENCOUNTERS MAY SEEM TRIVIAL, THEY ARE IMPORTANT FOR THE FUTURE OF THE CHILD. POLICE WORK WITH DELINQUENTS IS USUALLY HANDLED IN THREE WAYS: (1) THROUGH THE REGULAR FORCE, (2) THROUGH SPECIAL YOUTH POLICE OR YOUTH SQUADS, ATTACHED TO THE INVESTIGATIVE BRANCH OF THE POLICE, AND (3) THROUGH A JUVENILE CONTROL UNIT ORGANIZED AS AN INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENT. THE TREND TOWARD SPECIAL POLICE FOR YOUTH IS GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD AND RECOGNITION OF THE NEED FOR SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING FOR WORK WITH YOUTH IS INCREASING. REGIONAL TRAINING COURSES ARE BEING ORGANIZED FOR SPECIAL YOUTH OFFICERS IN SMALLER CITIES AND A NUMBER OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES SPONSOR INSTITUTES ON JUVENILE LAW AND PRACTICE. POLICE FUNCTIONS ARE BEING EXPANDED TO INCLUDE PREVENTATIVE PROGRAMS SUCH AS POLICE BOYS CLUBS AND CLOSER COORDINATION WITH THE COMMUNITIES AND THE SCHOOLS IS BEING DEVELOPED.  
13 REFERENCES.

32339      \$03  
AUTHORS:    CAVAN, RUTH S.  
TITLE:       DETENTION OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND YOUTH.  
SOURCE:      IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID:     2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P.  
              386-408).

IN A DISCUSSION OF THE LEGAL METHODS OF DEALING WITH DELINQUENTS, DETENTION OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND YOUTH IS EXAMINED. DETENTION REFERS RESTRICTIVE CUSTODY 24 HOURS A DAY WHEN NECESSARY DURING THE PROCESS OF INVESTIGATING AN OFFENSE, DURING ANY WAITING PERIOD PRIOR TO THE COURT HEARING, AND AFTER THE HEARING BUT PRIOR TO ADMITTANCE TO A CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL. DETENTION IS NOT A PUNISHMENT AND NOT ALL CHILDREN ARE DETAINED IN CUSTODY OR NEED TO BE DETAINED. MANY AREAS DO NOT HAVE PROPER DETENTION FACILITIES AND THE JAIL IS USED. FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE CHILD, DETENTION IN A JAIL IS UNSUITABLE BECAUSE NO PROVISION IS MADE FOR THE SEGREGATION OF CHILDREN FROM THE OLDER OFFENDERS. MOST DETENTION CENTERS FALL INTO 1 OF 3 TYPES: (1) THE FAMILY-TYPE HOME, (2) THE SINGLE UNIT DETENTION HOME AND, (3) THE MULTI-UNIT HOME. THE REALITIES OF JUVENILE DETENTION ARE HIGHLIGHTED BY AN ACCOUNT OF THE WAYS THE COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA MET PROBLEMS OF DETENTION. OPERATING METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR DETENTION INSTITUTIONS ARE ILLUSTRATED BY DESCRIPTIONS OF A SMALL AND A LARGE HOME. A SPECIAL PROBLEM OF DETENTION IS POSED BY THE YOUTH OF JUVENILE COURT AGE WHO HAS COMMITTED A SERIOUS OFFENSE. ONCE IT HAS BEEN DECIDED THAT A CHILD WILL BE TRIED IN THE CRIMINAL COURT, HE IS NO LONGER ELIGIBLE FOR THE DETENTION HOME AND REMAINS IN AN ADULT JAIL OFTEN LONGER THAN NECESSARY. 12 REFERENCES.

32340      \$03  
AUTHORS:    CAVAN, RUTH S.  
TITLE:       THE JUVENILE COURT: JURISDICTION AND ORGANIZATION.  
SOURCE:      IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID:     2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P.  
              409-427).

AS PART OF A CONSIDERATION OF THE LEGAL METHODS OF DEALING WITH DELINQUENTS, THE JUVENILE COURT, ITS JURISDICTION AND ORGANIZATION IS ANALYZED. THE JUVENILE COURT IS THE SPECIAL COURT DEVISED TO REMOVE CHILDREN FROM THE JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL COURTS, WHICH ARE DOMINATED BY A PHILOSOPHY OF PUNITIVE JUSTICE. JUVENILE COURT IS CONCERNED WITH THE CHILD, HIS PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION. SUCH A SHIFT IN PHILOSOPHY CALLED FOR NEW PERSONNEL, NEW PROCEDURES AND DIFFERENT METHODS OF TREATING THE OFFENDER. MUCH CONFUSION AND MANY CONFLICTS RESULTED IN THE TRANSITION AND NOT ALL OF THESE HAVE BEEN RESOLVED. 22 REFERENCES.

32341      \$03  
AUTHORS:    CAVAN, RUTH S.  
TITLE:       FUNCTIONS OF THE JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION OFFICE.  
SOURCE:      IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID:     2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P.  
              428-451).

AS PART OF A CONSIDERATION OF THE LEGAL METHODS OF DEALING WITH DELINQUENCY, THE ROLE OF THE PROBATION OFFICER IN RELATION TO JUVENILE COURT AND THE DELINQUENT CHILD IS EXAMINED. THE FUNCTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT IS TO INVESTIGATE ALL CASES REFERRED TO IT THAT COME WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION AND DECIDE UPON THE BEST PLAN FOR THE DELINQUENT'S IMMEDIATE FUTURE, IN TERMS OF COMMUNITY WELFARE AND THE DELINQUENT'S OWN REHABILITATION. THE COURT'S WORK BEGINS WHEN A CHILD IS BROUGHT TO THE DETENTION FACILITY OR WHEN A COMPLAINT IS MADE AGAINST THE CHILD. THE CHILD HAS AN INITIAL INTERVIEW, REFERRED TO AS THE INTAKE INTERVIEW, BY THE PROBATION OFFICER. THE PROBATION OFFICER THEN MAKES A SOCIAL INVESTIGATION SECURING BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO HELP THE JUDGE OR COURT TO UNDERSTAND THE CASE AND DECIDE WHAT IS THEN BEST FOR THE CHILD. A COURT HEARING IS THEN

HELD. UNLIKE A TRIAL, IT MAY ASSUME THE NATURE OF A CONFERENCE AND THE JUDGE HAS A NUMBER OF CHOICES AS TO THE DISPOSITION OF CASES. THE CHILD PLACED ON PROBATION REMAINS IN THE COMMUNITY, USUALLY IN HIS OWN HOME. THE TASK OF INTERPRETING THE CONDITIONS OF PROBATION TO THE PARENTS AND THE CHILD, AND OF HELPING THEM IMPLEMENT THE TASKS ASSIGNED TO THEM, FALLS TO THE PROBATION OFFICER. REGARDLESS OF THE DIFFICULTY IN EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROBATION, THE CONSENSUS IS THAT PROBATION IS THE BEST METHOD SO FAR DEVISED FOR HELPING THE GREAT MAJORITY OF DELINQUENTS AND ESPECIALLY THOSE WHOSE FAMILIES ARE NOT ABLE TO INCORPORATE THE DELINQUENT INTO A STABLE FAMILY GROUP. THE PROBLEMS RELATE TO THE WAY IN WHICH PROBATION IS CARRIED OUT RATHER THAN TO THE VALUE OF PROBATION ITSELF. PROBATION OFFICERS NEED MORE TRAINING IN CASEWORK TECHNIQUES AND MORE TIME TO DO THE CASEWORK. 21 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32342 \$03  
AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
TITLE: ORGANIZATION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TREATMENT.  
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 452-466).

AS PART OF A CONSIDERATION OF THE LEGAL METHODS OF DEALING WITH DELINQUENCY, THE ORGANIZATION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS IS DISCUSSED. ESTABLISHED AS CUSTODIAL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN, TRAINING SCHOOL PHILOSOPHY HAS SLOWLY EVOLVED TOWARD THE CONSIDERATION THE DELINQUENT CHILD AS AN INDIVIDUAL, MANY OF WHOM NEEDS CAN BE MET IN A UNIFORM PROGRAM, BUT WITH OTHER NEEDS CALLING FOR INDIVIDUALIZED PROGRAMS OR SPECIAL TREATMENT. THE NEW CONCEPT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL IS THAT IT IS A TREATMENT CENTER. REHABILITATION IS TO ACCOMPLISH NOT ALONE BY SPECIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL OR PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES BUT THROUGH THE ENTIRETY OF THE CHILD'S EXPERIENCES IN THE SCHOOL. GRADUALLY TRAINING SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE STATE AND MANY STATES HAVE ORGANIZED THE ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY MODEL ACT; HOWEVER, THE IDEA OF PERSONAL REHABILITATION THROUGH CHANGE OF ATTITUDES, PERSONAL VALUES, AND GOALS IS STILL NEW AND THREATENING TO MANY PEOPLE. A FEW STATES FORTH AHEAD, MANY MOVE PART WAY, AND SOME CLING TO THE OLD WAYS. BUT THE MOVEMENT TOWARD PERSONAL REHABILITATIONIS SLOWLY GAINING GROUND. 12 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32343 \$03  
AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
TITLE: THE DELINQUENT AND THE TRAINING SCHOOL PROGRAM.  
SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 467-498).

AS PART OF A CONSIDERATION ON THE LEGAL METHODS OF DEALING WITH DELINQUENCY, THE DELINQUENT AND THE TRAINING SCHOOL PROGRAM ARE DISCUSSED. THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF YOUTH COMMITTED IN ONE YEAR TO THE TRAINING SCHOOL IS ABOUT 45,000 CHILDREN. APPROXIMATELY 3 BOYS ARE COMMITTED TO EVERY 1 GIRL. THE BOYS STAY ON THE AVERAGE OF 9 MONTHS, THE GIRLS 1 YEAR; A FEW, HOWEVER, REMAIN TWO OR MORE YEARS. THEY ARE THEN RELEASED WITH OR WITHOUT SUPERVISION, USUALLY TO RETURN TO THEIR OLD COMMUNITIES. THE AGE FOR COMMITMENT COVERS A WIDE RANGE; WHILE MOST ARE WITHIN THE NORMAL RANGE OF INTELLIGENCE, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE WAS POOR AS INDICATED BY A SCHOOL RETARDATION OF ABOUT 2 YEARS. PROGRAMS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS ARE SIMILAR IN MANY WAYS BUT VARY ACCORDING TO THE DEGREE TO WHICH METHODS HAVE SHIFTED FROM PUNITIVE DETENTION TO REHABILITATION. RECEPTION-ORIENTATION, LIVING ARRANGEMENTS, RECREATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS ARE DESCRIBED GENERALLY. ALTHOUGH THIS DECADE HAS BEEN A PROPITIOUS PERIOD FOR INCREASING THE RATE OF CHANGE FROM PUNITIVE TO REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS, TWO ADDITIONAL STEPS NEED TO BE TAKEN: (1) RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NEW METHODS AND, (2) ASSUMPTION OF A FLEXIBLE ATTITUDE SO THAT THE CURRENT NEW METHODS DO NOT HARDEN INTO A FIXED PATTERN WHICH WOULD PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION AND EXPERIMENTATION OF YET NEWER METHODS WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY WILL DEVELOP IN THE YEARS TO

32344      \$03  
 AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
 TITLE: TRENDS TOWARD TREATMENT.  
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P.  
 499-521).

THE GRADUAL SUPPLANTING OF PUNISHMENT BY TREATMENT HAS LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PROGRAMS OF REHABILITATION TO SUPPLEMENT THE STANDARD TRAINING SCHOOL PROGRAMS. WORK CAMPS OFFER A SPECIAL MEANS OF REHABILITATION OF THE ADJUSTABLE DELINQUENT. THE CAMPS ARE GENERALLY SMALL AND WORK-CENTERED. THE BOYS ARE ENCOURAGED TO PARTICIPATE IN HOBBIES, NATURE CLUBS, AND OTHER INFORMAL MEANS OF EXPANDING THEIR INTERESTS AND LEARNING. IN CALIFORNIA IT HAS BEEN NOTED THAT PAROLE VIOLATION WAS LOWER FOR BOYS RELEASED FROM CAMP THAN FOR THOSE RELEASED FROM CORRECTIONAL SCHOOLS. ANOTHER MOVEMENT IN INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR SERIOUSLY MALADJUSTED DELINQUENTS. THE PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT CENTER REMOVES SERIOUSLY MALADJUSTED DELINQUENTS WHO CANNOT FIT INTO THE REGIME OF THE COMBINATION OF RESTRICTIONS AND FREEDOMS THAT CHARACTERIZE MOST TRAINING SCHOOLS. THE HIGHFIELDS CENTER WAS ESTABLISHED ON THE PRÉMISE THAT WITH INTENSIVE METHODS REHABILITATION COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED IN 3 OR 4 MONTHS. IN ORDER TO TEST THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS PROGRAM, A COMPARABLE GROUP OF BOYS COMMITTED TO THE N. J. REFORMATORY WERE STUDIED. ALTHOUGH THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY ARE DEBATABLE, IT IS CLEAR THAT THE HIGHFIELDS METHOD WAS AT LEAST SUCCESSFUL AS THE REFORMATORY IN REHABILITATION, IN A MUCH SHORTER PERIOD OF TIME, AND AT MUCH LESS EXPENSE. THE MOVEMENT TOWARD THE RETENTION OF THE DELINQUENT IN THE COMMUNITY, WHERE THEY ARE SUBJECT TO INTENSIVE TREATMENT AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO PROBATION, PAROLE, OR INSTITUTIONALIZATION HAS GAINED MOMENTUM. THE PROGRAMS ARE DESCRIBED. 12 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32345      \$03  
 AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
 TITLE: RELEASE, AFTERCARE, AND THE DELINQUENT'S FUTURE.  
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P.  
 522-544).

AS PART OF A CONSIDERATION OF THE LEGAL METHODS OF DEALING WITH DELINQUENCY, RELEASE FROM THE TRAINING SCHOOL, AFTERCARE, AND THE DELINQUENT'S FUTURE IS STUDIED. ONE OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS TO GOOD COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT AFTER RELEASE IS THAT LITTLE HAS BEEN DONE TO MODIFY FAMILY AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS. REHABILITATION OF FAMILIES WHEN NEEDED AND PREPARATION OF THE FAMILY FOR THE RETURN OF THE YOUNG PERSON IS THEORETICALLY REGARDED AS A NECESSARY PART OF THE SUCCESSFUL ADJUSTMENT OF THE YOUTH, BUT IT IS RARELY CARRIED OUT EITHER BECAUSE OF LACK OF PERSONNEL FOR THE INTENSIVE WORK WHICH WOULD BE NECESSARY OR THE FAILURE OF THE FAMILIES TO COOPERATE. NOT ALL YOUTH IS SUCCESSFUL IN THEIR RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY AND THIS RESULTS IN OFTEN UNWARRANTED CONDEMNATION OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL PROGRAMS. THE FEW STUDIES AVAILABLE (GLUECK 1 AND 2 AND THE ST. LOUIS STUDY) SUGGEST A MARKED CARRYOVER OF JUVENILE OFFENSES INTO ADULT OFFENSES FOR A LARGE MINORITY OF DELINQUENTS, A MINORITY GROUP WHICH CONFORMS TO THE LAWS AFTER EARLY ADOLESCENCE; AND A MAJORITY GROUP WHICH CONTINUES OFFENSES BUT WITH DECREASING SERIOUSNESS AND FREQUENCY. THE SERIOUSNESS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CANNOT BE DISMISSED WITH THE FINDING THAT MANY DELINQUENTS DO NOT BECOME ADULT CRIMINALS. PROBLEMS OF ADJUSTMENT WHICH BESET MANY DELINQUENTS WHEN THEY BECOME ADULTS REQUIRE CAREFUL EXAMINATION. 24 REFERENCES.

32355      \$03  
 AUTHORS: STRATTON, JOHN R.; TEKRY, ROBERT M.  
 DESIGN: EDS.  
 TITLE: PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTING PREVENTION PROGRAMS.  
 SOURCE: IN: STRATTON, J., PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY: PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS.

SOURCEID: NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1968. 334 P. (P. 117-158).

TO INSURE THAT PREVENTIVE PROGRAMS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WILL BE EFFECTIVE ACCORDING TO THEORETICAL PREDICTIONS, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO ANTICIPATE THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH MIGHT ARISE, AND TO DEVELOP THE ABILITY TO COPE WITH UNANTICIPATED PROBLEMS. GENERAL PROBLEM AREAS IN WHICH DIFFICULTIES COULD ARISE ARE (1) POLITICAL, (2) THE POPULATION TO BE SERVED BY THE PROGRAM, (3) CHANGES INITIATED BY A PREVENTION PROGRAM, AND FINALLY, IN (5) EVALUATION. EACH OF THE 4 ARTICLES CONTAINED IN THIS SECTION OF THE SOURCE BOOK ON DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DEALS WITH THE KINDS OF DIFFICULTIES WHICH ARISE AND THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THEIR RESOLUTION. W. P. MILLER DISCUSSES THE EXPERIENCE OF A COMMUNITY IN TRYING TO SET UP A PREVENTION PROGRAM AND THE GREAT RANGE OF CONFLICTS WHICH AROSE. M. SCHWARTZ OUTLINES THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN A PROGRAM WHICH WAS HEADED FOR FAILURE FROM THE START. S. HALLECK CONCERNED HIMSELF WITH THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PROFESSIONALS AND ADOLESCENTS IN CLINICAL SETTINGS. IN THE FINAL PAPER, H. MCKAY ADDRESSES HIMSELF TO THE APPLICATION OF THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION TO THE PROBLEMS OF PREVENTION. 15 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32356 \$03  
AUTHORS: MILLER, WALTER B.  
TITLE: INTER-INSTITUTIONAL CONFLICT AS A MAJOR IMPEDIMENT TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.  
SOURCE: IN: STRATTON, J., PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY; PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1968. 334 P. (P. 120-127).

ONCMHI, XCHAPTER, XTHEORY, SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, PU WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS THERE ARE NO ESTABLISHED INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES IN THE U.S.A. WHOSE MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY IS DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, SO THAT PREVENTATIVE PROGRAMS ARE USUALLY UNDERTAKEN BY EXISTING ORGANIZATIONS WHOSE OPERATING PROCEDURES AND PHILOSOPHIES ARE NOT GEARED TO THAT UNDERTAKING. THE COMMUNITY - BASED PREVENTATIVE PROGRAM IN A LARGE EASTERN CITY IS DESCRIBED TO ILLUSTRATE THE THESIS. THE PROJECT FAILED COMPLETELY WITH EACH OF THE DOZEN OR SO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES INVOLVED BLAMING OTHERS FOR THE FAILURE. SIMILAR SITUATIONS ARE FOUND IN MANY CITIES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE OPERATING PHILOSOPHIES OF THE VARIOUS AGENCIES INVOLVED ARE THE SOURCES OF CONFLICT AND THUS ARE NONFUNCTIONAL FOR THE PURPOSE OF REDUCING JUVENILE CRIME. THESE DIFFERENCES HAVE SIX MAJOR DIMENSIONS: THE ETIOLOGY OF DELINQUENCY, THE DISPOSITION OF THE DELINQUENT, THE APPROACH PRIORITY, THE APPROPRIATE ORGANIZATIONAL METHOD, AND THE PROPER STATUS OF PERSONNEL. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE MAJOR IMPEDIMENT TO EFFECTIVENESS IN PREVENTION LIES MORE IN THE NATURE OF RELATIONS AMONG THE VARIOUS CONCERNED INSTITUTIONS THAN TO LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF EFFECTIVE PROCEDURE. A SHIFT IN EMPHASIS OF RESEARCH AND ACTION EFFORTS FROM THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONS AND THE SUBJECT POPULATION TO RELATIONSHIPS AMONG THE INSTITUTIONS THEMSELVES IS SUGGESTED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32357 \$03  
AUTHORS: SCHWARTZ, MICHAEL.  
TITLE: THE SOCIOLOGIST IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLANNING PROJECT.  
SOURCE: IN: STRATTON, J., PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY; PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1968. 334 P. (P. 127-136).

THE FAILURE OF ONE OF THE COMMUNITY ANTIDELINQUENCY PROGRAM PLANNING PROJECTS WHICH ORGANIZED UNDER A GRANT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH CRIME IS DESCRIBED. THE PROJECTS HAD AS THEIR GOALS THE ALTERNATION OF EXISTING SOCIAL STRUCTURES AS MEANS OF DELINQUENCY CONTROL. THE FUNCTION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING COMMITTEES WAS TO CREATE A NEW SOCIAL SYSTEM OUT OF THE BITS AND PIECES OF THE OLDER ONES. MOST OF THEM TOOK AS THEIR TASKS: (1) THE INNOVATION OF PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH AND THEIR PARENTS; (2) COORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE VARIOUS AGENCIES DEALING

WITH THE SAME POPULATION; AND (3) CHANGING THE WAYS IN WHICH SERVICES ARE "DELIVERED" TO THE PEOPLE. IN THE PARTICULAR PROJECT BEING DESCRIBED CONFLICTS DEVELOPED AS SOON AS THE GRANT WAS RECEIVED. MAJOR ISSUES CONCERNED AGENCY AUTONOMY, AGENCY CONTROL, AND THE PROPER ALLOCATION OF FUNDS. BOTH OVERT AND COVERT RESISTANCE AND CRITICISM CAME FROM THE MASS MEDIA, VARIOUS GROUPS OF THE POPULATION, THE AGENCIES CONCERNED AND LOCAL BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY. RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS GAVE THE GREATEST SUPPORT. INEPT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND CONTROVERSIAL APPOINTMENTS TO THE PLANNING COMMITTEE INCREASED ANTAGONISMS TO THE POINT THAT REORGANIZATION WAS FORCED FROM THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE. SOME VALUABLE RESEARCH FOR PLANNING WAS CARRIED OUT BUT LACK OF FORCEFUL LEADERSHIP RESULTED FAILURE TO OBTAIN SUFFICIENT COOPERATION AND INVOLVEMENT FROM THE AGENCIES CONCERNED TO COMPLETE THE RESEARCH AND PLANNING. 3 REFERENCES.

32358 \$03  
AUTHORS: HALLECK, SEYMOUR L.  
TITLE: THE IMPACT OF PROFESSIONAL DISHONESTY ON BEHAVIOR OF DISTURBED ADOLESCENTS.  
SOURCE: IN: STRATTON, J., PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY: PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1968. 334 P. (P. 137-147).

AN EXAMINATION IS MADE OF THE IMPACT OF PROFESSIONAL DISHONESTY ON ADOLESCENTS WHO ARE EITHER INSTITUTIONALIZED OR ARE INVOLVED WITH COMMUNITY AGENCIES. SEVEN AREAS IN WHICH ADOLESCENT CLIENTS ARE DECEIVED EITHER THROUGH CONSCIOUS FABRICATION OR THROUGH SUBTLE AND UNCONSCIOUS COMMUNICATION OF ATTITUDES TO WHICH PROFESSIONAL WORKERS DO NOT ADHERE. IN THE LIE OF ADULT MORALITY, THE WORKER IMPLIES TO THE POORLY CONTROLLED, SEXUALLY CHAOTIC ADOLESCENT THAT ADULTS CONTROL THEIR IMPULSES EASILY AND THAT SUCCESS IN THE WORLD IS DEPENDENT UPON RESTRAINT. IN THE LIE OF PROFESSIONAL HELPFULNESS, AS AN AGENT OF THE COMMUNITY, THE PROFESSIONAL WORKER SUPPORTS THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY WHICH MAY CONFLICT WITH THE ADOLESCENT'S NEEDS. CONFIDENTIALITY CANNOT ACTUALLY BE GUARANTEED AS PROMISED BY AN AGENT OF AN ORGANIZATION. THE PRETENSE THAT CONFORMITY TO ADULT STANDARDS WILL BRING REWARDS MAY SERVE COMMUNITY GOALS OFTEN CONFUSES AND ANGERS THE DISTURBED ADOLESCENT. THE FOSTERING, BY THE PROFESSIONAL WORKER, OF IDENTIFICATIONS, AMBITIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS WHICH ARE UNREALISTIC, PARTICULARLY TO YOUTHS WITH LIMITED SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS IS UNCONSCIOUSLY DISHONEST AND HARMFUL. WHILE A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP IS ONE OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF SUCCESSFUL THERAPEUTIC INTERACTION, ONLY RARELY CAN A PROFESSIONAL WORKER PROVIDE IT. TO IMPLY TO A DISTURBED YOUTH WHEN THE YOUTH KNOWS IT IS UNLIKELY TO OCCUR CAUSES HIM TO REACT WITH DISTRUST, FEAR AND CYNICISM. GIVEN THE FRUSTRATION AND PROVOCATION INVOLVED IN DEALING WITH ADOLESCENTS, IT IS UNFAIR AND DISHONEST FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND THE ADOLESCENT TO DENY, DISPLACE OR RATIONALIZE OCCASIONAL ANGER. ALTHOUGH OCCASIONAL DISHONESTY IS ESSENTIAL IN REARING CHILDREN, THE PROFESSIONAL MUST RISK TEMPORARILY DISTURBING THE ADOLESCENT HE IS DEALING WITH, BY COMMUNICATING WITH COMPLETE HONESTY. 5 REFERENCES.

32359 \$03  
AUTHORS: MCKAY, HENRY D.  
TITLE: DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION AND CRIME PREVENTION: PROBLEMS OF UTILIZATION.  
SOURCE: IN: STRATTON, J., PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY: PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1968. 334 P. (P. 147-158).

CONVENTIONAL VALUES DOMINATE THE SOCIAL LIFE OF MOST COMMUNITIES, BUT ALTERNATE SYSTEMS ARE USUALLY PRESENT. WHEN CONFLICTING VALUE SYSTEMS ARE PRESENT BOTH WILL BE TRANSMITTED TO THE CHILDREN. VALUES ARE TRANSMITTED DIFFERENTIALLY BECAUSE OF DIFFERING EXPERIENCES OF INDIVIDUALS AND DIFFERENT MEANINGS GIVEN TO THE SAME EXPERIENCE BY DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS. THE PROPORTION OF LAW VIOLATORS AND NON-VIOLATORS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF AREAS WILL TEND TO VARY WITH THE EXTENT TO WHICH CONVENTIONAL VALUES DOMINATE SOCIAL LIFE. IMPLICIT IN THE ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT DELINQUENCY BY INTERVENTION IN THIS PROCESS IS THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE RATIO OF VALUES IN COMMUNITIES CAN

BE MODIFIED IN FAVOR OF CONVENTIONALITY AND THAT TRENDS IN THE CONDUCT OF PERSONS ARE NOT IRREVOCABLE. PROGRAMS FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY IN INNER CITY AREAS CHARACTERIZED BY VALUE CONFLICT ARE OF THREE DISTINCT TYPES. THERE ARE THOSE WHICH INTERVENE IN THE LIFE OF THE PERSON, PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR EXAMPLE. THERE ARE A WIDE VARIETY OF PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO ALTER A SITUATION EITHER BY MODIFYING THE MORAL ORDER WITH SUCH ACTIVITIES AS COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, OR BY ALTERING PATTERNS PARTICIPATION WITH PROGRAMS SUCH AS CORNER GROUP GUIDANCE. THEN THERE IS THE NATURAL PROCESS OF REDUCING DELINQUENCY WITHOUT PLAN AS SEEN WHEN GROUPS MOVE OUT OF INNER CITY AREAS. AT PRESENT, HOWEVER, THE COMBINED INFLUENCES OF THOSE RATIONAL PROGRAMS AND NATURAL PROCESSES FURNISH ONLY FAIR PROSPECTS FOR CONTROLLING DELINQUENCY IN THE INNER CITY AREAS OF LARGE CITIES. 7 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

32360 \$03  
AUTHORS: STRATTON, JOHN R.; TERRY, ROBERT M.  
DES LG: EDS.  
TITLE: THE ROLE OF EXISTING COMMUNITY AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS.  
SOURCE: IN: STRATTUN, J., PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY; PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1968. 334 P. (P. 159-229).

THE IMPACT OF GENERAL ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY EXISTING AGENCIES ON JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IS THE FOCUS OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS. IN THEIR STUDY, WATTENBERG AND BUFE SUGGEST THAT THE BRIEF CONTACT BETWEEN POLICE OFFICER AND A BOY WILL HAVE GREAT SIGNIFICANCE FOR HIS FUTURE BEHAVIOR; SOME OFFICERS BEING MORE ADEPT AT HANDLING OFFENDERS THAN OTHERS. A. W. SILVER DISCUSSES NINE CONDITIONS HE FEELS IMPEDE THE COURT'S EFFECTIVENESS IN PREVENTING DELINQUENCY AND REHABILITATING DELINQUENTS. THE IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY INFLUENCES ON CHILD BEHAVIOR IS CONSIDERED IN THE PAPER BY MCCORD, MCCORD, AND THURBER. THEY CONTENT THAT FOSTER-HOME PLACEMENT MAY BE HARMFUL IF PERCEIVED BY THE CHILD AS FAMILY REJECTION. THE RESTORATION OF PARENTAL INFLUENCE AND AUTHORITY, WHEN COUPLED WITH OTHER PROGRAMS, HAS A POSITIVE EFFECT ON CHILDREN EXPOSED TO SUCH A PROGRAM. IS THE CONCLUSION REACHED IN AN ARTICLE BY RUTH TEFFERTELLER. D. S. ELLIOT'S STUDY TESTS THE HYPOTHESIS THAT DELINQUENCY IS A RESPONSE TO THE FRUSTRATION AND INSECURITY CAUSED IN CERTAIN SCHOOL SITUATIONS. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THE NEED FOR REEVALUATING EDUCATIONAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES. A REPORT FROM THE U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION MAINTAINS THAT THE SCHOOL HAS A MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY IN THE PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROGRAMS TO THAT END ARE PRESENTED. IN THE FINAL ARTICLE IN THIS SECTION, W. REID ARGUES THAT INTERAGENCY COORDINATION IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL MAY NOT ALWAYS BE FUNCTIONAL FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE AGENCY. THEREFORE, HE CONCLUDES, ENERGIES DIRECT TOWARD COORDINATION COULD BE BETTER SPENT ON OTHER GOALS. 64 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32361 \$03  
AUTHORS: WATTENBERG, WILLIAM, W.; BUFE, NOEL.  
TITLE: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE YOUTH BUREAU OFFICERS.  
SOURCE: IN: STRATTUN, J., PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY; PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1968. 334 P. (P. 163-172).

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF YOUTH BUREAU POLICE OFFICERS IN DETROIT WAS MEASURED BY COMPARING OFFICERS WITHIN THE SAME PRECINCTS AS TO PERCENTAGE OF NON-REPEATERS AMONG BOYS FOR WHOM THEY WERE THE FIRST POLICE CONTACT. HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES AMONG OFFICERS WERE FOUND. IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE RELATIVELY BRIEF CONTACT BETWEEN THE BOY OR HIS FAMILY AND A POLICE OFFICER MAY BE HIGHLY INFLUENTIAL ON A FUTURE "CAREER" IN DELINQUENCY. THE NEED TO STUDY OBJECTIVELY OTHER "SUPERFICIAL" ELEMENTS WHICH COULD BE INCORPORATED IN A COMMUNITY PROGRAM IS CITED. THESE ELEMENTS COULD INCLUDE THE MANNER IN WHICH JUVENILE JUDGES OR REFEREES CONDUCT HEARINGS, DISCUSSIONS OF MORAL ISSUES IN SCHOOLS, CHAPLAIN INTERVIEWS, CHURCH PREACHING, AND PUBLIC RALLIES. GIVEN THAT THE STUDY WAS BASED ON ONE GROUP OF POLICE OFFICERS IN ONE CITY WITH ONE SOURCE OF STATISTICS, IT IS ESSENTIAL

THAT OTHER TESTS BE APPLIED, OTHER TECHNIQUES AND TYPES OF EVALUATION BE CONSIDERED SO THAT PRACTICAL DECISIONS MAY BE MADE ON THE BASIS OF RESULTS OBTAINED. 8 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32362 \$03  
AUTHORS: SILVER, ALBERT W.  
TITLE: RETOOLING FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION IN JUVENILE COURTS.  
SOURCE: IN: STRATTON, J., PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY; PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1968. 334 P. (P. 172-177).

IT IS WIDELY ACCEPTED TO DAY THAT SO LONG AS GROSS SCARCITIES, INJUSTICES, AND INEQUALITIES IN EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES EXIST, THE BREEDING GROUNDS FOR DELINQUENCY AND CRIME WILL PERSIST. THE CHILD, ADOLESCENT, OR ADULT WHO TURNS TO CRIME IS GENERALLY PROTESTING AGAINST A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH HE CANNOT ACHIEVE SELF-RESPECT AND RECOGNITION BY FAIR AND HONEST MEANS. THE JUVENILE COURT IS THE INSTITUTION MOST CLEARLY IDENTIFIED WITH WAGING THE BATTLE AGAINST JUVENILE CRIME AND HAS FAILED TO EXERT LEADERSHIP. THE FOLLOWING ARE CONDITIONS IN JUVENILE COURTS OF TWO OF THE NATION'S LARGEST CITIES WHICH HAMPER THEIR EFFECTIVENESS: (1) LOW LEVEL OF MORALE, (2) DIAGNOSIS IN PLACE OF TREATMENT, (3) INAPPROPRIATE TREATMENT, (4) REHABILITATION INSTEAD OF PREVENTION, (5) STAFF VACANCIES, (6) LACK OF ONGOING STAFF TRAINING, (7) ABSENCE OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION PROGRAMS, (8) LACK OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE COMMUNITY, AND (9) THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE LEGAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ORIENTATION. STUDIES ARE CITED TO POINT UP THE DEFICIENCIES NOTED IN EACH OF THESE AREAS. 6 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32363 \$03  
AUTHORS: MCCORD, JOAN; MCCORD, WILLIAM; THURBER, EMILY.  
TITLE: THE EFFECTS OF FOSTER-HOME PLACEMENT IN THE PREVENTION OF ADULT ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOR.  
SOURCE: IN: STRATTON, J., PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY; PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1968. 334 P. (P. 178-183).

A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF FOSTER-HOME PLACEMENT DURING EARLY ADOLESCENCE ON ADULT DEVIANCE WAS UNDERTAKEN. IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE LONG-RANGE EFFECTIVENESS OF FOSTER-HOME PLACEMENT AS A TECHNIQUE FOR THE PREVENTION OF SOCIALLY DEVIENT BEHAVIOR THE CAMBRIDGE-SOMERVILLE YOUTH STUDY PROVIDED THE SUBJECTS FOR THE STUDY. THE NATURAL FAMILIES OF NINETEEN BOYS, PLACE IN FOSTER HOMES TO PREVENT DELINQUENCY, WERE MATCHED TO THOSE OF NINETEEN BOYS WHO WERE NOT REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES. THESE BOYS WERE PLACE IN FOSTER-HOMES AS A LAST RESORT TO PREVENT DELINQUENCY. PAIRS WERE INDIVIDUALLY MATCHED ON SUCH VARIABLE AS THE AFFECTION OF THE PARENTS FOR THE CHILD, THE FATHER'S PRESENCE OR ABSENCE, THE DEVIANCE OR NONDEVIANCE OF THE PARENTAL MODELS, AND THE DISCIPLINARY TECHNIQUES OF THE PARENTS. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA INDICATE THAT FOSTER-HOME PLACEMENT WAS INEFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING ADULT DEVIANCE. THERE IS SOME EVIDENCE THAT REMOVAL OF THE CHILD FROM HIS NATURAL HOME (AT LEAST, IF HIS FATHER IS LIVING THERE) MAY ACTUALLY PROMOTE CRIMINAL TENDENCIES. 4 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32364 \$03  
AUTHORS: TEFFERTELLER, RUTH S.  
TITLE: DELINQUENCY PREVENTION THROUGH REVITALIZING PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS.  
SOURCE: IN: STRATTON, J., PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY; PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1968. 334 P. (P. 183-191).

TO SUPPORT THE HYPOTHESIS THAT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CAN IN LARGE MEASURE BE PREVENTED AND CONTROLLED IF IDENTIFIED AND TREATED IN THE INCIPIENT STAGES, A PREDELINQUENT GANG PROJECT WAS INSTITUTED AT THE HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT. WHEN THE EARLY SYMPTOMS OF GANG BEHAVIOR

ARE FIRST DETECTED IN YOUNGER GROUPS. INTENSIVE WORK IS DONE WITH THEM AND THEIR PARENTS TO WEAN THEM AWAY FROM THE INFLUENCE OF THE OLDER GANGS. FIVE GROUPS WERE ORGANIZED AS A RESULT OF THEIR DISORGANIZED AND DEFIANT BEHAVIOR IN THE SETTLEMENT HOUSE. A GRADUAL LESSENING OF PREDELINQUENT BEHAVIOR HAS BEEN NOTED AS A RESULT OF THE ASSERTION AND INSINUATION OF PARENTAL AUTHORITY. EFFORTS ARE DIRECTED TOWARD ORGANIZING CONSTRUCTIVE CLUBS, HELPING PARENTS UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUCH A CLUB AND THE GANG, OBTAINING PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN GROUP CONTROL, THE COOPERATION OF THE SETTLEMENT WORKER, AND THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLOSER TIES BETWEEN THE FAMILIES AND THE SETTLEMENT HOUSE. THE RESULTING SUCCESS IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE STRENGTHENING OF PARENTAL INFLUENCE ON THE CHILD AND THE NEW TIES BETWEEN FAMILY, CHILD AND COMMUNITY. 1 REFERENCE.

32365 \$03  
AUTHORS: ELLIOT, DELBERT S.  
TITLE: DELINQUENCY, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND DROPOUT.  
SOURCE: IN: STRATTON, J., PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY; PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1968. 334 P. (P. 191-199).

A STUDY IS REPORTED WHICH TESTS THE POPULAR SUPPOSITION THAT DELINQUENCY ON THE PART OF LOWER CLASS BOYS IS A RESPONSE TO THE UNEQUAL COMPETITION ENCOUNTERED AT SCHOOL. THOSE WHO ENCOUNTER SUCH FRUSTRATION MAY CHOOSE TO REMAIN IN SCHOOL AND RELIEVE THEIR FEELINGS BY ATTACKING THE SYSTEM THEY BELIEVE RESPONSIBLE, OR THEY MAY SIMPLY RETREAT FROM THE SITUATION AND HAVE NO NEED FOR SUCH ATTACK. THUS, IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT (1) THE RATE OF DELINQUENCY REFERRAL IS GREATER FOR BOYS WHILE IN SCHOOL THAN WHILE OUT OF SCHOOL, AND (2) DELINQUENTS WHO DROP OUT HAVE A HIGHER REFERRAL RATE WHILE IN SCHOOL THAN WHILE OUT OF SCHOOL. DATA, COLLECTED FROM THE TWO LARGEST HIGH SCHOOLS IN A LARGE WESTERN CITY, SUPPORTED BOTH HYPOTHESES. 29 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32367 \$03  
AUTHORS: MOHRBOTTER, KURT.  
TRTITLE: /BLACK-MARKEETING IN BEGGING, CHARITY, AND AID: A CONTRIBUTION TO THE MODERN CONCEPT OF PROPERTY./  
TITLE: DER BETTEL-, SPENDEN- UND SUBVENTIONERSCHLEICHUNGSBETRUG: EIN BEITRAG ZUM MODEREN VERMOGENSBEGRIFF.  
SOURCE: GOLTDAMMER'S ARCHIV FUR STRAFRECHT (HAMBURG).  
SOURCEID: 1969(8):225-234, 1969.

A BROADENED CONCEPT OF PROPERTY IS URGED IN SOLVING THE LEGAL PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN BLACK-MARKEETING, BEGGING, CHARITY, AND ASSISTANCE. IN ADDITION TO ITS ECONOMIC VALUE, PROPERTY HAS A SOCIAL VALUE DETERMINED BY THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT IS TO BE USED. A CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY SHOULD ALSO BE DEFINED AS ONE WHERE PROPERTY IS DECEPTIVELY DISPOSED OF CONTRARY TO THE INTENDED PURPOSE. THE CONCEPTS OF PROPERTY AND FREEDOM OF DISPOSITION COINCIDE IN THAT THE BLACK-MARKEETING DEPRIVES THE RIGHTFUL PARTY OF HIS FREEDOM OF DISPOSITION OF THE PROPERTY. 21 REFERENCES.

32368 \$03  
AUTHORS: PINATEL, M.  
TRTITLE: /ATTEMPT OF SYNTHESIZING THE CRIMINOLOGICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF RECIDIVISM./  
TITLE: ESSAI DE SYNTHESE DES ASPECTS CRIMINOLOGIQUES ET JURIDIQUES DU RECIDIVISME.  
SOURCE: REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL.  
SOURCEID: 93(2):249-273, 1969.

TECHNICAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF RECIDIVISM AND THE PROBLEMS OF CONFINEMENT ARE DISCUSSED. A NEW CRIMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM IS PROPOSED TO REPLACE THE PRESENT FRENCH LEGAL SYSTEM OF DEALING WITH RECIDIVISTS. FIRST OFFENDERS SHOULD BE GIVEN A PERSONALITY TEST BEFORE CONFINEMENT (TO ASSESS THEIR DANGER TO SOCIETY) TO DETERMINE THEIR NEEDS FOR TREATMENT. UNDER THE NEW DEFINITION, A RECIDIVIST WOULD BE ONE WHO COMMITTED A NEW, DELIBERATE INFRACTION OF COMMON LAW

WITHIN 5 YEARS AFTER SERVING HIS TERM. SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM TREATMENT FACILITIES SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED.

32369 \$03  
AUTHORS: MAUREL, ED.  
TRTITLE: PROBLEMS OF DELINQUENCY AND THE EVOLUTION OF SPIRIT./  
TITLE: LES PROBLEMES DE LA DELINQUANCE ET L'EVOLUTION DES ESPRITS.  
SOURCE: REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL.  
SOURCEID: 93(2):313-317, 1969.

IN FRANCE, EMPHASIS HAS BEEN SHIFTED FROM TRADITIONAL, REPRESSIVE METHODS OF TREATING JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AS INCURABLE CRIMINALS TO REHABILITATION AND MAKING THEM EFFECTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN SOCIETY. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM THROUGH RE-EDUCATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL. A HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT SINCE THE WORLD WAR II OCCUPATION OF FRANCE HAS BEEN THE FORMATION AND SUBSEQUENT GROWTH OF TREATMENT CENTERS FOR DELINQUENTS.

32370 \$03  
AUTHORS: HIVERT, P.; JACQUETTE, J.; GRECO, O.  
TRTITLE: /IMPRISONED PERSONS AND IMPRISONMENT. PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES./  
TITLE: LES RELEGUES ET LA RELEGATION. PERSPECTIVES PSYCHOLOGIQUES.  
SOURCE: REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL.  
SOURCEID: 93(2):319-327, 1969.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF JUST-SENTENCED CRIMINALS ARE DISCUSSED AS WELL AS PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATIONS OF CRIMINALS TO THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT IN THE TRADITIONAL PENAL SYSTEM. WHILE THE INTELLECTUAL LEVEL OF THE EXAMINED SUBJECTS WAS GENERALLY NORMAL AND OFTEN ABOVE AVERAGE, RURSCHACH TESTS REVEALED MUCH EMOTIONAL IMMATURITY, EXPRESSED AS AN INABILITY TO SUSTAIN PROLONGED FRUSTRATIONS AND A TENDENCY TO RESPOND TO CONFLICT SITUATIONS WITH IMPULSIVE AND VIOLENT ACTS. DELINQUENTS FREQUENTLY COME FROM BROKEN HOMES AND SUFFER FROM EMOTIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL DEPRIVATION. IMPRISONMENT PREVENTS EMOTIONAL GROWTH AND ADJUSTMENT TO AN OUTSIDE WORLD OF RESPONSIBILITY AND NORMAL COMMUNICATION. THE PRISON BECOMES AN ISOLATED SUBSOCIETY TO WHICH THE PRISONER ADAPTS AND ON WHICH HE BECOMES FULLY DEPENDENT.

32371 \$03  
AUTHORS: PETIT, ALBERT.  
TRTITLE: /REPRESSEION OF AN INVISIBLE INFRACTION./  
TITLE: PROPOS SUR LA REPRESSEION D'UNE INFRACTION INVISIBLE.  
SOURCE: REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL.  
SOURCEID: 93(2):329-335, 1969.

FINANCIAL NONSUPPORT OF THE FAMILY IS DESCRIBED AS AN INFRACTION OF CONSIDERABLE SOCIAL IMPORTANCE. IT IS A SPECIAL PROBLEM FOR CRIMINAL AUTHORITIES BECAUSE REPRESSIVE ACTION TAKEN AGAINST THE OFFENDER CONSTITUTES AN INVASION OF THE PRIVACY OF HIS FAMILY. EACH CASE MUST BE CONSIDERED ON ITS OWN MERITS. OFFENDERS CURRENTLY RECEIVING SALARIES CAN BE ORDERED TO CONTRIBUTE AMOUNTS FOR PENSIONS AND DEBT SETTLEMENTS. WITH NONSALARIED OFFENDERS, AUTHORITIES MUST DETERMINE THEIR TOTAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MANNER OF LIVING AS WELL AS THE FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIVING PATTERNS OF THEIR DEPENDENTS. WHEN REPRESSIVE MEASURES ARE TAKEN, LEGAL PRECISION, FLEXIBILITY OF JUDGMENT, AND LIAISON BETWEEN THE PENAL SYSTEM AND OTHER LEGAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS MUST BE MAINTAINED TO PREVENT RECIDIVISM AND TO OTHERWISE ENSURE A MORE EFFECTIVE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF FINANCIAL NONSUPPORT.

32372 \$03  
AUTHORS: LIGONDE, PAULTRE.  
TRTITLE: /SUPRAMAXIMUM SUPERVISION IN A THERAPEUTIC AMBIENCE./  
TITLE: DE LA SURVEILLANCE SUPRAMAXIMUM A UNE AMBIANCE THERAPEUTIQUE.

SOURCE: REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL.  
SOURCEID: 93(2):337-343, 1969.

A DESCRIPTION IS GIVEN OF REHABILITATIVE AND COUNSELING PROCEDURES USED TO TREAT INMATES IN A SPECIAL TRANSITIONAL CORRECTION UNIT IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. THE STAFF OF THIS UNIT, CAREFULLY CHOSEN FROM AMONG THE PERSONNEL OF THE QUEBEC FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM, WERE TRAINED INTENSIVELY IN PROBLEMS OF CRIMINOLOGY AND THERAPEUTIC METHODS. PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO THE SPECIAL TREATMENT UNIT WERE TAKEN FROM MAXIMUM-SECURITY WARDS. DURING THE COURSE OF TREATMENT, CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON THE INMATES' MOVEMENTS WERE REMOVED GRADUALLY. AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS, IN ADDITION TO ROUTINE DIALOGUE IN THE FORM OF GROUP DISCUSSIONS, HELPED TO ACHIEVE A RAPPORT BETWEEN INMATES AND FUNCTIONARIES; INMATES COULD SPEAK WITHOUT FEAR OF REPRIMAND OR PUNITIVE SANCTIONS. ALTHOUGH THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUP TREATMENT IS RECOGNIZED, A DESIRED CHANGE WOULD BE TO CONSTRUCT THE SPECIAL TREATMENT FACILITY AS FOUR-COMMUNITY UNITS SO THAT TREATMENT MIGHT BETTER CORRESPOND TO SOCIETY. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER CHANGE INCLUDE OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS AND INCREASES IN STAFF.

32373 \$03  
AUTHORS: RAYMONDIS, L. M.  
TRTITLE: /REFLECTIONS ON THE FUNCTION OF PENAL JUSTICE ON THE OCCASION OF THE NINTH FRENCH CRIMINOLOGY CONGRESS (MONTPELLIER, SEPTEMBER 26-29, 1968)./  
TITLE: KEFLEXIONS SUR LA FONCTION DE LA JUSTICE PENALE A PROPOS DU IXE CONGRES FRANCAIS DE CRIMINOLOGIE (MONTPELLIER--26-29 SEPTEMBRE 1968).  
SOURCE: REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL.  
SOURCEID: 93(2):345-367, 1969.

THE PROBLEM OF MAKING CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE MORE HUMANISTIC WAS DISCUSSED AT A CONFERENCE AT MONTPELLIER, FRANCE, SEPTEMBER 26-29, 1968. INTEREST MUST BE TAKEN IN THE INDIVIDUAL OFFENDER, HIS PSYCHOLOGICAL MAKE-UP, AND HIS PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES IN A MAJOR EFFORT TO REHABILITATE HIM AND TO PREVENT RECIDIVISM. WHILE THE PACE OF SOCIAL CHANGE DICTATES THAT NEW DIRECTIONS BE TAKEN IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CONFLICT EXISTS BETWEEN THE TRADITIONAL REPRESSIVE APPROACH AND THE NEWER HUMANISTIC APPROACH. CRIMINAL AND LEGAL AUTHORITIES, AS WELL AS THE GENERAL POPULACE, MUST BE MADE AWARE OF THE NEED FOR CHANGE. ALTHOUGH REPRESSIVE MEANS OF PUNISHMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ABANDONED, THE CONTEMPORARY TREND IS TO MOVE AWAY FROM SINGULARLY ARBITRARY STANDARDS OF JUSTICE. THE PROBLEM OF MISLEADING CRIME STATISTICS IS ALSO DISCUSSED. FROM 1960 THROUGH 1966, OVERALL CRIME INCREASED AT ANNUAL RATES OF 50 TO 73 PERCENT, WITH THE INDEX OF CRIMINALITY RISING FROM 100 TO 240. THE POPULATION INCREASED AT A CONSTANT RATE. DISMISSED CASES, SUCH AS THOSE INVOLVING AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS, SHOWED THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE GAINS. 1 REFERENCE.

32374 \$03  
AUTHORS: LEDOUX, M. JEAN.  
TRTITLE: /PLAN OF SUPERVISED EDUCATION./  
TITLE: LE PLAN DE L'EDUCATION SURVEILLÉE.  
SOURCE: REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL.  
SOURCEID: 93(2):387-400, 1969.

THE PROGRAM OF FRANCE'S STATE-SUPPORTED SYSTEM OF SUPERVISED EDUCATION FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IS OUTLINED. THE CENTERS FOR ORIENTATION AND EDUCATIVE ACTIVITIES, TO WHICH 150-450 CASES ARE REFERRED EACH YEAR, SERVE TWO BASIC POSTURE FUNCTIONS: (1) PROVIDING TECHNICAL SERVICES; I.E., CONSULTATION WITH EDUCATORS TRAINED IN REHABILITATIVE EDUCATION; AND (2) PROVIDING REHABILITATIVE OBSERVATION ROOMS FOR EDUCATORS. DETAILED PAST AND PROJECTED GROWTH FIGURES FOR INDIVIDUAL CATEGORIES OF THE SUPERVISED EDUCATION SYSTEM ARE PRESENTED AND ANALYZED. 3 REFERENCES.

32375 \$03  
AUTHORS: BAKER, MICHAEL A.; BREWER, BRADLEY K.; DEBUSE, RAYMOND;  
HILLSMAN, SALLY T.; MILNER, MURRAY; SOEIRO, DAVID V.

**TITLE:** POLICE ON CAMPUS: THE MASS POLICE ACTION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, SPRING, 1968.  
**SOURCEID:** NEW YORK, NEW YORK CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, 1969. 159 P.  
\$2.50.

A REPORT IS MADE OF THE POLICE ACTION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE SPRING OF 1968 BASED UPON EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS SUBMITTED BY 337 PERSONS, INCLUDING STUDENTS, FACULTY, PHYSICIANS, AND MEMBERS OF THE PRESS. A CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS INTRODUCES THE CORE OF THE WORK, WHICH CONSISTS OF 5 CHAPTERS OF DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF THE EVENTS AS PROVIDED BY DATA OBTAINED FROM LOOSELY STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRES VOLUNTARILY SUBMITTED BY EYEWITNESSES. FOUR APPENDICES ARE INCLUDED TO DESCRIBE THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND ITS ANALYSIS, SAMPLE EYEWITNESS STATEMENTS, LIST OF WITNESS STATEMENTS INCLUDING PERTINENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WRITERS, AND CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE POLICE. THE CONCLUSIONS DRAWN ABOUT THE POLICE AT COLUMBIA ARE (1) THAT THEY USED VIOLENT AND UNNECESSARY FORCE AGAINST BYSTANDERS, DEMONSTRATORS, OR NONDEMONSTRATING FACULTY MEMBERS, (2) THAT VIOLENT TACTICS WERE OFTEN USED BEFORE OTHER MEANS OF ACCOMPLISHING THEIR TASKS WERE TRIED, (3) THAT THE POLICE FAILED TO MAKE THEIR INTENTIONS KNOWN BEFORE RESORTING TO VIOLENCE, (4) THAT THOSE POLICE WHO DID NOT WEAR STANDARD IDENTIFICATION WERE MORE LIKELY TO COMMIT VIOLENCE, (5) THAT IN MANY INSTANCES THERE WERE SUPERVISORY POLICE PRESENT WHEN UNNECESSARY FORCE WAS USED, (6) THAT THE USE OF FORCE WAS INCONSISTENT WITH THE TASKS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED, (7) THAT THE VIOLENT REACTION WAS NOT ALWAYS A RESPONSE TO THREAT OR PROVOCATION, AND (8) THAT VIOLENCE WAS THE GENERAL PRACTICE AND NOT JUST THAT OF A FEW POLICE. SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR THE DIRECTION FUTURE RESEARCH. THEY INCLUDE (1) STUDY OF THE PERCEPTIONS, ATTITUDES AND VALUES OF THE INDIVIDUAL OFFICER WITH RELATION TO THE ILLEGAL USE OF FORCE, (2) INQUIRY INTO HOW THE STRUCTURE OF AUTHORITY AND CONTROL OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT MAY PERMIT, ENCOURAGE OR REQUIRE SUCH BEHAVIOR, AND (3) IDENTIFICATION OF INFLUENCES AND CONTROLS OUTSIDE THE DEPARTMENT WHICH MAY RETARD OR ENCOURAGE POLICE VIOLENCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32376 \$03  
**AUTHORS:** BELSON, WILLIAM; BEESON, MARK.  
**TITLE:** IDENTIFYING DIFFICULTIES AND FACILITATING FACTORS IN GETTING INFORMATION FROM BOYS ABOUT THEIR STEALING AND ABOUT ASSOCIATED MATTERS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY.  
**SOURCEID:** LONDON, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, LONDON SCH. ECON. POL. SCI., 1969. 68 P.

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ELICITING PROCEDURE, TO IDENTIFY DIFFICULTIES AND FACILITATING FACTORS IN GETTING INFORMATION FROM BOYS ABOUT THEIR STEALING, IS REPORTED. TWO STAGES OF A SPECIAL INTERVIEW WERE ADMINISTERED TO 159 BOYS AGED 12-17 YEARS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT AN ENUMERATION SYSTEM WAS PRACTICABLE IN SETTING UP A SAMPLING FRAME, AND THAT THE TIME LAPSE BETWEEN MAKING THE APPOINTMENT AND HOLDING THE INTERVIEW SHOULD BE DELIBERATELY SHORT. DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING INFORMATION INCLUDED: (1) UNCLEAR DEFINITION OF TERMS, (2) MEMORY FAILURE, (3) LACK OF EASE AND NERVOUSNESS ON THE PART OF THE BOYS, (4) EMBARRASSMENT AND GUILT FEELINGS, (5) WORRY ABOUT LEAKAGE OF INFORMATION, AND (6) CONCERN THAT THEIR INFORMATION MIGHT ENDANGER THEIR FRIENDS. FACTORS WHICH FACILITATED THE ELICITING PROCESS INCLUDED: (1) GENUINENESS AND CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INTERVIEW, (2) THE TRUSTWORTHINESS OF THE INTERVIEWER, (3) THE YOUTH OF THE INTERVIEWER, (4) THE DIRECT ASSISTANCE BY THE INTERVIEWER IN THE ANSWERING OF QUESTIONS, (5) THE SENSE OF RELIEF AFFORDED BY TALKING, AND (6) THE FACT THAT THE INTERVIEWER WAS A STRANGER GAVE THE ILLUSION OF SAFETY TO THE INTERVIEW. ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE SIDE, IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT IT WOULD BE IDEAL TO HAVE A SPECIALLY EQUIPPED CENTER FOR THE INTERVIEWING PROCESS AND THAT INDIVIDUAL JOBS SHOULD BE ALLOCATED TO DIFFERENT PEOPLE TO MAKE FOR GREATEST EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY CONTROL. 53 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32377 \$03  
**AUTHORS:** NORMAN, SHERWOOD.

TITLE: AN INTERIM REPORT ON YOUTH SERVICES AND RESOURCES BUREAUS.  
(UNPUBLISHED PAPER).  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1969.  
14 p.

THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION HAS RECOMMENDED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU AT THE LOCAL LEVEL OUTSIDE COURT JURISDICTION TO PROVIDE SOCIAL SERVICES FOR YOUTH REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURTS WHO ACTUALLY DO NOT NEED JUDICIAL PROCESSING. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT HALF OF THE REFERRED YOUTHS FELL INTO THIS CATEGORY. HAVING LONG SUPPORTED SUCH SERVICES, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY UNDERTOOK A STUDY TO CLARIFY THE FUNCTIONS OF SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AND ESTABLISH GUIDELINES FOR THEIR ESTABLISHMENT. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE DATA OBTAINED FROM VISITS TO BUREAUS ALREADY IN EXISTENCE AND OTHER MATERIALS HAVE RESULTED IN THE ISOLATION OF THREE FUNCTIONS: (1) DIAGNOSIS, SHORT-TERM COUNSELING AND REFERRAL; (2) RESOURCE FINDING, DELEGATION OF SERVICES TO EXISTING AGENCIES OR COORDINATION OF EXISTING COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND SERVICES; AND (3) RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE PROVISION OF SERVICES WHERE GAPS ARE FOUND. A DRASIC REAPPRAISAL OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND GREATER COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY ARE IN ORDER TO COMBAT CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. PUBLICATION OF THE FULL REPORT IS EXPECTED BY LATE 1969.

32378 \$03  
AUTHORS: RHODE ISLAND SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION TO STUDY SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.  
TITLE: ORGANIZATION FOR STATE ADMINISTERED HUMAN RESOURCE PROGRAMS IN RHODE ISLAND; REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY THE SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION TO STUDY SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.  
SOURCEID: PROVIDENCE, COMMISSION TO STUDY SOCIAL SERVICES, 1969.  
136 p.

A THOROUGH STUDY OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR STATE ADMINISTERED HUMAN RESOURCE PROGRAMS IN RHODE ISLAND WAS UNDERTAKEN: (1) TO ASSURE THAT RHODE ISLAND'S SOCIAL SERVICE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS WERE ORIENTED TO CONTEMPORARY REQUIREMENTS, (2) TO DETERMINE OPTIMAL STRUCTURE FOR PERFORMANCE OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND HEALTH RESPONSIBILITIES, (3) TO SUGGEST NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS TO IMPROVE THE STATE WELFARE ORGANIZATION, (4) RECOMMEND MEASURES TO AVOID DUPLICATION, FRAUD AND DECEPTION, AND ELIMINATE NONESSENTIALS, AND (5) TO ASSURE MANAGERIAL SYSTEMS IN THE INTEREST OF OPTIMAL COST-BENEFIT RATIOS. ON THE BASIS OF THE EXPANDING SOCIAL WELFARE NEEDS OF THE STATE AND ANALYSIS OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRAMS OF EXISTING AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH VARIOUS PHASES OF PUBLIC WELFARE, RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE TO CONSOLIDATE, COORDINATE, AND REORGANIZE STATE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32383 \$03  
AUTHORS: CAPELLI, JOSE F.  
TITLE: /THE DYNAMICS OF CRIME./  
TITLE: LA DINAMICA DEL DELITO.  
SOURCE: ARCHIVOS DE CRIMINOLOGIA NEURO-PSIQUIATRIA Y DISCIPLINAS CONEXAS (QUITO).  
SOURCEID: 1(61-64):P. 3-18, 1968.

THE CRIMINAL ACT IS INFLUENCED BY TWO COMPLEX SETS OF FACTORS, (1) SUBJECTIVE -- INNATE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERSONALITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL, AND (2) ENVIRONMENTAL --OUTSIDE INFLUENCES WHICH HOLD THE INDIVIDUAL. THE LATTER ARE THE MORE IMPORTANT, SINCE CONSCIENCE AND INTELLECTUAL PROCESSES TO A GREAT EXTENT CURTAIL NEGATIVE INNATE CHARACTERISTICS. THESE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AFFECT THE INDIVIDUAL IN SEVERAL WAYS: (1) BY INFLUENCING PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT, (2) BY HELPING TO PRECIPITATE THE CRIMINAL ACT, AND (3) BY JUDGING THE CRIMINAL ACT ONCE IT HAS BEEN COMMITTED. THE FACT THAT AN INDIVIDUAL COMMITS A CRIME CANNOT BE EQUATED WITH ANY POTENTIAL TO DO SO, SINCE EACH INDIVIDUAL WILL POSSESS SOME DEGREE OF CRIMINAL POTENTIAL. A CRIME CANNOT BE CONSIDERED TO BE FIXED AND EXACT, BUT RATHER IS A

CHANGING AND DYNAMIC ENTITY, PRECISELY BECAUSE EACH INDIVIDUAL IS FACED WITH A DIFFERENT SET OF SUBJECTIVE AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS.  
21 REFERENCES.

32384 \$03  
AUTHORS: SILVA, JOSE ENRIQUE.  
TRTITLE: /DELINQUENCY AS A DEVELOPING SOCIAL PROBLEM./  
TITLE: LA DELINCUENCIA COMO PROBLEMA SOCIAL DE DESARROLLO.  
SOURCE: ARCHIVOS DE CRIMINOLOGIA NEURO-PSIQUIATRIA Y DISCIPLINAS CONEXAS (QUITO).  
SOURCEID: 16(61-64):19-34, 1968.

DELINQUENCY IS A GROWING AND UNNECESSARY PROBLEM IN DEVELOPING NATIONS, WHICH RESULTS FROM THE INCREASE IN ECONOMIC PROSPERITY. STATISTICS, WHICH AID GREATLY IN THE COMPARISON OF THE RISING CRIME RATES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, DEMONSTRATE THAT THE MAIN FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THIS INCREASE INCLUDE: (1) THE LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF THE POPULATION IN URBAN CENTERS, (2) THE INFLUENCE OF THE MASS MEDIA, AND (3) NEW EMPHASIS ON MATERIALISM. THE FOLLOWING BASIC HYPOTHESES OF CRIMINOLOGY ARE DISCUSSED: (1) CRIME AND DELINQUENCY CANNOT BE CONSIDERED AS SEPARATE ENTITIES, (2) CRIME CAN BE CURTAILED BY EFFECTIVE SOCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMS, (3) CRIMINOLOGY, WITHOUT LOSING ITS SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTER, SHOULD MAKE USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL METHODS TO STUDY CRIMINALS, AND (4) ALONG WITH THE CRIMINAL, THE VICTIMS SHOULD BE STUDIED. THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS FAVORED BECAUSE: (1) THE DEATH PENALTY IS AN INSTRUMENT OF CRUELTY AND INHUMANITY, (2) THE OBJECT OF PUNISHMENT SHOULD BE TO REHABILITATE THE INDIVIDUAL AND RETURN HIM TO SOCIETY, (3) THE DEATH PENALTY IS ABSOLUTE, AND BECAUSE SO MANY JUDICIAL ERRORS DO EXIST, A LACK OF CONFIDENCE IS CREATED IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM, AND (4) THE DEATH PENALTY CONVERTS THE CRIMINAL INTO EITHER A VICTIM OR A HERO. 10 REFERENCES.

32385 \$03  
AUTHORS: ENDARA M., JULIO.  
TRTITLE: /PSYCHODIAGNOSIS OF RORSCHACH, AND DELINQUENCY./  
TITLE: PSICODIAGNOSTICO DE RORSCHACH Y DELINCUENCIA.  
SOURCE: ARCHIVOS DE CRIMINOLOGIA NEURO-PSIQUIATRIA Y DISCIPLINAS CONEXAS (QUITO).  
SOURCEID: 16(61-64):35-65, 1968.

TO STUDY PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF DELINQUENTS, 3 GROUPS OF CRIMINALS WERE USED AS SUBJECTS: THOSE CONVICTED FOR ROBBERY, THOSE CONVICTED FOR FIRST DEGREE MURDER, AND THOSE CONVICTED FOR REPEATED HOMICIDES, TO DETERMINE THEIR MATURITY LEVEL AND ABILITY TO CONTROL THEIR ACTIONS. THE RORSCHACH TEST WAS ADMINISTERED EMPLOYING THE FACTORS, R, W%, M, FM, FC, CF, C, H%, AND OTHERS SPECIFICALLY RELEVANT TO ASSESSMENT OF LEVEL OF MATURITY. BETWEEN 20 AND 30 SUBJECTS WERE USED TO TEST EACH FACTOR. ALL OF THE SUBJECTS WERE MALE, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 21 AND 60, ALL WERE OF MODEST MEANS, BUT NONE WERE ILLITERATE. ALL WERE NATIVES OF DIFFERENT AREAS OF ECUADOR. THE RESULTS OF THESE TESTS DEMONSTRATED THAT A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE PRISON POPULATION SHOWED STRONG SIGNS OF IMMATURITY, ESPECIALLY EMOTIONAL IMMATURITY. IMMATURITY HERE IS REFERRED TO AS THE INDIVIDUAL'S INABILITY TO RELATE BOTH TO HIMSELF AND TO HIS SURROUNDINGS -- A LACK OF EMPATHY. THESE TENDENCIES TOWARD IMMATURITY WERE MOST PRONOUNCED AMONG THOSE CONVICTED REPEATEDLY. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ADULT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS STRONGLY INFLUENCED BY FAULTY PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT DURING YOUTH WHICH LEADS TO PROBLEMS IN SELF-IDENTITY AND AN INABILITY TO RELATE TO OTHER INDIVIDUALS. 37 REFERENCES.

32396 \$03  
AUTHORS: NEW YORK STATE, NEW YORK CITY FAMILY COURT.  
TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE FAMILY COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY OF NEW YORK, 1968.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NEW YORK CITY FAMILY COURT, 1968. 26 P.

THE ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE FAMILY COURT OF NEW YORK

CITY INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING: NEW CASES AND REHEARINGS, PRUBATION SERVICES, ADOPTIONS, MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, COMMITMENTS AND PLACEMENTS, REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINER, AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS BRANCHES.

32397 \$03  
AUTHORS: MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, DIV. CLASSIFICATION AND ASSIGNMENT.  
TITLE: COMMITMENTS AND RELEASES: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT, JULY 1968-JUNE 1969.  
SOURCEID: MISSOURI DEPT. CORR., DIV. CLASS. ASSIGN., 1969. 4 P.

A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF COURT COMMITMENTS OF MALE OFFENDERS IN MISSOURI, JULY 1968 THROUGH JUNE 1969, IS PRESENTED. ANALYTIC VARIABLES INCLUDE, AGE, MARITAL STATUS, EDUCATION, THE GRADE ACHIEVEMENT TEST, THE REVISED BETA I.Q. TEST, RACE, AND TYPE OF PLEA.

32399 \$03  
AUTHORS: LEONARD, V. A.  
TITLE: THE POLICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND THE CRIMINAL.  
SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C THOMAS, 1969. 235 P.  
\$10.50.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE HIGH COURT WHICH ARE OF DIRECT CONCERN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION ARE REVIEWED IN VIEW OF WIDESPREAD INTEREST IN RECENT UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AFFECTING THE POLICE AND THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. EXCERPTS FROM THE OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT ARE PRESENTED AND IN CASES OF MORE THAN CRITICAL INTEREST TO THE FIELD, THE OPINIONS ARE QUOTED AT SOME LENGTH IN ORDER TO GIVE A BROAD VIEW OF THE COURT'S PHILOSOPHY AND RATIONALE. CASE CITATIONS ARE GIVEN FULL FOOTNOTE REFERENCE IN EVERY INSTANCE. IN VIEW OF THE CONTENT AND CONTROVERSIAL NATURE OF SOME OF THE QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS INVOLVED, IT SHOULD PROVE OF INTEREST TO THE POLICE, TO THE LAW ENFORCEMENT FIELD IN GENERAL, AND TO WORKERS IN THE RELATED FIELDS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, AND SOCIOLOGY. TEN KEY AREAS ARE INVESTIGATED IN TERMS OF THE SECURITY OF THE COMMUNITY BALANCED AGAINST THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE INDIVIDUAL. THESE INCLUDE: (1) RESTRICTIONS ON ARREST AND DETENTION; (2) ON-THE-STREET DETENTION; (3) THE SEARCH FOR AND SEIZURE OF EVIDENCE; (4) POLICE INTERROGATION; (5) SELF-INCRIMINATION; (6) THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL; (7) THE CONFESSION; (8) ARRAIGNMENT; (9) WIREFAPPING AND ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE; AND (10) POLICE USE OF THE INFORMER. 39 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32400 \$03  
AUTHORS: NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE.  
TITLE: COMMISSION STATEMENT ON FIREARMS AND VIOLENCE.  
SOURCEID: NAT. COMM. CAUSES AND PREVENTION VIOLENCE, 1969. 10 P.

IN JULY, 1969, THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF DR. MILTON EISENHOWER ISSUED ITS STATEMENT ON FIREARMS AND VIOLENCE. THIS STATEMENT POINTS OUT: (1) THAT THE UNITED STATES IS IN THE MIDST OF A PERIOD OF INCREASING FIREARMS OWNERSHIP; (2) THAT FIREARMS, PARTICULARLY HANDGUNS, PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THE COMMISSION OF HOMICIDE, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, AND ARMED ROBBERY, AND THAT THEY ARE BEING USED IN GREATER PERCENTAGES OF THESE VIOLENT CRIMES; (3) THAT FIREARMS IN THE HOME ARE PROBABLY OF LESS VALUE THAN COMMONLY THOUGHT IN DEFENDING THE HOUSEHOLDER'S LIFE AGAINST INTRUDERS, BUT THAT FIREARMS IN BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS MAY BE EFFECTIVE IN DEFENDING AGAINST ROBBERIES; (4) A NATIONAL FIREARMS POLICY WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCES THE AVAILABILITY OF HANDGUNS WILL REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF FIREARMS VIOLENCE. FURTHER RESEARCH, PUBLIC EDUCATION AND SOME LEGISLATION ARE RECOMMENDED TO REDUCE THE ROLE WHICH FIREARMS PLAY IN VIOLENCE.

32401 \$03  
AUTHORS: U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.  
TITLE: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, 1970 APPROPRIATION.  
TESTIMONY OF JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU  
OF INVESTIGATION, BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
APPROPRIATIONS, ON APRIL 17, 1969.  
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C., FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, 1969.  
108 P.

THE TESTIMONY OF J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR OF THE FBI, BEFORE  
THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS ON APRIL, 17, 1969, ON THE  
F.B.I. BUDGET FOR 1970 IS PRESENTED. THE TESTIMONY REVIEWS WORK DONE  
BY THE F.B.I. IN 1969 AND COMMENTS ON A NUMBER OF GROWING PROBLEMS  
SUCH AS CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS, NEEDS IN INTERNAL SECURITY, EFFECTS OF  
DEMONSTRATIONS, INCREASED ACTIVITIES OF THE NEW LEFT MOVEMENT AS WELL  
AS KLAN-TYPE ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER HATE-GROUPS. THE BUDGET REQUEST  
PROVIDES FOR ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL TO INTENSIFY EFFORTS TO CURTAIL  
ORGANIZED CRIME, AS WELL AS ENABLE THE FIELD STAFF TO HANDLE THE  
INCREASED AMOUNT OF INVESTIGATIVE WORK.

32402 \$03  
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF YOUTH AUTHORITY, DIVISION OF RESEARCH,  
INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECTION.  
TITLE: A COMPARISON OF ADMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH  
AUTHORITY WARDS, 1959-1968.  
SOURCEID: CALIFORNIA, DEPT. YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1969.

A COMPARISON OF ADMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH AUTHORITY  
WARDS IN CALIFORNIA FOR THE YEARS 1959 THROUGH 1968 IS MADE. THE  
DATA PRESENTED UNDER COMMITMENT OFFENSE IS PRESENTED IN THE FOLLOWING  
CATEGORIES: (1) OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS - HOMICIDE, ROBBERY, AND  
ALL TYPES OF ASSAULT; (2) OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY - BURGLARY,  
THEFT, AUTO THEFT, AND FORGERY AND CHECKS; (3) NARCOTICS AND DRUGS -  
ALL OFFENSES RELATING TO NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS; (4) W & I  
CODE VIOLATIONS - ALL AGE-RELATED OFFENSES SUCH AS INCORRIGIBLE,  
TRUANCY, RUNAWAY, FOSTER HOME OR COUNTY CAMP FAILURE, AND ESCAPE FROM  
COUNTY CAMP OR JUVENILE HALL; (5) OTHER - ALL OTHER OFFENSES NOT  
SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED ABOVE. CHARACTERISTICS ANALYZED INCLUDE  
SOCIOECONOMIC DATA, ETHNIC GROUP, RELIGION, AND USE OF DRUGS AND  
ALCOHOL.

32407 \$03  
AUTHORS: KOSKOFF, YALE D.; GOLDHURST, RICHARD.  
TITLE: THE DARK SIDE OF THE HOUSE.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, DIAL PRESS, 1968. 219 P. \$5.95.

IN 1949, A HOUSE BURGLAR NAMED MILLARD WRIGHT WAS CONVICTED IN  
PITTSBURGH OF HIS FOURTH OFFENSE. ACCORDING TO PENNSYLVANIA LEGAL  
STATUTES, HE FACED LIFE IMPRISONMENT AS A HABITUAL CRIMINAL. THIS  
TERRIFYING PROSPECT LED HIM TO AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AND THEN  
COMMITMENT TO A HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE. WRIGHT'S LAWYER  
APPROACHED A NEUROSURGEON SUGGESTING THAT WRIGHT WOULD BE WILLING TO  
SUBMIT TO A LOBOTOMY IN HOPES OF CURING HIS CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE  
NEUROSURGEON, THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK RELATING HIS EXPERIENCES WITH  
WRIGHT, AGREED TO PARTICIPATE IF THE COURT GAVE ITS APPROVAL. UNTIL  
THIS TIME, A LOBOTOMY HAD NEVER BEEN PERFORMED ON AN INDIVIDUAL WHOSE  
BRAIN WAS NOT KNOWN TO BE ORGANICALLY DAMAGED OR WHO WAS NOT  
SUFFERING FROM AN ACUTE PHYSICAL OR PSYCHIC DISORDER. THE  
NEUROSURGEON AND CRIMINAL DID NOT RECKON WITH SOCIAL FORCES BEYOND  
THEIR CONTROL -- FORCES WHICH WOULD INVOLVE THE SURGEON IN A  
DETERMINED DEFENSE OF HIS MEDICAL AND PERSONAL INTEGRITY, AND WHICH  
WOULD LEAD WRIGHT BACK INTO PRISON AND TO AN ULTIMATE PREMATURE  
SUICIDE. THIS BOOK IS A STUDY OF THE TORMENTED MIND OF AN HABITUAL  
CRIMINAL AND A DETAILED STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF A LOBOTOMY. 1  
REFERENCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32408 \$03  
AUTHORS: KOSKOFF, YALE D.; GOLDHURST, RICHARD.  
TITLE: THE REPEATER.

SOURCE: IN: KOSKOFF, Y., DARK SIDE OF THE HOUSE.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, DIAL PRESS, 1968. 219 P. (P. 1-88).

THIS SECTION OF A BIOGRAPHY OF MILLARD WRIGHT, A PITTSBURGH HOUSE BURGLAR WHO UNDERWENT A LOBOTOMY, IS DEVOTED TO A SKETCH OF WRIGHT'S EARLY CHILDHOOD AND CRIMINAL DEVELOPMENT, BEGINNING WITH HIS BIRTH IN 1909 TO 1947 WHEN HE WAS URGED BY HIS LAWYER TO SUBMIT TO A LOBOTOMY IN HOPES OF CURING HIS CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. WRIGHT'S MOTHER DIED VERY EARLY IN HIS CHILDHOOD AND HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH HIS FATHER AND SISTERS NEVER BROUGHT ANY SATISFACTION. WRIGHT'S FATHER WAS DEAF, BUT AS A LABORER, MANAGED QUITE WELL TO CLOTHE AND FEED HIS FOUR CHILDREN. HE WAS A PIUS MAN WHO BEAT HIS SON RELENTLESSLY FOR THE SLIGHTEST INFRACTION. WRIGHT WAS A LONELY BOY, ISOLATED, LEFT FOR DAYS ON END TO HIS OWN AMUSEMENTS, ENTERTAINING HIMSELF WITH FANTASIES. SCHOOL PROVIDED NO RELIEF OR CHANGE AS PERVERSTY PERSISTED IN HIM AND HE BECAME A CHRONIC TRUANT. FINDING REWARD AND ACCEPTANCE WITH A COMMUNITY OUTCAST FAMILY, WRIGHT BEGAN A CAREER OF PETTY THEFTS WITH THIS FAMILY AND AT AN EARLY AGE WAS SENT TO A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INCORRIGIBILITY. THUS BEGAN THREE TORTUOUS DECADES IN CRIME AND IN PRISON, 23 EVEN MORE TERRIFYING MONTHS IN AN INSANE ASYLUM FOLLOWING A SUICIDE ATTEMPT. THROUGHOUT HIS CAREER, WRIGHT FELT THAT THE MONSTRous PRISON CONDITIONS AND HARD LUCK WERE RESPONSIBLE IN MANY WAYS FOR HIS PLIGHT.

32409 \$03  
AUTHORS: KOSKOFF, YALE D.; GOLDHURST, RICHARD.  
TITLE: THE PENITENT.  
SOURCE: IN: KOSKOFF, Y., DARK SIDE OF THE HOUSE.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, DIAL PRESS, 1968. 219 P. (P. 91-162).

THIS SECTION OF A BIOGRAPHY OF MILLARD WRIGHT, A PITTSBURGH HOUSE BURGLAR WHO UNDERWENT A LOBOTOMY FOLLOWING THREE DECADES OF CRIME, PRISON AND A SUICIDE ATTEMPT, FOCUSES ON WRIGHT'S EXPERIENCES JUST PRIOR TO THE LOBOTOMY. THE OPERATION, HIS ULTIMATE RECOVERY FROM SURGERY AND RETURN TO PRISON. ACCORDING TO COURT TESTIMONY, CLINICAL EVALUATION OF VARIOUS TESTS DONE ON WRIGHT PRIOR AND SUBSEQUENT TO SURGERY DID NOT REVEAL ANY MATERIAL OR IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES IN WRIGHT'S PERSONALITY. HE DID NOT SUFFER ANY IMPORTANT DECREASE IN LEARNING ABILITY OR ANY CHANGES IN INTELLIGENCE LEVEL. SOME DIFFERENCE WAS NOTED IN AFFECTIVITY AND EMOTIONAL TONE (DECREASE IN TENSION). NO CHANGES IN ANTI SOCIAL TENDENCIES WERE OBSERVED. WITH THIS MATERIAL, THE COURT SENTENCED WRIGHT TO 2 TO 12 YEARS IN PRISON.

32410 \$03  
AUTHORS: KOSKOFF, YALE D.; GOLDHURST, RICHARD.  
TITLE: THE LOSER.  
SOURCE: IN: KOSKOFF, Y., DARK SIDE OF THE HOUSE.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, DIAL PRESS, 1968. 219 P. (P. 165-205).

THIS SECTION OF A BIOGRAPHY OF MILLARD WRIGHT, A PITTSBURGH HOUSE BURGLAR WHO UNDERWENT A LOBOTOMY IN HOPES OF CURING HIS CRIMINAL TENDENCIES, IS DEVOTED TO WRIGHT'S EXPERIENCES FOLLOWING HIS SENTENCE TO PRISON. HAVING BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON APPROXIMATELY A YEAR AND A HALF AFTER THE LOBOTOMY, WRIGHT RETURNED TO THE COMMUNITY AND LED A RELATIVELY NORMAL LIFE FOR ABOUT A YEAR. HE MARRIED AN OLD GIRL FRIEND AND VERY QUICKLY TURNED AGAIN TO A LIFE OF CRIME, BURGLARIZING FOR FURS, JEWELS AND SMALL APPLIANCES. HE WAS PICKED UP AND REMANDED TO JAIL TO AWAIT MORNING QUESTIONING. DURING THE NIGHT, HE CUT HIS WRISTS WITH GLASS FROM HIS EYEGLASSES AND DIED VERY QUICKLY. THE SURGEON-AUTHOR WHO PERFORMED THE LOBOTOMY FELT THAT THE REST OF WRIGHT'S BRAIN WAS NOT CHANGED, BUT THE LESIONS STILL CAUSED BEHAVIORAL CHANGES AND DISTURBANCES THAT WERE COMPLEX WITH REGARD TO AWARENESS, FEELINGS, WORDS, AND THOUGHTS.

32411 \$03  
AUTHORS: ADAMS, STUART; HEATON, WANDA S.; MONOS, DIMITRI; UPCHURCH, MARGARET.  
TITLE: PAROLE PERFORMANCE TRENDS AMONG COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER RELEASEES. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 7).

SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C. DEPT. CORRECTIONS, 1968. 25 P.

A GROUP OF 259 RELEASEES FROM THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER FOR YOUTH, (CTC-Y), WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS FOLLOWED UP TO ASCERTAIN QUALITY OF PERFORMANCE ON PAROLE. THE GROUP INCLUDED ALL RELEASEES FREED BETWEEN AUGUST 1965 AND JUNE 1968 ON WHOM COMPLETE INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE. THE PURPOSE OF THE REPORT IS TO DESCRIBE THE BASIC TRENDS EVIDENT IN THE COMMUNITY PERFORMANCE OF THESE PAROLEES AND TO EXAMINE THE CHARACTERISTICS THAT DISTINGUISH THE SUCCESSES FROM THE FAILURES IN THE GROUP. THE STUDY IS BASED ON "COHORT ANALYSIS" PROCEDURES. IT DIVIDES THE 259 OFFENDERS INTO "RELEASE COHORTS," WHICH ARE GROUPS THAT CAME OUT OF CTC-Y IN SPECIFIED PERIODS OF TIME. IT THEN FOLLOWS EACH GROUP TO OBSERVE THE INCREASING PERCENTAGES OF JAIL BOOKINGS AND SENTENCES THAT OCCUR OVER TIME. THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS ARE REPORTED PRIMARILY IN THE FORM OF "PERFORMANCE CURVES." THESE CURVES DESCRIBE THE GROWING PERCENTAGES OF BOOKINGS AT THE D.C. JAIL AND THE GROWING PERCENTAGES OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF SENTENCES IMPOSED AS EACH COHORT CONTINUES ITS LIFE BACK IN THE FREE COMMUNITY. THE STUDY IS EXPLORATORY IN A NUMBER OF RESPECTS. OF THE 259 RELEASEES, SLIGHTLY LESS THAN ONE HALF (47.8%) HAD BEEN BOOKED INTO THE D.C. JAIL AT THE TIME OF THE FOLLOW UP STUDY IN JULY, 1968. SEVERAL OF THE RELEASEES (13%) HAD BEEN BOOKED MORE THAN ONE TIME. IN VIEW OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CTC-Y POPULATION AND THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS INTO WHICH THE POPULATION IS RELEASED TO PAROLE, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE RELEASEES ARE PERFORMING REMARKABLY WELL ON PAROLE. 1 REFERENCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32412      \$03  
AUTHORS: NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE DEPT., DIV. OF PAROLE, BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS.  
TITLE: FIRST OFFENDERS: A SURVEY OF 155 MALE FIRST OFFENDERS RELEASED DURING 1967 TO PAROLE SUPERVISION FROM NEW YORK STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.  
SOURCEID: ALBANY, N.Y., N.Y. STATE EXEC. DEPT. DIV. PAROLE, 1969. 31 P.

THE PAROLE CASE FOLDERS OF ALL MALES RELEASED TO ORIGINAL PAROLE SUPERVISION IN 1967 WHO WERE IDENTIFIED AS HAVING NO KNOWN ARREST PREVIOUS TO THE ARREST WHICH RESULTED IN COMMITMENT TO A NEW YORK STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION WERE REVIEWED. CERTAIN BACKGROUND DATA WAS OBTAINED AND PAROLE EXPERIENCES DURING THE 12 MONTHS FOLLOWING RELEASE WERE DETERMINED. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE OFFENSES COMMITTED AS GIVEN IN THE PRE-SENTENCE AND PAROLE REPORTS WERE READ TO EVALUATE THE REASONS FOR COMMITMENT RATHER THAN FOR PLACEMENT ON PROBATION. THE PURPOSE OF THIS SURVEY WAS TO DETERMINE, IN GENERAL, WHETHER OR NOT ON THE BASIS OF THE RECORD, THESE INDIVIDUALS REQUIRED INCARCERATION EITHER FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE COMMUNITY OR TO SATISFY THE COMMUNITY'S "SENSE OF JUSTICE." INDIVIDUALS SENTENCED TO SERVE REFORMATORY SENTENCES WERE NOT CONSIDERED. THE PROBATION PRESENTENCE REPORTS OF THE 155 FIRST OFFENDERS REVEALED ONLY 2 INSTANCES IN WHICH THE PROBATION OFFICER RECOMMENDED PROBATION RATHER THAN COMMITMENT. OVERALL IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE REASONS FOR COMMITMENT WERE: (1) SERIOUSNESS OF CRIME COMMITTED, (2) PROTECTION OF THE COMMUNITY, (3) SATISFACTION OF COMMUNITY'S SENSE OF JUSTICE, (4) REHABILITATION OF OFFENDER, AND (5) DETERRENCE OF FUTURE CRIME BY OFFENDER AND OTHERS. WITH RESPECT TO THE CHARGE THAT COMMITMENT OF A FIRST OFFENDER TO A PRISON INCREASES THE CHANCES OF THE INDIVIDUAL BECOMING CONDITIONED TO A LIFE OF CRIME THERE WAS NO CERTAIN ANSWER BUT THE FACT THAT ONLY 7 OF THE 155 FIRST OFFENDERS RELEASED TO PAROLE BECAME DELINQUENT BECAUSE OF NEW ARRESTS WITHIN 12 MONTHS OF THEIR RELEASE WOULD NOT TEND TO SUPPORT IT. 6 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32413      \$03  
AUTHORS: NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE. OFFICE OF FEDERAL - STATE RELATIONS.  
TITLE: NEWS RELEASE FOR SEPTEMBER 2, 1969.  
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C., NAT. GOVERNORS' CONF., 1969. 12 P.

AT THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE IN 1969, A PROGRESS REPORT WAS

ISSUED ON THE MAJOR NATIONAL EFFORT, TO MOUNT A COORDINATED, INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ATTACK ON THE RISING CRIME PROBLEM ACROSS THE COUNTRY. EXTENSIVE SURVEYS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT SHOWED THAT STATES MOVED TO IMPLEMENT THE ACT AND BEGAN PUMPING \$25 MILLION IN FEDERAL ACTION MONEY INTO HIGH PRIORITY PROJECTS DETERMINED IN THE STATE PLANS. AN EXTENSIVE SURVEY OF CITY OFFICIALS AND HOW THEIR CITIES VIEW THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL ACT SHOWED THAT MOST CITIES CONSIDER THEIR STATE GOVERNMENT HELPFUL TOWARD GENERAL URBAN PROBLEMS. MANY CONSIDERED THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL BLOCK GRANT APPROACH AN IMPROVEMENT OVER DIRECT FEDERAL GRANTS. A SURVEY OF STATE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE 1968 CRIME CONTROL ACT INDICATED DRAMATIC STRIDES IN DEVELOPING A COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM.

32414      \$03  
AUTHORS:    MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.  
TITLE:       CRIMINAL STATISTICS, 1967.  
SOURCEID:    LANSING, MICHIGAN DEPT. CORRECTIONS, 1969. 24 P.

THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PRESENTS STATISTICAL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO COURT ACTIVITIES, PROBATION, INSTITUTIONAL INMATES AND PAROLEES IN 1967. THE DATA PRESENTED IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE BOTH AN INFORMATIONAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE IN THE DETERMINATION AND EVALUATION OF CORRECTIONAL TRENDS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32417      \$03  
AUTHORS:    RICHMOND, MARK S.; ADEKHOLO, GEORGE W.  
DESIG:       EDS.  
TITLE:       NEW ROLES FOR JAILS, GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING.  
SOURCEID:    WASHINGTON, D.C., DEPT. JUSTICE, U.S. BUR. PRISONS, 1969.  
32 P.

A NEW APPROACH TO SOLUTION OF JAIL PROBLEMS BY WHICH THOSE INSTITUTIONS ARE REDESIGNED AS CORRECTIONAL CENTERS AND PART OF A BALANCED LOCAL OR REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM IS DESCRIBED. BASIC CONCEPTS, TRENDS, AND ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF DEALING WITH OFFENDERS UNDER SUCH A SYSTEM ARE DISCUSSED IN GENERAL TERMS SO AS TO BE OF ASSISTANCE TO PLANNERS IN ALL TYPES OF COMMUNITIES. SINCE, UNDER THIS APPROACH, THE POLICE, PROSECUTION AND THE COURTS ARE ALSO COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT PLANNING GROUPS ASSESSING THE FEASIBILITY OF CHANGING TO THIS SYSTEM CONSIDER THREE CATEGORIES OF ALTERNATIVE GOALS: (1) IMPROVED OPERATIONS WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; (2) MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES OUTSIDE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; AND (3) INCREASED EQUITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. ARCHITECTURAL FACTORS IN THE DESIGN OF NEW FACILITIES ARE ALSO POINTED OUT.

32418      \$03  
AUTHORS:    WALLACE, M. H.  
TITLE:       THE VALUE OF SPECTACLES IN IDENTIFICATION.  
SOURCE:      THE POLICE JOURNAL.  
SOURCEID:    392-395, SEPTEMBER, 1969.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT EVERY POLICE OFFICER SHOULD HAVE SOME UNDERSTANDING OF THE INDIVIDUAL NATURE OF PERSON'S GLASSES AND BE CONSCIOUS OF THE VALUE OF SUCH EVIDENCE. GLASSES BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE POLICE IN 3 WAYS: (1) AS LOST PROPERTY; (2) FOUND AT THE SCENE OF A CRIME; AND (3) IN, OR TRACED TO, THE POSSESSION OF A PERSON REQUIRING TO BE IDENTIFIED. IN ALL THREE CASES THE POLICE WOULD WANT TO TRACE THE OWNER. THE FOLLOWING FACTORS ARE IMPORTANT IN USING THIS EVIDENCE SUCCESSFULLY: (1) THE NUMBER OR PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION POSSESSING GLASSES; (2) WHETHER OR NOT THE GLASSES ARE IN A CASE; (3) OPTICIAN'S RECORDS; (4) THE POSSIBILITY OF 2 PAIRS OF GLASSES BEING IDENTICAL IN ALL RESPECTS; (5) THE PERSON POSSESSING THE GLASSES BEING THE ACTUAL OWNER. IT IS OFTEN NECESSARY TO OBTAIN THE FULL COOPERATION OF THE OPHTHALMIC PROFESSION.

32419      \$03  
AUTHORS: NEW YORK STATE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE, ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD.  
TITLE: REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE JUDICIAL  
CONFERENCE FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR JULY 1, 1967 THROUGH JUNE  
30, 1968. LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENT, NO. 90.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, JUDICIAL CONFERENCE, 1969. 459 P.

NEW YORK'S FIRST COURT REORGANIZATION IN OVER A CENTURY WAS EFFECTED IN 1962 BY REVISIONS OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION. A UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM WAS ESTABLISHED, AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE WAS VESTED WITH THE AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERVISION OF THE COURT SYSTEM. THE TASK OF ADMINISTERING THE UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM OF THE STATE INVOLVES MANY DIFFERENT FACETS AND, FOR THIS REASON, DURING 1967 AND 1968, THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD, WITH THE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE OF THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE WAS ENGAGED IN MANY SEPARATE, ALBEIT RELATED, FUNCTIONS. IN THIS 14TH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE FOR JULY 1967 TO JUNE 1968, INFORMATION IS PRESENTED ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE TRIAL COURTS AND FAMILY COURTS; STATISTICS OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM ARE ALSO INCLUDED. FOR CONVENIENCE, THE TASKS OF THE BOARD AND OF THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE ARE GROUPED INTO 3 MAIN CATEGORIES: ADMINISTRATIVE, STATISTICAL, AND LEGISLATIVE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32420      \$03  
AUTHORS: GOLDBERG, W. A.  
TITLE: ADULT PROBATION IN THE UNITED STATES 1968.  
SOURCEID: 2ND ED. EAST LANSING, MICH., 1968. 206 P.

A COMPILATION OF THE ADULT PROBATION LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES AS OF OCTOBER 15, 1968 IS PRESENTED. THE COMPILATION IS IN FOUR PARTS: (1) A STATE - BY - STATE SUMMARY FOR ALL 50 STATES, FOR PUERTO RICO, AND THE UNITED STATES COURTS; (2) AN ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS BY ITEMS; (3) A COMPARISON OF THIS STUDY WITH EARLIER REPORTS SUCH AS, THE WICKERSHAP REPORT OF 1931, THE MORSE REPORT OF 1939, THE MILLER - COSULICH REPORT OF 1940, THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION OF 1967 AND ITS TASK FORCE COMPONENTS, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY REPORT OF 1967 AND OTHER PERTINENT REFERENCES; AND (4) A SUMMARY AND A FORECAST. 10 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32421      \$03  
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AUTHORITY.  
TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT 1968.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA DEPT. YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1968. 36 P.

THE ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY PROVIDES A CROSS SECTION OF TRENDS AND CHANGES IN POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1968. CONTENTS OF THIS REPORT INCLUDE A PROFILE OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTED, A DESCRIPTION OF THE CHANGING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY'S WARD POPULATION, AND CHARTS AND GRAPHS.

32422      \$03  
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA, HUMAN RELATIONS AGENCY, DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS.  
TITLE: CHARACTERISTICS OF FELON POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA STATE PRISONS BY INSTITUTION, JUNE 30, 1969.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS, 1969. 10 P.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PROVIDES CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FELON POPULATION OF 13 CALIFORNIA STATE PRISONS FROM JUNE 1968 TO JUNE 1969. AGE, SEX, ETHNIC GROUP, GRADE PLACEMENT ARE THE MAJOR BACKGROUND VARIABLES USED. STATUS WITH REFERENCE TO PAROLE, PRIOR COMMITMENT RECORD, ESCAPE RECORD AND SENTENCE ARE MAJOR ANALYTIC CATEGORIES. THERE WAS A SMALL DECREASE IN NUMBERS OF MALE AND FEMALE FELONS FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR. THE DISTRIBUTION OF FELONS BY OFFENSE WAS SIMILAR, AS WAS THE ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR; HOWEVER, THE MEDIAN AGE WAS SLIGHTLY LOWER THAN ONE YEAR AGO.

32423 \$03  
AUTHORS: ROBERTS, ROBERT.  
TITLE: IMPRISONED TONGUES.  
SOURCEID: MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968.  
214 P. \$6.

ABOUT 100,000 PEOPLE IN BRITAIN SPEND SOME PART OF EACH YEAR IN PRISON. OF THESE AT LEAST A THIRD ARE EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD AND ONE IN TEN IS ILLITERATE. THE AUTHOR, A TUTOR FOR MANY MANY YEARS IN THE BRITISH PRISON SYSTEM, EXPLAINS THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE PRISONS AND HOW IT VARIES FROM THE NORMAL. THE UNUSUAL METHODS EMPLOYED TO PERSUADE BACKWARD PRISONERS TO LEARN, OR LEARN AGAIN ARE DESCRIBED. MEN NEWLY LITERATE ARE OFTEN ANXIOUS TO EXPRESS THEMSELVES AND THEIR ATTITUDES TO LIFE IN SPEECH, PROSE AND VERSE. INCLUDED IN THIS BOOK ARE MANY REMARKABLE EXAMPLES OF THEIR WORK, CASTING A LIGHT ON THEIR OFTEN TRAGIC CONDITION. INTIMATE WITH BOTH SIDES OF THE CLOSED SOCIETY, PRISON OFFICERS ARE DISCUSSED ALONG WITH THE SCOPE, TENSIONS AND DIFFICULTIES OF THEIR CALLING. THIS BOOK GIVEN AN UNATTACHED OBSERVER'S VIEW OF WHAT LIFE IS LIKE IN A JAIL; HOWEVER, THE BRITISH PENAL SYSTEM IS CHANGING AND RADICAL NEW IDEAS NOW BEING INTRODUCED FOR THE RUNNING OF THE PRISONS OF TOMORROW ARE PRESENTED. ACCORDING TO RICHARD HAUSER, A BRITISH SOCIOLOGIST WHO HAS DONE MUCH STUDY IN THIS AREA, THE WORK OF REHABILITATION REQUIRES AN INTELLIGENT, PATIENT APPROACH. THE REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENTS CAN NEVER BE CARRIED OUT EFFECTIVELY BY "OUTSIDE EXPERTS". IN THE END IT MUST BE DONE, AND CAN ONLY BE DONE BY TRAINED, EDUCATED PRISON OFFICERS IN A COMPLETELY INTEGRATED SERVICE. PERHAPS THE GREATEST BAR TO PROGRESS IN PENOLOGY IS THE IGNORANCE OF ORDINARY PEOPLE ABOUT THE MODERN TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS. THIS LACK OF KNOWLEDGE IS EXPLOITED BY PART OF THE POPULAR PRESS WHICH APPEARS TO MAKE LITTLE EFFORT TO FIND OUT WHAT PENOLOGISTS ARE TRYING TO DO. IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME MUCH HAS TO BE DONE TO CONVINCE THE MASS OF BRITISH PEOPLE THAT IN THE TREATMENT OF MEN IN PRISON ONLY HUMANE METHODS ARE PERMISSIBLE OR, INDEED, EFFECTIVE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32424 \$03  
AUTHORS: ROBERTS, ROBERT.  
TITLE: WHO ARE THE ILLITERATES.  
SOURCE: IN: ROBERTS, R., IMPRISONED TONGUES.  
SOURCEID: MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968.  
214 P. (P. 1-20).

AT LEAST ONE THIRD OF THE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE IN BRITAIN WHO SPEND SOME PART OF EACH YEAR IN PRISON ARE EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD AND ONE IN TEN IS ILLITERATE. OF 896 MEN TESTED IN A LOCAL JAIL, 265 WERE FOUND TO BE BELOW AVERAGE, 143 WERE EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD, 31 WERE NEAR ILLITERATE AND 28 COULD NOT READ OR WRITE AT ALL. USING THE WORD "ILLITERATE" SIMPLY TO REFER TO A PERSON WHO DOES NOT KNOW HOW TO READ AND WRITE, SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ILLITERATE THAT POPULATE BRITISH PRISONS ARE EXAMINED AND SOME AMUSING INCIDENTS INVOLVING HIS STUDENTS REPORTED. WITHIN A FEW DAYS OF ENTERING A PRISON TO SERVE A SENTENCE OF 6 MONTHS OR LONGER, EVERY MAN IS OFFERED A LITERACY EXAMINATION. THOSE SCORING LOW POINTS ARE OFFERED CLASSES. THE DAILY TUTOR HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO GET TO KNOW A PRISONER LIKE NO ONE ELSE. TO EACH THE TUTOR TRIES TO GIVE A NEW CONFIDENCE AND A NEW HOPE. EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT THE MORE SURE AND SOLID THE HUMAN RELATIONSHIP ESTABLISHED IN THE FIRST INTERVIEW, THE MORE LIKELY THE STUDENT IS TO SUCCEED IN HIS STRIVING TOWARDS LITERACY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32425 \$03  
AUTHORS: ROBERTS, ROBERT.  
TITLE: CLASS TEACHING BY THE INDIVIDUAL METHOD.  
SOURCE: IN: ROBERTS, R., IMPRISONED TONGUES.  
SOURCEID: MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968.  
214 P. (P. 21-33).

A CLASS OF THE ILLITERATE AND EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD IN PRISON

SHOWS SUCH A WIDE RANGE OF KNOWLEDGE AND INTELLIGENCE THAT GROUP TEACHING IS DIFFICULT AND OFTEN IMPOSSIBLE. INDIVIDUAL TEACHING SEEMS THE ONLY EFFECTIVE WAY. FIRST THE TUTOR IN THE BRITISH PRISON HAS TO FIND THE EDUCATIONAL STANDARD OF EACH STUDENT. FOR READING, A RUDIMENTARY, PRIMARY, OR JUNIOR TEST IS USED, MADE UP OF 100 OR SO WORDS. FOR WRITING, EACH STUDENT IS GIVEN A PENCIL AND PAPER AND TOLD TO PUT DOWN AS MANY LETTERS OR WORDS AS HE CAN IN 10 MINUTES. THESE TESTS, QUICK AND SIMPLE, ARE ALL ONE NEEDS TO GET THE BEGINNER ON HIS WAY AT ONCE. READING AND WRITING ABILITY SEEM TO BE LINKED VERY LOOSELY. WITH STUDENTS DIFFERING SO MUCH IN ABILITY, ONE CAN HARDLY HAVE TOO GREAT A VARIETY OF SIMPLE WORKBOOKS AND PRIMERS. MOST PSYCHOLOGISTS WOULD INSIST THAT TEXTBOOKS FOR THE ADULT ILLITERATE SHOULD BE MATURE IN STYLE AND CONTENT; HOWEVER, OVER MANY YEARS NO PRISONERS CRITICIZED OR REFUSED TO USE A CHILD'S PRIMER. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32426 \$03  
AUTHORS: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: MODEL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM. SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY,  
CALIFORNIA. REPORT II, COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FOR  
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIF., INST. FOR STUDY OF CRIME AND  
DELINQUENCY, 1969. 210 P.

CRIME REFLECTS THE MORES OF THE COMMUNITY. CORRECTIONAL EFFORTS TO REDUCE IT MIRROR THE COMMUNITY'S ATTITUDES ABOUT ITSELF AND ITS PEOPLE. SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY COMMUNITY'S PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES ABOUT ITSELF, ITS PEOPLE, AND THOSE CERTAIN GROUPS OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN LABELED AS OFFENDERS OR MENTALLY ILL OR WELFARE RECIPIENTS ARE EXAMINED. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: (1) THE NEED FOR THE COMMUNITY TO DEVELOP A MORE POSITIVE SELF-IMAGE, (2) THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUTUAL TRUST AMONG ITS PEOPLE AND FOR ITS GOVERNMENT, (3) THE NEED FOR THE COMMUNITY TO SOLVE THE CHALLENGE OF RACIAL AND ECONOMIC SEGREGATION, AND (4) THE NURTURING AND DEVELOPMENT OF STABLE BUSINESS AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP TO PROVIDE DIRECTION FOR COMMUNITY RESOURCE USE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THESE GOALS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE DIMENSIONS OF MANAGEMENT EMBRACE (1) AN INFORMATION SYSTEM, (2) APPLICATION OF SYSTEMS ANALYSES, (3) AN ABILITY TO IDENTIFY AND USE COST TRADEOFFS, AND (4) BUDGETING BY PROGRAM WITH EXPLICIT MEASURABLE GOALS. QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE REALIZATION OF THE GOALS STATED ARE DISCUSSED. 41 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32427 \$03  
AUTHORS: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: SYSTEM ENTRY.  
SOURCE: IN: ISCD, MODEL COMM. CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM, S. JOAQUIN  
CO., CALIF., II.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, INST. STUDY CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1969. 210  
P. (P. 1-46).

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IS NEEDED TO TRIGGER THE PROCESSES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WHICH DEPEND UPON THE TOLERANCE AND LIFE STYLE OF THE COMMUNITY. THUS CRIME REPORTING AND CORRECTIONAL DECISION MAKING ARE DEPENDENT UPON COMMUNITY ATTITUDES, WHICH ULTIMATELY DETERMINE THE KIND OF TREATMENT AND SERVICES WHICH WILL BE AVAILABLE TO THE OFFENDER. IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THERE IS A NEED TO REORGANIZE THE SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM TO CORRECT THE INEQUITY BETWEEN SERVICES FOR THE POOR AND MINORITIES AND THOSE FOR THE MIDDLE CLASS. AN ORGANIZATION MODEL IS PRESENTED WHICH LISTS THE WIDE VARIETY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE WITHIN THE COMMUNITY, BOTH WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND WITHIN THE ALTERNATE SYSTEMS OF MENTAL HEALTH, JUVENILE, SOCIO-MEDICAL, AND COMMUNITY ABSORPTION CARE. CONTROL OF CRIME ULTIMATELY REQUIRES THREE BASIC EMPHASSES. DELINQUENCY MUST BE PREVENTED BEFORE IT BECOMES A MATTER TO BE DEALT WITH BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; AGENCIES OF JUSTICE MUST BE PROVIDED WITH ADEQUATE RESOURCES; AND GREATER KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CRIME AND HOW TO DEAL WITH IT MUST BE OBTAINED. 11 REFERENCES.

32428 \$03  
AUTHORS: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION.  
SOURCE: IN: ISCD, MODEL COMM. CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM, S. JOAQUIN CO., CALIF., II.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, INST. STUDY CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1969. 210 P. (P. 47-82).

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, THROUGH ITS ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, IS THE VEHICLE BY WHICH THE COMMUNITY ACHIEVES ITS GOALS AND OBJECTIVES IN A CORRECTIONS SYSTEM. THE COMMUNITY MUST BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN (1) IDENTIFYING AND REMOVING THE ROOT CAUSES OF DISORDER, CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, (2) CREATING A MORE CONCERNED CITIZENRY, (3) PROVIDING RESOURCES TO PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE SO THAT PRACTICE MAY MATCH THEORY, (4) OFFERING MORE INFORMATION AND NEW ALTERNATIVES FOR SENTENCING, (5) DEVELOPING CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMING TO PROVIDE FOR A NEW ARRAY OF SERVICES AND EFFECTING CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT, AND MANPOWER, (6) UTILIZING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RESOURCES FOR SUPPORT OF A CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM RATHER THAN THE PROTECTION OF BUREAUCRATIC AND PROFESSIONAL TERRITORIALITY, AND (7) CREATING COMPETENT, RESPONSIVE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP FOR MAKING POLICY DECISIONS AND ESTABLISHING ACTION PRIORITIES. THE PROBLEMS OF LOCAL ORGANIZATION AT THE CITY AND COUNTY LEVEL ARE ENUMERATED AND DISCUSSED. THE ROLE OF A MODEL CITIES PROGRAM IS STATED. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR COMMUNITY APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEMS OF SYSTEMATIC DISCRIMINATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT, THE OLDER OFFENDER AND INMATE WAGES AND SOCIAL SECURITY. POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ARE OUTLINED.

32429 \$03  
AUTHORS: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: INTERACTION OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM.  
SOURCE: IN: ISCD MODEL COMM. CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM, S. JOAQUIN CO., CALIF., II.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, INST. STUDY CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1969. 210 P. (P. 83-128).

SOCIAL WELFARE EXISTS TO HELP PROVIDE FOR THOSE WHO ARE UNABLE TO PROVIDE FOR THEMSELVES BECAUSE OF ILLNESS, DISABILITY, AGE, ABANDONMENT, NEGLECT, AND A VARIETY OF NUMEROUS OTHER REASONS. COMMUNITY ATTITUDES ARE REFLECTED IN THE MANNER IN WHICH SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS DEAL WITH THESE PROBLEMS. AT THE POINT WHERE THESE PROGRAMS BREAK DOWN, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS CALLED ON TO FIND A SOLUTION WHICH IS USUALLY AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK. FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF SAN JOAQUIN CO. AGENCIES THAT GIVE ASSISTANCE TO MAKE ALCOHOLICS, ELDERLY CITIZENS, FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, FAMILIES WITH ABSENT FATHERS, AND SOCIAL SECURITY RECIPIENTS ARE EXAMINED. DISPARATE AGENCIES ARE IMPOTENT TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS ALONE AND FURTHER COMPOUND THE PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE FRACTIONALIZATION OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE SYSTEM. THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION STATED THAT THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ACTION TO BE TAKEN AGAINST CRIME SHOULD BE DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE SLUMS AND GHETTOS, IMPROVE EDUCATION, AND PROVIDE JOBS; EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD BE INSURED THE OPPORTUNITIES AND FREEDOMS THAT WILL ENABLE HIM TO ASSUME HIS RESPONSIBILITIES. II REFERENCES.

32430 \$03  
AUTHORS: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MANAGEMENT SCIENCE.  
SOURCE: IN: ISCD, MODEL COMM. CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM, S. JOAQUIN CO., CALIF., II.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, INST. STUDY CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1969. 210 P. (P. 129-172).

THE IDENTIFICATION AND SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY REQUIRES THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MANAGEMENT SCIENCE WITH SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT TALENT, BETTER ORGANIZATION, AND THE USE OF MORE SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, INFORMATION FEEDBACK SYSTEMS, COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS AND PRICING STRATEGIES OF PROGRAM BUDGETING, AND OPERATIONAL RESEARCH. IN ADDITION TO PROGRAMS

DEALING SPECIFICALLY WITH THE HANDLING OF OFFENDERS, SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT MUST CONSIDER PROBLEMS OF POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH TO PLAN IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FUNCTIONING OF THE COMPONENT ORGANIZATIONS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. PREDICTON OF THE RESULTS OF CHANGE AND EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF PROGRAMS IS ESSENTIAL. SUCH A SYSTEM HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY. 9 REFERENCES.

32431 \$03  
AUTHORS: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: STRATEGY FOR CHANGE.  
SOURCE: IN: ISCD, MODEL COMM. CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM, S. JOAQUIN CO., CALIF., II.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, INST. STUDY CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1969. 210 P. (P. 173-210).

CHANGES IN BOTH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THE FUNDAMENTAL INSTITUTIONS OF SOCIETY ITSELF ARE ESSENTIAL TO DEAL WITH THE FACTORS WHICH GENERATE CRIME AND WITH THOSE WHO COMMIT OFFENSES. A CHANGE STRATEGY ENCOMPASSES AN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AS WELL AS A CHANGE PLAN. PILOT PROJECTS FUNDED FROM NONGOVERNMENTAL SOURCES WOULD HELP IN THE PROCESS OF PREPARING SUBCOMMUNITIES FOR THE ASSUMPTION OF THEIR ROLES IN THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS. SUGGESTED FORMS THAT THESE PROJECTS COULD TAKE ARE THE DEVELOPMENT OF: (1) SUBCOMMUNITY CHANGE AGENTS, (2) INDEPENDENT FACTS AND FIGURES FOR THE PUBLIC THROUGH A RESEARCH OR PUBLIC RELATIONS FIRM, AND (3) SUBCOMMUNITY AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITY THROUGH RADIO AND TELEVISION. SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY IS AT A JUNCTURE WHERE IT MUST DECIDE WHICH DIRECTION IT WILL TAKE; EXCLUSION OF SUBCOMMUNITIES FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS COULD RESULT IN ANARCHY. 10 REFERENCES.

32432 \$03  
AUTHORS: HAHN, PAUL H.  
TITLE: LET'S CORRECT CORRECTIONAL TRAINING. (UNPUBLISHED PAPER).  
SOURCEID: XAVIER UNIVERSITY, 1969. 11 P.

THE FIELD OF PREPROFESSIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF CORRECTIONAL WORKERS MUST BE IMPROVED IF CRIME RATES, RECIDIVISM RATES, AND OTHER CRIMINAL ACTIONS ARE TO BE CONTAINED. THERE IS A REAL NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE TECHNIQUES, OPERATING PHILOSOPHY, AND IMAGE BUILDING PROCESS WITHIN THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS. SPECIFICALLY, THE PROGRAMS SHOULD BE GEARED PARTICULARLY TO THE NEEDS OF THE PROFESSIONAL WORKER, NOT JUST A COMPOSITE OF PROGRAMS BORROWED FROM OTHER ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE: (1) HEAVY EMPHASIS ON USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES, PROGRAM PLANNING AND ANALYSIS, AND PRACTICAL RESEARCH; (2) INSURANCE THAT THE CORRECTIONAL WORKER UNDERSTANDS THE DYNAMICS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND THE CAUSAL FACTORS IN CRIMINAL AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR; (3) UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF THE LAW AND THE IMPORTANT SECTIONS OF STATE, LOCAL AND FEDERAL STATUTES; (4) TEACHING THE WORKER TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE SOCIOPATHIC OFFENDER, AND THE ACCIDENTAL DELINQUENT OR CASUAL OFFENDER; AND (5) ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS. 22 REFERENCES.

32433 \$03  
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY; BREED, ALLEN F.  
TITLE: A FOUR YEAR REPORT.  
SOURCEID: CALIFORNIA, DEPT. YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1968. 32 P.

A 4 YEAR REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1965 THROUGH 1968 COVERING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY IS PRESENTED. DURING THE PERIOD COVERED THE DIVISION OF RESEARCH WAS ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT AND STUDIES BY THIS DIVISION LED TO A VARIETY OF INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS -- SHORT TERM INTENSIVE TREATMENT IN THE INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT IN LIEU OF COMMITMENT TO AN INSTITUTION. A PROBATION SUBSIDY PROGRAM WAS ALSO INITIATED. AS A RESULT OF COMMUNITY TREATMENT AND PROBATION SUBSIDY, THERE HAS BEEN A RECENT TREND FOR THE COUNTIES TO COMMIT ONLY THEIR MORE HARDENED AND

CONFIRMED OFFENDERS TO YOUTH AUTHORITY INSTITUTIONS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32434 \$03  
AUTHORS: WISCONSIN DEPT. HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES; DIV. CORRECTIONS.  
TITLE: WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, REPORT TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, SEPT. 10, 1969.  
SOURCEID: WALES, WISCONSIN, WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 1969. 26 P.

THIS REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS DETAILS ACCOMPLISHMENTS, EVENTS AND PROBLEMS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1968. IT IS ORGANIZED UNDER THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, PROGRAMS, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, PERSONNEL, PROBLEMS, AND PLANS.

32435 \$03  
AUTHORS: GERNERT, PAUL J.  
TITLE: SPECIAL REPORT, NATIONAL COLLEGE FOR STATE TRIAL COURT JUDGES, LABORATORY WORKSHOPS, LAKE TAHOE, NEVADA, SEPT. 8-17, 1967.  
SOURCEID: RENO, NEV., NAT. COLL. STATE TRIAL JUDGES, 1967. 10 P.

A NINE DAY CRIME AND CORRECTIONS WORKSHOP SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL COLLEGE FOR STATE TRIAL COURT JUDGES WAS HELD AT LAKE TAHOE, NEVADA IN SEPTEMBER, 1967. A MAJOR FACTOR IN THE SUCCESS OF THIS WORKSHOP WAS THE DIVERSIFIED GROUP WHICH INCLUDED STATE TRIAL COURT JUDGES, PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS, CITIZENS, CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS, PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, POLICE OFFICERS, AND CONVICTS FROM THE NEVADA STATE PRISON. GROUP DISCUSSIONS INVOLVED SUCH SUBJECTS AS METHODS OF COMMUNICATION, CONVICTS' POINT OF VIEW, PRESENTENCING, PAROLING AUTHORITY, PAROLE VIOLATION, AND PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS. THE PRESENCE OF THE CONVICTS PROVIDED NEW INSIGHT TO OTHER GROUP MEMBERS RELATING TO THE CORRECTION PROCESS AND CHALLENGED OFFICIALS TO NEW THINKING ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THEIR DECISIONS.

32436 \$03  
AUTHORS: LONGMIRE, RICHARD M.; RAE, R. WILLIAM.  
TITLE: GAMING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEMS.  
(UNPUBLISHED PAPER).  
SOURCEID: RESEARCH ANALYSIS CORP., MCLEAN, VA., 1969. 8 P.

THE RESEARCH ANALYSIS CORP., WHICH PROVIDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR A NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNERS, DEVELOPED AND CONDUCTED AN ELEMENTARY LAW ENFORCEMENT PLAN EVALUATION TRAINING GAME. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE GAME WAS TO HIGHLIGHT SOME OF THE PITFALLS IN PLANNING WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON JUSTIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS, AND COMPLETENESS AND VALIDITY OF PROPOSED APPROACHES TO SATISFY REQUIREMENTS. THE MECHANICS OF PLAY WERE A ONE - SIDED, OPEN, FREE, GAME, EMPLOYING A LIMITED AMOUNT OF CONTROL BECAUSE THE ELEMENT OF COMPETITION WAS NOT NEEDED TO ACCOMPLISH THE INSTRUCTION, AND BECAUSE IT WAS DESIRABLE TO PROVIDE THE PLAYERS WITH ALL THE DATA THAT THEY WOULD NORMALLY BE ABLE TO GET IN THEIR ACTUAL WORK. FIVE SPECIFIC PROBLEM SITUATIONS WERE PREPARED IN SCENARIO FORM, AND WERE CONSIDERED BY THE PLAYERS FOR 20 MINUTES. THIS APPROACH WAS CONSIDERED VERY SUCCESSFUL SINCE IT PROVIDED THE PLAYERS WITH SOME EXPOSURE TO ELEMENTARY GAMING, TAUGHT OR REMINDED THEM OF MAJOR PITFALLS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING, AND SHOWED THEM HOW GAMING COULD ASSIST THEM IN THEIR PLANNING TASKS. THIS TYPE OF GAME WAS WIDE APPLICABILITY FOR TRAINING PERSONNEL AT ALL LEVELS IN THE CIVIL SECTOR. THE SUCCESS OF THIS TYPE OF GAME IS CRITICALLY DEPENDENT ON THE FOLLOWING: (1) THE PROBLEM MUST BE REALISTIC WITHIN THE FRAME OF REFERENCE OF THE PLAYERS, AND MUST REQUIRE THEM TO MAKE A DECISION; (2) THE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM MUST NOT BE OBVIOUS, THERE SHOULD BE ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS THAT APPEAR TO BE ATTRACTIVE PRIOR TO CAREFUL ANALYSIS; (3) SUFFICIENT INTERNALLY CONSISTENT DATA MUST BE PROVIDED TO ENABLE THE PLAYERS TO MAKE MEANINGFUL DECISIONS.

32437 \$03  
AUTHORS: RESEARCH ANALYSIS CORP.  
TITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CAUSATION: A PERSPECTIVE WITH  
IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL. (UNPUBLISHED  
PAPER).  
SOURCEID: RESEARCH ANALYSIS CORP., MCLEAN, VA., 1969. 17 P.

THIS PERSPECTIVE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CAUSATION CONSIDERS THE BASIC DRIVING FORCE IN HUMAN LIFE, TO BE A PERSON IN A COMMUNITY OF PERSONS, AND EXAMINES, IN THAT CONTEXT, WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A PERSON, HOW THE SEARCH FOR INDIVIDUALITY MAY BE THREATENED OR THWARTED, AND WHAT DIFFERENCES THIS INSIGHT MAKES FOR AGENCIES OF SOCIAL CONTROL. THE ASSUMPTION IS MADE THAT ADVANCES IN THE CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL OFFENSES CAN BE MADE BY IMPROVING THE SYSTEMS AND SUBSYSTEMS OF SOCIAL CONTROL THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNIFIED APPROACH WHICH INTEGRATES THE PROGRAMS AS WELL AS THE GOALS, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES OF THE VARIOUS AGENCIES INVOLVED. SOME OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE IMPROVED RECRUITING STANDARDS, TRAINING PROGRAMS AND SALARIES FOR PERSONNEL, CONFLICTING PHILOSOPHIES AND GOALS, LONG DELAYS IN JUDICIAL PROCESSING, PATERNALISTIC ATTITUDES MUST GIVE WAY TO FORMAL COOPERATION, COORDINATED PLANNING, PROMPT AND SPEEDY PROCESSING, AND TO THERAPEUTIC ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS. THIS REQUIRES RESTRUCTURING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM OR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW STRUCTURES WHICH CAN INTEGRATE POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND PROGRAMS. IT MEANS REFORMS IN DETENTION, PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES AND SUCH SPECIFIC ITEMS AS PERMITTING YOUTH TO PARTICIPATE IN DECISION MAKING IN THEIR OWN CASES, AND MAKING PROVISIONS FOR OFFENDERS TO WORK AS SUBPROFESSIONALS WITHIN THE DELINQUENCY CONTROL SYSTEM.

32438 \$03  
AUTHORS: KENTUCKY DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE.  
TITLE: ANNUAL REPORT, 1967-1968.  
SOURCEID: FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DEPT. CHILD WELFARE, 1968. 50 P.

THE 1967-1968 ANNUAL REPORT COVERING THE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN THE KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE IS PRESENTED. INCLUDED ARE SUMMARIES OF OPERATIONS FOR: THE DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, THE DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY WHO PREPARES BILLS FOR PRESENTATION TO THE LEGISLATURE, THE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS, THE OFFICE OF PROBATION AND PLACEMENT, THE OFFICE OF SPECIAL SERVICES, AND THE KENTUCKY CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH FOUNDATION.

32439 \$03  
AUTHORS: ADAMS, STUART; HEATON, WANDA S.; MUNUS, DIMITRI; UPCHURCH,  
MARGARET C.  
TITLE: PERFORMANCE TRENDS AMONG YOUTH CENTER PAROLEES. RESEARCH  
REPORT NO. 8.  
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C. DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS, 1968. 29 P.

THE STUDY IS A FIRST STEP TOWARD COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE WAY IN WHICH THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA YOUTH CENTER IS MEETING ITS RESPONSIBILITIES IN CHANGING OFFENDERS INTO RESPONSIBLE NONOFFENDERS. DURING JULY 1968, A GROUP OF 148 RELEASEES FROM THE YOUTH CENTER WAS FOLLOWED UP THROUGH THE RECORDS OF THE PAROLE DIVISION AND THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON REINTEGRATION INTO THE LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY. OF THE RELEASEES, 12% HAD BEEN RELEASED TO DETAINERS AND 39% HAD BEEN BOOKED INTO THE D.C. JAIL AT THE TIME OF THE FOLLOW UP; 17% OF THE RELEASEES HAD BEEN BOOKED MORE THAN ONE TIME DURING THE FOLLOW-UP PERIOD. WHEN THE GROUP OF RELEASEES WAS BROKEN DOWN INTO FIVE EXPOSURE TIME SUBGROUPS OR COHORTS, THE HIGHEST DETAINED OR BOOKED RATE (62%) WAS SHOWN BY THE 18 MONTH COHORT. THE LOWEST RATE (15%) WAS SHOWN BY THE 6 MONTH COHORT. 5 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32440 \$03  
AUTHORS: UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, COMMISSION ON  
HUMAN RIGHTS.  
TITLE: CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

WORKING PAPER PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT.  
(E/CN.4/AC.22/20).

SOURCEID: NEW YORK CITY, UNITED NATIONS, 1969. 15 p.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA, PARTICULARLY EXECUTIONS RESULTING FROM OPPOSITION TO APARTHEID HAS BEEN A CONCERN OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR SOME YEARS. IN A SECRETARIAT WORKING PAPER SOUTH AFRICAN LAWS PROVIDING DEATH SENTENCES FOR OPPONENTS OF APARTHEID ARE EXCERPTED AND STATISTICS ON THE NUMBER OF DEATH SENTENCES AND EXECUTIONS FROM 1959 THROUGH 1968, BY RACE, ARE PRESENTED. COMMENTS FROM SOUTH AFRICAN AS WELL AS OTHER AFRICAN SOURCES, WHICH INDICATE A SHARP INCREASE IN POLITICAL EXECUTIONS, ARE QUOTED. THE TEXT OF THE MOTION TO ESTABLISH A SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARY INVESTIGATION TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF ABOLISHING THE DEATH SENTENCE IS INCLUDED.

32441 \$03  
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
DESIG: ED.  
TITLE: PRISONERS OPEN THEIR OWN CELL DOORS.  
SOURCE: PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL (ENGLAND).  
SOURCEID: 8(30):2-6, 1969.

A REVOLUTIONARY EXPERIMENT, WHICH MIGHT WELL SERVE AS A PATTERN FOR THE PRISON SERVICE AS A WHOLE, IS TAKING PLACE AT ALBANY PRISON, GREAT BRITAIN. UPON A RESONABLE REQUEST, CELL DOORS ARE UNLOCKED OR RELOCKED BY REMOTE CONTROL. PARTICULARLY VALUABLE IN RESPECT OF NIGHT SANITATION -- BUT WITH A MUCH WIDER POTENTIAL -- THIS IS AN IMAGINATIVE EXPERIMENT, ADMIRABLY COMBINING THE ELEMENTS OF ENLIGHTENED THINKING AND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY. IT IS YET ANOTHER APPRECIATION OF THE INMATE DIGNITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL INMATE; AND, FOR THE PRISON OFFICER, THE SYSTEM SAVES TIME AND Tedium. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32442 \$03  
AUTHORS: BRADLEY, H. B.  
TITLE: COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT FOR YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS.  
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 15(3):359-370, 1969.

A 2 YEAR PROJECT AIMED AT DEVELOPING CONCEPTUAL, OPERATING, AND ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS FOR ADVANCED CORRECTIONAL PRACTICE RESULTED IN A PROPOSAL FOR A COMMUNITY - BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM FOR YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS. THE INTENTION IS TO LOCATE THREE TO FIVE 48 - BED RESIDENTIAL CENTERS IN HIGH DELINQUENCY AREAS TO COMBINE SERVICES NOW RENDERED BY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND PAROLE DIVISIONS. THE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IS DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGN, DECISION MAKING PROCESSES, STAFFING PATTERNS AND ROLES, AND THE EVALUATION OF PROGRAM PROCESSES. A GROUP TREATMENT MODEL IS DESCRIBED BRIEFLY AS ONE OF THE APPROACHES THAT COULD BE TAKEN. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32443 \$03  
AUTHORS: EISENBERG, TERRY; GLICKMAN, ALBERT S.; FOSEN, ROBERT H.  
TITLE: ACTION FOR CHANGE IN POLICE - COMMUNITY BEHAVIORS.  
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 15(3):393-406, 1969.

THE ESCALATION OF ANTAGONISMS BETWEEN POLICE AND CITIZENS IN CERTAIN SECTORS OF SOCIETY HAS TENDED TO INDUCE THE FORMATION OF TWO DISTINCT GROUPS WHO COMMUNICATE WITH AND UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER MINIMALLY, IF AT ALL. A LONG-RANGE PROGRAM OF EDUCATION AND ACTION IS PROPOSED FOR A NUMBER OF CITIES, TO INITIATE AND SUSTAIN DESIRABLE CHANGES IN ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR AMONG POLICE AND CITIZENS. THE PROGRAM CONSISTS OF (1) CONDUCTING A SERIES OF ATTITUDE STUDIES TO ASSESS THE VIEWS OF POLICE AND CITIZENS TOWARD EACH OTHER, (2) DEVELOPING AND PRESENTING EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS TO BOTH GROUPS BASED ON STUDY ANALYSES, AND (3) IMPLEMENTING INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP ACTION PROGRAMS FOR IMPROVED INTERPERSONAL CONTACTS. THE INSTITUTE PLANS TO

TERMINATE ITS ROLE IN THE PROCESS AT THE END OF TWO YEARS, AT WHICH POINT CONTINUITY WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE PROGRAM WHO WILL WORK IN THEIR OWN COMMUNITIES. 5 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32444      \$03  
AUTHORS: SALERNO, RALPH.  
TITLE: ORGANIZED CRIME: AN UNMET CHALLENGE TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE.  
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 15(3):333-340, 1969.

ORGANIZED CRIME WAS DEFINED BY A UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE IN 1965 AS A SELF-PERPETUATING, CONTINUING CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY, DESIGNED FOR PROFIT AND POWER, UTILIZING FEAR AND CORRUPTION, AND SEEKING TO OBTAIN IMMUNITY FROM THE LAW. THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATES A NET PROFIT OF SIX BILLION DOLLARS, UNTAXABLE, FROM ILLEGAL GAMBLING. EVEN WHERE RECOGNIZED, SUCH CRIMES ARE GIVEN SECOND BILLING TO "CRIME IN THE STREETS". THE TWO ARE CLOSELY LINKED; HOWEVER, AND ONE CANNOT ADDRESS ONE'S SELF TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE GHETTO, WITHOUT ATTACKING ORGANIZED CRIME. SUCH CRIME TENDS TO BECOME INVISIBLE BECAUSE THE VICTIMS WILL NOT COMPLAIN. THERE ARE FEWER THAN 500 MEN WORKING FULL TIME ON THE PROBLEM, IN WHICH THERE ARE AT LEAST 10,000 PRINCIPAL OPERATORS AND ARMIES OF EMPLOYEES. NO STATE HAS YET ENACTED AN EFFECTIVE SET OF LAWS FOR CONTROLLING ORGANIZED CRIME. URBAN PLANNERS CONCERNED WITH THE NATION'S GHETTOS ARE DISCOVERING THE ROLE OF ORGANIZED CRIME THERE; ANALYSIS OF "CRIME IN THE STREETS" REVEALS EVIDENCE OF THE INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZED CRIME; THE IMPORTATION AND SALE OF NARCOTICS AND THE EXPANSION OF THE DRUG-ADDICT MARKET ARE ENGINEERED BY ORGANIZED CRIME, WHICH IS POISED TO MOVE INTO THE "SOFT DRUGS" FIELD. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT WHILE ORGANIZED CRIME WOULD NOT SUFFER WITH THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE PROBLEMS OF CORRECTION, PROBATION, PAROLE, AND DELINQUENCY, IF ORGANIZED CRIME WERE BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL, EVERY AREA OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WOULD BENEFIT.

32445      \$03  
AUTHORS: NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PAROLE DIVISION,  
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS.  
TITLE: SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF 33,967 PAROLEES FROM NEW YORK STATE  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.  
SOURCEID: ALBANY, NEW YORK, 1969. 13 P.

EVALUATIONS OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT, MADE BY PAROLE OFFICERS, ON 33,967 NEW YORK STATE PAROLEES, 1963 THROUGH 1968, ARE ANALYZED. OF THESE, 37.2 PERCENT WERE CONSIDERED TO HAVE MADE DEFINITELY BETTER SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS ON PAROLE THAN THEY DID PRIOR TO CONVICTION, 46.4 PERCENT WERE CONSIDERED TO HAVE MADE LITTLE CHANGE AND 16.4 PERCENT WERE CONSIDERED TO HAVE MADE DEFINITELY WORSE ADJUSTMENTS. SEVENTY-FOUR PERCENT HAD NOT BEEN INVOLVED IN A NEW ARREST WHILE ON PAROLE AND 6.5 PERCENT HAD BEEN ARRESTED BUT NOT CONVICTED OF ANY OFFENSE. THE PERCENTAGES OF THOSE EVALUATED AS HAVING MADE BETTER SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND OF THOSE EVALUATED AS HAVING MADE WORSE SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS ON PAROLE THAN PRIOR TO COMMITMENT MAY BE CONSIDERED AS INDICATIVE OF THE DEGREE OF EFFECTIVENESS OF PAROLE CASEWORK AND OF THE WHOLE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS IN NEW YORK STATE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32446      \$03  
AUTHORS: NORMAN, SHERWOOD.  
TITLE: TWELVE STEPS FOR CONTROLLING THE USE OF JUVENILE DETENTION.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NAT. COUNCIL CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1969. 6 P.

STEPS FOR CONTROLLING THE USE OF JUVENILE DETENTION THAT DIFFERENTIATE THE CASE NEEDS OF CHILDREN IN NEW YORK CITY PENDING COURT DISPOSITION ARE GIVEN. THE DETAINING RATE FOR THIS CITY IS ESTIMATED AT LESS THAN 15% OF ALL CHILDREN APPREHENDED FOR DELINQUENT ACTS WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO COURT AND DETAINED. THIS RATE COULD BE FURTHER REDUCED BY EXTENDING THE ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF HANDLING SUCH AS DAY CENTERS, INTENSIVE SUPERVISION. THE COST OF

CONSTRUCTING DETENTION CENTERS RANGES FROM \$20,000 TO \$35,000 PER BED. THE COST OF OPERATION RANGES FROM \$20 TO \$35 PER CHILD, PER DAY. UNLESS ADMISSIONS AND LENGTH OF STAY ARE CONTROLLED BY RIGOROUS SUPERVISION OF INTAKE DECISIONS, AND BY PROVIDING COSTLY BUT MUCH LESS EXPENSIVE ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION, THE RATE TENDS TO RISE AND IS LIKELY TO RESULT IN OVERCROWDING. RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTROLLING THE USE OF DETENTION RESTS WITH THE JUVENILE JUDGE OR FAMILY COURT. IN NEW YORK CITY THE ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE AND THE OFFICE OF PROBATION HAVE MAINTAINED EFFECTIVE INTAKE CONTROLS AND DEVELOPED ALTERNATIVES. THE COST IS MORE THAN THE TRADITIONAL COST OF PROBATION, BUT IS LESS THAN THE COST OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATING COSTS OF INCREASED DETENTION CARE. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE TO INDICATE THAT DETAINING MORE CHILDREN RESULTS IN A HIGHER RATE OF REHABILITATION. THE BETTER THE COURT'S SERVICES, THE LESS NEED THERE IS TO DETAIN. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32447        \$03  
AUTHORS:      WAGNER, ROBERT; ROTHENBERG, P. L.  
TITLE:         SURVEY OF OPERATION OF RESIDENCE PROGRAM OF LINCOLN HALL.  
SOURCEID:      LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK, PETER F. MALLON, 1969. 88 P.

THE REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS OF THE LINCOLN HALL RESIDENCE PROGRAM IN LINCOLNDALE, NEW YORK, FROM ITS INCEPTION IN MAY 1959 TO JULY 1966, WITH REVISIONS UP TO NOVEMBER 1968 IS REPORTED. THIS PROGRAM WAS A PIONEER PROJECT IN OPERATING GROUP HOMES FOR DISTURBED ADOLESCENTS WHO WERE TRANSFERRED, ON A SELECTIVE BASIS, FROM INSTITUTIONS TO PRIVATE RESIDENCES. EACH FACILITY HOUSES SEVEN TO EIGHT BOYS AND OFFERS PROFESSIONAL SERVICE TO AID IN READJUSTING THEIR FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES. EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM IS ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE CASE RECORDS OF THE 120 BOYS WHO WERE IN RESIDENCE AT LINCOLN HALL DURING THOSE FIRST 7 YEARS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN EFFECTIVE; GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING ITS ADMINISTRATION ARE GIVEN.

32449        \$03  
AUTHORS:      MCCULLOUGH, W.; KOLODNEY, S.; WORMELI, P.  
TITLE:         ANALYSIS OF INTEGRATED OFFENDER/OFFENSE DATA.  
SOURCEID:      MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF. SYLVANIA ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS, 1969. 67 P.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THREE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES WAS STUDIED TO DETERMINE PATTERNS AND RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN THE SYSTEM WHICH WOULD BE USEFUL IN UNDERSTANDING ITS OPERATION AND IN PLANNING NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS. DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM ADULT FELONY ARRESTS FOR AN 18-MONTH PERIOD, BEGINNING JANUARY 1967. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS IS EXAMINED FROM THE REPORTING OF FELONY OFFENSES TO THE FINAL DISPOSITION AND SENTENCING OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS. COMPARISONS OF THE SYSTEMS IN THE THREE COUNTIES REVEAL SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM AS WELL AS SOME STRIKING SIMILARITIES. EXPANDED ANALYSES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS ARE NEEDED FOR EFFECTING MORE EFFICIENT METHODS OF ADMINISTERING JUSTICE TO OFFENDERS.

32450        \$03  
AUTHORS:      BROWN, BARRY S.  
TITLE:         THE IMPACT OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION ON RECIDIVISTS AND FIRST OFFENDERS.  
SOURCEID:      WASHINGTON, D. C., DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS, 1969. 18 P.

THE EFFECTS OF PRISON EXPERIENCE ON THE BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES OF 170 INMATES IN A MEDIUM SECURITY PRISON WERE STUDIED. THE SUBJECTS WERE DIVIDED INTO FOUR EQUAL GROUPS: (1) BEGINNING FIRST TERMERS; (2) FIRST TERMERS ABOUT ONE YEAR AFTER SENTENCE; (3) RECIDIVISTS BEGINNING A NEW TERM; AND (4) RECIDIVISTS ABOUT ONE YEAR INTO THE CURRENT TERM. THE TWO TESTS USED WERE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MMPI), THE LIE SCALE FROM THE MMPI, WHICH MEASURES THE ABILITY OF SUBJECTS TO EVALUATE THEMSELVES, AND THE CONSISTENCY SCALE FROM THE EDWARDS PERSONAL PREFERENCE SCHEDULE, WHICH MEASURES THE SUBJECT'S ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND AND TAKE TESTS WITHOUT ERROR. ATTENTION FOCUSED ON ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW AND LAW

ENFORCEMENT, AGGRESSION, MASCULINE SELF-CONCEPT, GUILT, ANXIETY, CONCERN ABOUT INDEPENDENCE OF FUNCTIONING, AND FLEXIBILITY OF THINKING. THE ATTITUDES OF INMATES INSTITUTIONALIZED FOR ONE YEAR DIFFERED SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THOSE INSTITUTIONALIZED FOR ONE WEEK OR ONLY ONE CHARACTERISTIC - THE LATTER HAD LOWER GUILT SCORES. RECIDIVISTS DIFFERED SIGNIFICANTLY FROM FIRST TERMERS BY SHOWING LESS FAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT AND LESS INCLINATION TO COOPERATE WITH OTHER PERSONS GENERALLY. THEY ALSO TENDED TO BE MORE SUSPICIOUS AND MORE CONCERNED WITH THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND LESS GIVEN TO FEELINGS OF GUILT. 24 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32451 \$03  
AUTHORS: VERMONT DEPT. OF SOCIAL WELFARE.  
TITLE: JUVENILE PETITIONS DISPOSED OF BY VERMONT DISTRICT COURTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1968.  
SOURCEID: MONTPELIER, VERMONT, DEPT. OF SOCIAL WELFARE, 1968. 9 P.

DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE CASES BY THE VERMONT DISTRICT COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1968 ARE ANALYZED. COURT OF DISPOSITION, AGE, SEX, REFERRING AGENCY, AND TYPE OF OFFENSE ARE THE MAJOR ANALYTIC VARIABLES USED. THE NUMBER OF CASES OF DEPENDENCY NEGLECT AND DELINQUENCY FOR 1955 THROUGH 1968 AND THE NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS AND REFERRALS TO AGENCIES FOR THE SAME TIME PERIOD ARE INCLUDED FOR COMPARATIVE PURPOSES.

32452 \$03  
AUTHORS: NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES.  
TITLE: SEX OFFENDER PROGRAM, ANNUAL REPORT, JULY 1, 1968 TO JUNE 30, 1969.  
SOURCEID: TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, DEPT. INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES, 1969. 9 P.

THE SEX OFFENDER PROGRAM INSTITUTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES FOR THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY IS REVIEWED IN THIS REPORT WHICH COVERS THE PERIOD JULY 1968 TO JUNE 1969. TREATMENT, RESULTS AT THE RAHWAY TREATMENT UNIT, PAROLE MOVEMENTS, AND REVIEW BOARD ACTIVITIES ARE SOME OF THE SUBJECTS INCLUDED.

32468 \$03  
AUTHORS: TERRY, ROBERT M.  
TITLE: DISCRIMINATION IN HANDLING DELINQUENTS.  
SOURCE: IN: O'BRIEN, R., READINGS IN GENERAL SOCIOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 4TH ED. BOSTON, HOUGHTON MIFFLIN, 1969. 545 P. (P. 416-423).

THE VALIDITY OF COMMON ASSERTIONS THAT CONTROL AGENCIES EXHIBIT DISCRIMINATION BASED UPON SEX, ETHNICITY, AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS IN HANDLING JUVENILE DELINQUENTS HAS BEEN QUESTIONED. TO TEST THE HYPOTHESES THAT THE SEVERITY OF SANCTIONS IS POSITIVELY RELATED TO "MALENESS" AND MINORITY STATUS OF THE OFFENDER AND NEGATIVELY RELATED TO HIS SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS INTENSIVELY AND SYSTEMATICALLY OFFENDERS IN A HEAVILY INDUSTRIALIZED MIDWEST CITY WITH A POPULATION OF ABOUT 100,000 WERE STUDIED. BASIC DATA WAS OBTAINED FROM RECORDS IN THE POLICE JUVENILE BUREAU, PROBATION DEPARTMENT, AND THE COURTS. THE RESULTING SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 9,023 JUVENILE OFFENSES WHICH HAD RESULTED IN CONTACT WITH THE POLICE. OF THESE 775 WERE REFERRED TO THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT AND ONLY 246 APPEARED IN THE JUVENILE COURT. SINCE THE POLICE, PROBATION, AND THE COURT REPRESENT STAGES IN THE PROCESSING OF JUVENILE OFFENSES, ANALYSIS OF THE DISPOSITION OF CASES BY EACH IS MADE SEPARATELY. KENDALL'S RANK ORDER CORRELATION COEFFICIENT, TAU, WAS THE MAJOR STATISTICAL MEASURE USED. THE ANALYSIS INDICATED THAT SEVERITY OF DISPOSITION WAS NOT A FUNCTION OF THE MINORITY STATUS OR SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE JUVENILE OFFENDER. SEX OF THE OFFENDER WAS FOUND TO BE POSITIVELY RELATED (TAU .07) DISPOSITION OF THE OFFENDER IN PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITION BUT NOT IN POLICE OR COURT DISPOSITION. CAUTION IS RECOMMENDED IN THE GENERALIZATION OF THESE FINDINGS AND FURTHER RESEARCH IS RECOMMENDED. 2 REFERENCES.

32493 \$03  
AUTHORS: MATTHEWS, CHARLES V.; ROMPLER, PETER; VANDIVER, RICHARD;  
KIEFER, GEORGE.  
TITLE: COMMENTARY: THE VOLUNTEER IN CORRECTIONS.  
SOURCE: IN: MATTHEWS, C., VOLUNTEERS IN CORRECTIONS,  
INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE.  
SOURCEID: CARBONDALE, ILL. CSCDC, SO. ILL. UNIV., 1969. 33 P. (P.  
14-21).

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISONERS AID ASSOCIATION REQUESTED THAT THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQUENCY, AND CORRECTIONS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY DO A STUDY TO ESTABLISH THE EXTENT AND TYPE OF SERVICES PERFORMED BY VOLUNTEERS IN CORRECTIONS ON A WORLDWIDE BASIS. IN THIS CHAPTER, SOME FINDINGS RELATED TO THE WORK OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS ARE REPORTED, AND SUGGESTIONS OF TASKS SUITABLE FOR VOLUNTEERS IN CORRECTIONS ARE MADE. A RECENT WORLDWIDE SURVEY REPORTED ACTIVITIES IN WHICH VOLUNTEER-USING AGENCIES ENGAGE ARE: (1) PRISON VISITATIONS, (2) SECURING EMPLOYMENT, AND (3) ASSISTING PRISONERS' FAMILIES. CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS IN CORRECTIONS ARE: (1) THE LACK OF VOLUNTEER COMMITMENT TO A ROLE OR PROFESSION, AND (2) THE DIFFICULTY PROBABLY INHERENT IN VOLUNTEER UTILIZATION FOR CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF "SUBPROFESSIONALS" NOT DEPENDENT ON PAY OR STATUS IN A STRATIFIED PROFESSIONAL SYSTEM. POSITIVE ARGUMENTS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS INCLUDE: (1) HIGH MOTIVATION; (2) THE SIGNIFICANT PERCEPTION BY PRISONERS AND THEIR FAMILIES THAT VOLUNTEERS ARE HIGHLY MOTIVATED LEADING TO A LARGER DEGREE OF TRUST; (3) LACK OF INHIBITIONS, AS VOLUNTEERS MAY NOT KNOW WHAT "CANNOT BE DONE" AND PERFORM FUNCTIONS WHICH PROFESSIONAL "KNOW" TO BE IMPOSSIBLE; (4) AVAILABILITY FOR THE NONPROFESSIONAL TASKS OFTEN AVOIDED BY PROFESSIONALS. AS ENLIGHTENED USE OF VOLUNTEERS WOULD TRY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE BENEFITS OF VOLUNTEER WORK WHILE REDUCING--NOT IGNORING--THE DISADVANTAGES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32494 \$03  
AUTHORS: FREDERICKS, MARCEL A.; HOLNAR, MARTIN.  
TITLE: RELATIVE OCCUPATIONAL ANTICIPATIONS AND ASPIRATIONS OF  
DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 6(1):1-7, 1969.

THE LEVELS OF OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS AND ANTICIPATIONS OF A GROUP OF DELINQUENT AND NONDELINQUENT BOYS ARE STUDIED IN RELATION TO THEIR FATHERS' OCCUPATION. THE TWO GROUPS WERE CONTROLLED IN RESPECT TO SEX (ONLY BOYS), AGE, (ONLY 17 YEARS OLD), RACE (ONLY WHITES AND NEGROES), AND SOCIAL CLASS. THE DELINQUENT SAMPLE COMPRISED 61 BOYS CONFINED TO A MIDWESTERN TRAINING SCHOOL. THE CONTROL GROUP WAS MADE UP OF 70 BOYS FROM UPPER WORKING CLASS AND LOWER MIDDLECLASS NEIGHBORHOODS IN THE CHICAGO AREA. THE QUESTIONNAIRE, ADMINISTERED TO THE DELINQUENT AND THE CONTROL SAMPLES, WAS DESIGNED TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON OCCUPATIONAL ANTICIPATION, OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION, AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND INCLUDED 10 ITEMS OF SELIN AND WOLFGANG'S DELINQUENCY SCALE. THE STUDY FINDINGS INCLUDE: (1) ALMOST 3 OF EVERY 4 NUNDELINQUENTS AND 1 OF 4 DELINQUENTS ANTICIPATE HIGHER OCCUPATIONS THAN THOSE OF THEIR FATHERS; (2) NEGRO DELINQUENTS BOTH WHITE AND NEGRO NONDELINQUENTS ANTICIPATE OBTAINING OCCUPATIONS ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THEIR FATHERS; AND (3) ALL OF THE BOYS ASPIRED TO OCCUPATIONS ABOVE THEIR FATHERS' LEVEL BUT NEGRO BOYS APPEAR TO BE MOST HIGHLY MOTIVATED OF THEIR FATHERS. HOWEVER, SO FAR AS RELATIVE GOAL DISCREPANCY IS CONCERNED, THE LOWER CLASS NEGRO IN THE SAMPLE STUDY REFLECTS THE LOWEST DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE. 7 REFERENCES. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32496 \$03  
AUTHORS: MC LAUGHLIN, EDWARD J.  
TITLE: SELECTED EXCERPTS FROM THE 1968 REPORT OF NEW YORK STATE  
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON CRIME, ITS CAUSES, CONTROL, AND  
EFFECT ON SOCIETY.  
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN.  
SOURCEID: 5(6):255-290, 1969.

THE REPORT OF NEW YORK STATE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON CRIME, ITS CAUSES, CONTROL, AND EFFECT ON SOCIETY IS PRESENTED IN EXCERPTS FOCUSING ON GUILTY PLEA BARGAINING AND ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE STATE. THE PROCESS OF GUILTY PLEA BARGAINING SERVES AS A DEVICE TO SECURE CONVICTION FOR AT LEAST A LESSER CRIME WHEN THE ABSENCE OF A KEY WITNESS OR OTHER DEFECT IN THE PROSECUTION EVIDENCE MAKES CONVICTION FOR THE MORE SERIOUS CRIME UNLIKELY. IT IS ALSO A USEFUL DEVICE FOR REWARDING KEY WITNESSES IN IMPORTANT CASES. AN ANALYSIS OF THE STATISTICS GATHERED BY THE COMMITTEE INDICATES THAT GUILTY PLEA BARGAINING IS A WIDESPREAD, FREQUENTLY USED DEVICE IN NEW YORK STATE FOR DISPOSING OF FELONY INDICTMENTS WITHOUT TRIAL. THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IS BOTH WASTEFUL AND INEFFICIENT. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE WHICH WOULD SUBSTANTIALLY DECREASE THE NUMBER OF CASES BEING REFERRED TO THE HIGHER COURTS WHERE PROSECUTION DOES NOT INTEND TO PRESS FOR A CONVICTION OF A FELONY. THE RESULTING REDUCTION IN CASES SHOULD THEN GIVE THE COURT MORE TIME TO DISPOSE OF FELONY CASES THROUGH TRIAL OR, IN THOSE INSTANCES WHERE A REDUCTION IS TO BE MADE, TO PERMIT THE COURT SUFFICIENT TIME TO BE ABLE TO MAKE A CONSIDERED JUDGMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATION. THE PURPOSE OF THE REPORT ON ORGANIZED CRIME WHICH HAS A DISTURBING IMPACT ON THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE AND ON THE ECONOMY OF THE STATE, IS TO PROVIDE THE LEGISLATURE WITH INFORMATION TO AID IN FORMULATING LEGISLATION TO AID LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN APPREHENSION AND PROSECUTION OF ORGANIZED CRIMINALS. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE INCLUDE MODIFYING THE LAW GOVERNING THE DISCLOSURE OF THE IDENTITY OF INFORMERS, LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD PRESCRIBE STANDARDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF INFORMERS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32497        \$03  
AUTHORS: NEIVENS, PETER.  
TITLE: CHILDREN IN TROUBLE.  
SOURCE: POLICE JOURNAL (ENGLAND).  
SOURCEID: AUGUST, 1969. 334-340.

THE DEPRESSING RECORD OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY HAS BEEN A CONSTANT CAUSE FOR CONCERN TO THE LONDON METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE. FOLLOWING A MOST THOROUGH AND SEARCHING INVESTIGATION INTO THE WHOLE PROBLEM OF DEALING WITH YOUNG OFFENDERS, THE JUVENILE BUREAU SCHEME WAS INTRODUCED AS A PILOT SCHEME OF THE POLICE DIVISION AND WAS MEANT TO ENSURE THAT A COMMON POLICY WAS PURSUED THROUGHOUT THE POLICE FORCE ON ALL MATTERS RELATING TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS. THE BUREAU PERSONNEL ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR GATHERING INFORMATION FROM THE STATUTORY AGENCIES SUCH AS PROBATION AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, AND IN MOST CASES VISIT THE JUVENILE'S HOME. BACK GROUND REPORT IS PREPARED WHICH, TOGETHER WITH THE EVIDENCE RELATING TO THE OFFENSE, IS CONSIDERED BY THE CHIEF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE OF THE BUREAU WHO DECIDES WHETHER OR NOT THE YOUNG OFFENDER SHOULD BE PROSECUTED. THREE MAIN AREAS THAT CAUSED CONCERN TO MEMBERS OF THE STATUTORY AGENCIES IN CONNECTION WITH POLICE PARTICIPATION IN THIS TYPE OF WORK WERE: (1) INADEQUACY OF POLICE TRAINING, (2) TENDENCY OF POLICE TO ADOPT A JUDGEMENTAL ATTITUDE, AND (3) FEAR THAT CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO POLICE COULD BE MISUSED. HOWEVER, POLICE TRAINING TODAY IS A MOST COMPREHENSIVE PROCESS AND MORE THAN ADEQUATE FOR THE TASKS THESE OFFICERS PERFORM. THE BUREAU OFFICERS HAVE BEEN SELECTED BECAUSE THEY HAVE A GOOD PRACTICAL GROUNDING IN POLICE WORK AND A KNOWLEDGE OF PEOPLE. THEIR MAIN CONCERN IS FOR THE WELFARE OF THE CHILD. 1 REFERENCE.

32500        \$03  
AUTHORS: MATTHEWS, CHARLES V.; ROMPLER, PETER; VANDIVER, RICHARD;  
KIEFER, GEORGE.  
TITLE: PARTICIPATION OF VOLUNTEERS IN CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE.  
SOURCEID: CARBONDALE, ILL, CSDC, SO. ILL. UNIV., 1969. 33 P.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISONERS AID ASSOCIATION REQUESTED THAT THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQUENCY, AND CORRECTIONS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY DO A STUDY TO ESTABLISH SOME IDEA OF THE

EXTENT AND TYPE OF SERVICES PERFORMED BY VOLUNTEERS IN CORRECTIONS ON A WORLDWIDE BASIS. SECONDARY ITEMS SUCH AS: (1) TRAINING AND SUPERVISION METHODS EMPLOYED WITH VOLUNTEERS AND, (2) THE "VOLUNTEER" DEFINITION AND RECRUITMENT MEANS WERE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY TO PRESENT A COMPOSITE AND STATISTICALLY DESCRIPTIVE PICTURE OF VOLUNTEERS IN INTERNATIONAL CORRECTIONS. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED BY MEANS OF A QUESTIONNAIRE. THE GAIN IN PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF CORRECTIONS WHICH CAN COME FROM PARTICIPATION OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE PROGRAM OF A CORRECTIONAL AGENCY IS A POTENTIAL BENEFIT THAT CANNOT BE MEASURED IN DOLLARS AND CENTS. IT IS WIDELY RECOGNIZED THAT CORRECTIONS HAVE FAILED TO CONVINCE THE COMMUNITY THAT IT IS AN ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICE; IT HAS DONE VERY LITTLE TO LET THE PUBLIC KNOW ABOUT ITS PROBLEMS AND SUCCESSES. BUT THE ENTHUSIASTIC VOLUNTEER WHO DOES UNDERSTAND THESE THINGS FROM HIS EXPERIENCE WITH OFFENDERS CAN BRING HOME TO HIS COMMUNITY WHAT CORRECTIONS IS AND DOES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32503 \$03  
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS; DICKOVER, ROBERT M.  
TITLE: ANNUAL RESEARCH REVIEW, 1968.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIF. DEPT., CORRECTION, 1969. 124 P.

THE 1968 ANNUAL REVIEW OF RESEARCH IN PROGRESS AND RESEARCH COMPLETED WITHIN THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS IS PRESENTED. INCLUDED AMONG THE COMPLETED PROJECTS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S RESEARCH DIVISION IS AN ASSESSMENT OF AVERSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM WITH EXTREME ACTING-OUT PATIENTS IN A PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY FOR CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AND (EVALUATION OF A SPECIAL TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR PAROLEES WITH ALCOHOL PROBLEMS). ONGOING PROJECTS INCLUDE FAMILY VISITING PROGRAM AT THE CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AND PAROLE OUTCOME AS A FUNCTION OF TIME SERVED. MEDICAL RESEARCH BEING CONDUCTED WITHIN THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS USUALLY INVOLVES FACULTY MEMBERS OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS AND PEOPLE ASSOCIATED WITH MEDICAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS. THESE RESEARCH EFFORTS INCLUDE STUDIES ON ANEMIA, MOUTHWASH, INCLUSION CONJUNCTIVITIS, AND ANTIHISTAMINES AMONG OTHERS. RESEARCH AT THE CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER INCLUDES STUDIES ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG DEPENDENCE AND ABUSE.

32504 \$03  
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS; DICKOVER, ROBERT M.  
TITLE: PART I: THE RESEARCH DIVISION.  
SOURCE: IN: CALIF. DEPT. CORRECTIONS, ANNUAL RESEARCH REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIF., DEPT. CORRECTION, 1969. 124 P. (P. 1-53).

THE RESEARCH DIVISION OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PRESENTS ITS ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED AND COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS WHICH ARE CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS. AMONG THE COMPLETED PROJECTS IS A STUDY ON THE ASSESSMENT OF AN AVERSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM WITH EXTREME ACTING-OUT PATIENTS IN A PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY FOR CRIMINAL OFFENDERS. THE BASIS OF THE AVERSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM WAS THE CONTRACT FORMED BETWEEN THE PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT WHICH PROVIDED THAT THE PATIENT WOULD NOT RECEIVE AVERSIVE TREATMENT, CONSISTING OF AN INJECTION OF ANECTINE WHICH RESULTS IN MUSCULAR PARALYSIS INCLUDING TEMPORARY RESPIRATORY ARREST, UNLESS HE ASSAULTED SOMEONE, DESTROYED PROPERTY, OR MUTILATED HIMSELF. RESULTS SUGGEST THAT THE PROGRAM WAS HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL IN INHIBITING ACTING-OUT BEHAVIOR. OTHER STUDIES INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION ARE CONCERNED WITH PAROLE VIOLATORS, EVALUATION OF A SPECIAL TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR PAROLEES WITH ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AND SHORT-TERM RETURN UNIT AT THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR MEN. A DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS AT THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN IS PRESENTED.

32505 \$03  
AUTHORS: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: MODEL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM, SUMMARY REPORT.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIF., INST. STUDY CRIME DELINQUENCY, 1969.  
208 P.

THE MODEL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROJECT IS A NEW APPROACH TOWARDS SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AT THE URBAN COMMUNITY LEVEL. THIS PROGRAM, USING SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY IN CALIFORNIA AS A MODEL, IS APPLICABLE TO OTHER COMMUNITIES. INSTEAD OF CONCENTRATING ON INDIVIDUAL PATHOLOGY, THE PROGRAM STRESSES THAT MORE CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED BY WORKING WITH THE SYSTEMS AND AGENCIES THAT TREAT INDIVIDUALS. THIS PROGRAM AFTER DEFINING THE PROBLEM IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY SUGGESTS 14 INNOVATIONS. THE PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTION IS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF IMPROVED MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES. THE METHODOLOGY, ANALYSIS AND CONCEPTS THAT HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED, HAVE PRODUCED A CLEAR PICTURE OF THE PROBLEMS OF CRIME AND GROWING COST OF ITS CONTROL. 19 REFERENCES.

32506 \$03  
AUTHORS: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONS REDUCES CRIME.  
SOURCE: IN: ISCD, MODEL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, ISCD, 1969. 208 P. (P. 1-8).

A MODEL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROJECT IN SAN JUAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONS REDUCES CRIME. INTENSIVE EVALUATION OF THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM IN THIS COUNTY REVEALED THAT: (1) CURRENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESOURCES WERE INEFFICIENTLY UTILIZED; (2) THIS INEFFICIENCY CREATED MORE CRIMINALS THAN IT DETERRED; (3) CORRECTIONAL REFORM DEPENDED LESS ON SPECIFIC PROGRAMS THAN ON DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES WHICH PRACTICE GOOD MANAGEMENT AND ARE RESPONSIVE TO CHANGE; (4) MANY AGENCIES DENIED THE COMMUNITY A MEANINGFUL PART IN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE; (5) STATE AND LOCAL SERVICES DID NOT USE ALL AVAILABLE KNOWLEDGE IN THE FIELD; (6) THERE WAS A GREAT NEED TO ENLIST THE CITIZENS IN PLANS AND POLICIES. THE PROGRAM WHICH HAS EVOLVED FROM THESE FINDINGS CONSISTS OF A BROAD APPROACH IN THREE AREAS. THEY ARE AN INNOVATIVE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM, AN ORGANIZATIONAL MODEL, AND AN ADMINISTRATIVE MODEL. ALSO CONSIDERED WERE PROPOSED NEW PROGRAMS OR CHANGES IN EXISTING PROGRAMS IN 7 MAJOR AREAS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: (1) SYSTEM ENTRY PROCESSES; (2) PREADJUDICAMENT DETENTION; (3) ADJUDICATION; (4) SENTENCING; (5) CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMING; (6) SYSTEM EXITS; AND (7) SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES.

32507 \$03  
AUTHORS: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: DESIGN FOR A MODEL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM.  
SOURCE: IN: ISCD, MODEL COMMUNITY CORRECT. PROGRAM, SAN JOAQUIN CTY. COUNTY.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, ISCD, 1969. 208 P. (P. 9-68).

THE MODEL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM IN SAN JUAQUIN COUNTY IS BASED ON THE THEORY THAT CORRECTIONS MUST TREAT NOT ONLY THE OFFENDER, BUT THE CONDITIONS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THAT OFFENSE. THIS COMMUNITY - BASED CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, THE HAVE OPTIMUM EFFECTIVENESS, MUST INVOLVE FOUR INTERRELATED DIMENSIONS: THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AGENCIES, THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES OUTSIDE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION, AND THE OFFENDER'S SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT. THE MASTER PLAN OF THIS MODEL CONTAINS 7 MAJOR COMPONENTS: (1) SYSTEMATIC ORGANIZATION OF THE FORMAL CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES; (2) CLARIFICATION AND REDEFINITION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF JAIL, PRISON, PROBATION AND PAROLE PROGRAMS TO OTHER AGENCIES IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM; (3) IDENTIFICATION AND REDEFINITION OF THE ROLE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS; (4) IDENTIFICATION OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AT THE CITY, COUNTY AND STATE LEVELS; (5) RELATIONSHIP OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT TO EFFECTIVE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CRIME AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESOURCES INCLUDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS, PROGRAM BUDGETING, AND RESEARCH; (6) A COMPREHENSIVE MODEL PLAN REQUIRING CONTINUOUS REVISION AND ADAPTATION OF PROCEDURES AS A RESULT OF NEW KNOWLEDGE, CHANGING ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND EXPERIENCE; AND (7) A SERIES OF SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS DESCRIBING

INNOVATIVE PROGRAM PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING EXISTING CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL. 14 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32508 \$03  
AUTHORS: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.  
SOURCE: IN: ISCD, MODEL COMMUNITY CORRECT. PROGRAM, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, ISCD, 1969. 208 P. (P. 69-136).

THE MODEL CORRECTIONAL COMMUNITY PROGRAM IN ASSESSING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FOUND THIS SYSTEM FUNCTIONS AS WELL AS MOST IN THE COUNTRY, YET BOTH CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AS WELL AS THE COSTS OF DEALING WITH IT ARE INCREASING AT ALARMING RATES. THEORETICALLY A CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WORKS TO REDUCE CRIME BY DETERRENCE, BUT THIS PROJECT REPORT SHOWS THAT THE CALIFORNIA SYSTEM IN PRACTICE FAILS BECAUSE: (1) IT POSES TOO LITTLE THREAT OF APPREHENSION BECAUSE LESS THAN 20 PERCENT OF SERIOUS FELONY CRIMES REPORTED ARE CLEARED BY ARREST. (2) IT DOES LITTLE TO REMOVE OFFENDERS FROM SOCIETY BECAUSE ONLY 10 TO 20 PERCENT OF OFFENDERS ARRESTED GO TO JAIL OR PRISON AND JAIL TERMS AVERAGE MUCH LESS THAN ONE YEAR AND PRISON TERMS AVERAGE ABOUT 36 MONTHS. (3) IT DOES LITTLE TO REHABILITATE OFFENDERS BECAUSE 80 PERCENT OF ALL FELONY OFFENDERS HAVE PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORDS. THE BASIC PROBLEM IS THE PUBLIC'S IGNORANCE AND LACK OF UNDERSTANDING ABOUT THE OFFENDER AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. BY APPROPRIATE HUMANE TREATMENT AND CONTROL WHEN OFFENDERS FIRST ENTER THE SYSTEM AS JUVENILES OR AS MISDEMEANANTS, THEY CAN BECOME RESPONSIBLE, PRODUCTIVE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY. BY CONTROLLING THE INPUT INTO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, THE OUTPUT OF FELONS CAN BE CONTROLLED TO A LARGE DEGREE. 20 REFERENCES.

32509 \$03  
AUTHORS: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
TITLE: THE MODEL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.  
SOURCE: IN: ISCD, MODEL COMMUNITY CORRECT. PROGRAM, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, ISCD, 1969. 208 P. (P. 137-194).

THE MODEL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN IS A SERIES OF 14 SEPARATE BUT INTERRELATED STEPS. EACH IS CAPABLE OF GENERATING FUNDS FOR THE NEXT. ESSENTIALLY THIS PLAN IS THE FIRST STEP IN RENOVATING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS AND IS APPLICABLE TO ANY COUNTY IN THE NATION. THE PROGRAM ELEMENTS INCLUDE: (1) COUNTY WORK FURLOUGH--RELEASE OF MINIMUM SECURITY PRISONERS TO WORK AT NORMAL JOBS IN THE COMMUNITY BY DAY AND RETURN TO JAIL AT NIGHT; (2) & (3) STATE AND FEDERAL WORK FURLOUGH--RELEASE OF STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONERS THROUGH LOCAL COUNTY WORK FURLOUGH PROGRAM AS THEY MOVE BACK INTO THE COMMUNITY; (4) ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT PROGRAM; (5) INCREASED INVESTMENT IN STATE PAROLE; (6) RELEASE ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE; (7) VOLUNTEER SERVICES; (8) CITATION AND POLICE RELEASE; (9) PROBATION SUBSIDY; (10) MISDEMEANANT PROBATION SERVICES; (11) SHORT TERM RETURN UNIT; (12) TRANSFER OF STATE INMATES TO COUNTY JAILS; (13) FEDERAL PRISONER PROGRAM--USE OF THE COUNTY JAIL FOR TREATMENT PROGRAMMING OF YOUNGER PROPERTY OFFENDERS, LARGELY CAR THIEVES, WITH FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SUCH SERVICES; (14) MODEL JAIL. THESE STEPS REPRESENT THE FOUNDATION FOR IMPROVED PERFORMANCE, WHAT IS BUILT ON THIS FOUNDATION WILL DEPEND ON CONTINUOUS DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF THE NEW MANAGERIAL METHOD OF A CORRECTIONAL SCIENCE; ON INFORMATION, ON RESEARCH, ON ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM RESULTS, AND FINANCING BASED UPON DEMONSTRATED PERFORMANCE. 19 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32510 \$03  
AUTHORS: LONGMAN, FORD.  
TITLE: YOUNG OFFENDERS IN WEST BERLIN.

SOURCE: PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL (ENGLAND).  
SOURCEID: 8(30):10-20, 6, 1969.

A VISIT TO THE JUGENDHOF SCHLACHTENSEE ZEHLENDORF AND THE JUGENDARRESTANSTALT NEUKOLEN, BOTH SCHOOLS FOR YOUTHFUL MALE OFFENDERS IN WEST BERLIN, ARE DESCRIBED. THE JUGENDARRESTANSTALT HOUSES YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE GIVEN A SHORT SENTENCE (ARREST); ARREST IS NOT REGARDED AS A PUNISHMENT, AND TECHNICALLY THE INSTITUTION IS NOT A PRISON. THE TREATMENT GIVEN HERE DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE JUVENILE'S CRIMINAL RECORD NOR ARE THE BOY'S SCHOOL OR EMPLOYER INFORMED ABOUT HIS RESIDENCE IN THE INSTITUTION. IN PRACTICE, TREATMENT TAKES ONE OF THREE FORMS: (1) A 4-WEEK SENTENCE, (2) EVERY WEEKEND FOR 4 WEEKS, OR (3) A ONE WEEK SHORT SENTENCE. TO BE SENTENCED TO THIS INSTITUTION IS GENERALLY REGARDED BY THE BOYS AS A MORE SEVERE PUNISHMENT THAN BEING IN PRISON. WORK OPPORTUNITIES ARE VERY LIMITED, AND FROM A REHABILITATIVE POINT OF VIEW, THIS IS NOT A SATISFACTORY SYSTEM. THERE IS NO CONTINUUM BETWEEN THE DELINQUENT'S BEHAVIOR, HIS APPREHENSION, THE SENTENCE AND THE TREATMENT. THE OFFENSES FOR WHICH BOYS ARE SENTENCED ARE MAINLY: (1) OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, INCLUDING STEALING; (2) TRUANCY; (3) DEVIANT BEHAVIOR SUCH AS VANDALISM; (4) DEVIANT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR (ONLY ABOUT 2 PERCENT). ABOUT 40 PERCENT OF THE BOYS COME BACK AND THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE THOSE WHO GO TO JUGENDHOF SCHLACHTENSEE OR PRISON. THE JUGENDHOF SCHLACHTENSEE IS SIMILAR TO AN ENGLISH BORSTAL AND ACCEPTS ABOUT 400 BOYS BETWEEN 11 AND 21 YEARS OF AGE. THIS INSTITUTION HOUSES NEUROTIC, RETARDED AND NEGLECTED BOYS AS WELL AS DELINQUENTS. WEEKEND VISITS WITH THEIR FAMILY IS PERMITTED AND PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY IS AVAILABLE.

32514 \$03  
AUTHORS: ADAMS, STUART; DELLINGER, JOSEPH B.  
TITLE: IN-PROGRAM AND POST RELEASE PERFORMANCE OF WORK-RELEASE  
INMATES: A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF THE WORK-RELEASE  
PROGRAM.  
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C., DEPT. CORRECTIONS, 1969. 23 P.

TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON IN-PROGRAM AND POSTRELEASE PERFORMANCE OF WORK RELEASE GRADUATES, 281 CASES WHICH HAD MOVED INTO AND OUT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WORK RELEASE PROGRAM BETWEEN APRIL 1966 AND JULY 1967 WERE IDENTIFIED AND THEIR RECORDS TRACED. THE STUDY GROUP WAS DIVIDED INTO 156 FELONY OFFENDERS AND 125 MISDEMEANANTS. A POSTRELEASE FOLLOWUP OF THE FELONY OFFENDERS INDICATED THAT 74% WERE TERMED SUCCESSES AT THE END OF 12 MONTHS. A SIMILAR FOLLOWUP OF THE 125 MISDEMEANANTS SHOWED 76% SUCCESS AFTER 12 MONTHS OF COMMUNITY EXPOSURE. TWO TYPES OF RESEARCH ARE RECOMMENDED TO PROVIDE BETTER INFORMATION: (1) THE DEPARTMENT SHOULD CONDUCT ONE OR MORE CONTROLLED EXPERIMENTS WHICH RANDOMLY ASSIGN WORK RELEASE ELIGIBLES TO CONTROL AND EXPERIMENTAL STATUS. (2) THE DEPARTMENT SHOULD DEVELOP PAROLE SUCCESS PROBABILITY MEASURES TO ASSIST IN THE EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS IN WHICH CONTROLLED EXPERIMENTS ARE NOT FEASIBLE. 9 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32516 \$03  
AUTHORS: NEW JERSEY YOUTH RECEPTION AND CORRECTION CENTER,  
YARDVILLE.  
TITLE: SUMMARY REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968-1969.  
SOURCEID: YARDVILLE, N. J., YOUTH RECEPTION CORR. CENT., 1969. 14 P.

OPERATIONS OF THE YOUTH RECEPTION AND CORRECTION CENTER, YARDVILLE, NEW JERSEY, ARE SUMMARIZED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1968-1969. THIS CORRECTION CENTER OPENED DURING THIS FISCAL YEAR. ONE DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR INTEREST WAS THE PASSAGE OF A WORK RELEASE LAW WHICH ENABLED THE INSTITUTION TO SEND A GROUP OF INMATES INTO THE COMMUNITY FOR WORK AND TRAINING PURPOSES. ANOTHER WAS THE ASSISTANCE GIVEN THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION IN TESTING A SELF-EVALUATION INSTRUMENT DESIGNED TO EVENTUALLY DEVELOP ACCREDITATION PROCEDURES FOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

32517      \$03  
AUTHORS: RABOW, JEROME; ELIAS, ALBERT.  
TITLE: ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES, INMATE ROLES, AND  
REHABILITATION.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 6(1):8-16, 1969.

A NEW APPROACH TO EVALUATION OF REHABILITATION PROGRAMS IS SUGGESTED ON THE BASIS OF RESEARCH CARRIED OUT AT THE HIGHFIELDS GROUP RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER IN NEW JERSEY WHOSE PROGRAM IS DIRECTED TOWARD MALE, HABITUAL OFFENDERS FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE. FOCUS FOR EVALUATION IS PLACED UPON TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOUNDARIES OF AN ORGANIZATION AND UPON THE SOCIAL ROLES OF THE DELINQUENT BOYS. THE SOCIAL ROLES ARE EXAMINED BEFORE AND SHORTLY AFTER THE BOYS ENTER A TREATMENT ORGANIZATION TO DETERMINE WHETHER INMATES REPRODUCE THEIR DELINQUENT, COMMUNITY SOCIAL ROLES IN THE REHABILITATIVE ORGANIZATION AND WHETHER THESE ROLES ARE MODIFIED AS PART OF THE TREATMENT. THE RESEARCH DEMONSTRATES THAT INMATES REPRODUCE DELINQUENT SOCIAL ROLES WITHIN THE TREATMENT ORGANIZATION AND THAT THESE ROLES, OVER TIME, ARE SUBSEQUENTLY MODIFIED. DIFFERENCES IN THE AMOUNT OF MODIFICATION AND KIND OF DUPLICATION FOR GANG AND NONGANG DELINQUENTS SUGGEST THAT DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES CAN INHIBIT OR FACILITATE DEVIANT COMMUNITY ROLES. 13 REFERENCES. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32518      \$03  
AUTHORS: ROBIN, GERALD D.  
TITLE: EMPLOYEES AS OFFENDERS.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 6(1):17-33, 1969.

PATTERNS OF TRUST VIOLATION ARE EXAMINED, BASED ON AN INSPECTION OF THE CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY RECORDS OF THREE DEPARTMENT STORE COMPANIES WHICH APPREHENDED 1,681 DISHONEST EMPLOYEES BETWEEN 1949 AND 1964. AN INTERESTING FINDING IS THAT THE MAJORITY OF OFFENDERS WERE MEMBERS OF THE SO-CALLED "RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE CLASS" POPULATION, A SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION OF WHOM WERE FEMALE SALESCLERKS AND VIRTUALLY ALL OF WHOM HAD NO PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD. THE SUBSTANTIVE AREAS OF OFFENSE PATTERNS STUDIED INCLUDED: (1) HOW EMPLOYEES WERE DISCOVERED, (2) PROMPTNESS WITH WHICH STORES TOOK ACTION AGAINST SUSPECTS, (3) COLLUSIVE VERSUS SOLITARY NATURE OF ACTS, (4) RATES OF APPREHENSION, (5) SIZE OF THEFT, (6) OBJECT OF THEFT (MERCHANDISE AND/OR CASH), (7) MODUS OPERANDI, AND (8) RECOVERY CHARACTERISTICS. VARIATION IN OFFENSE PATTERNS IS RELATED TO DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION, ESPECIALLY TO POSITION IN THE COMPANY AND LENGTH OF SERVICE. RESULTS INDICATE THAT THE DEPARTMENT STORES WERE RELATIVELY SUCCESSFUL IN BEING COMPENSATED FOR THEIR KNOWN LOSSES AND WERE REMARKABLY SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING RESTITUTION FROM THE TRUST VIOLATORS FOR THEIR CASH THEFTS. IT IS POSTULATED THAT THE TRUST VIOLATORS MANY HAVE VIEWED THE THEFT OF CASH AS MORE SERIOUS THAN THAT OF MERCHANDISE AND, THEREFORE, FELT MORE OBLIGATED TO MAKE RESTITUTION FOR THE STOLEN MONEY. 8 REFERENCES. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32519      \$03  
AUTHORS: PETERS, ERNEST L.  
TITLE: PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTITUDES TOWARD JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 6(1):56-62, 1969.

THE ATTITUDES OF SCHOOL PERSONNEL TOWARD STUDENTS ARE VITALLY IMPORTANT IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS. DATA ON ATTITUDES OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS TOWARD JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WAS OBTAINED FROM A STUDY OF ATTITUDES TOWARD EPILEPTICS. THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY FIVE USABLE MAIL QUESTIONNAIRES WERE RETURNED AND ANALYZED WITH A SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL TECHNIQUE EMPLOYING 10 CONCEPTS: ME, FATHER, TEACHER, AVERAGE CHILD, JUVENILE DELINQUENT, UNSTABLE CHILD, EPILEPTIC CHILD, MENTALLY RETARDED CHILD, CRIPPLED CHILD, AND ATHLETE. THE FACTOR STRUCTURE FOR EACH OF THE 10 CONCEPTS WAS DETERMINED FOR DELINQUENTS AND COMPARED TO THE FACTOR STRUCTURE FOR THE TOTAL GROUP. FACTOR ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONSES TO THE

JUVENILE DELINQUENT CONCEPT REVEAL THE DOMINANT DIMENSION OF THE ADMINISTRATORS' ATTITUDES TO BE FEAR-PROVOKING. THE USUALLY DOMINANT FACTOR OF EVALUATION FOUND IN MOST OTHER STUDIES UTILIZING THE SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL TECHNIQUE WAS RELATIVELY MINOR IN THE FACTOR STRUCTURE OF THE ATTITUDES TOWARD JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. THE DELINQUENT IS VIEWED NEGATIVELY AND WHAT THE DELINQUENT CANNOT AFFORD IS REJECTION AND ITS INHERENT ALIENATION. THE DATA INDICATES THAT THE ADMINISTRATOR NEEDS A MORE HUMANISTIC APPROACH IN HIS DEALINGS WITH THE DELINQUENT. NEGATIVE ATTITUDES PUSH THE DELINQUENT INTO ACCEPTANCE OF HIS ROLE, WHEREAS A MORE HUMANISTIC APPROACH COULD ESTABLISH THE KIND OF RELATIONSHIP NECESSARY TO CHANNEL THE DELINQUENT INTO A MORE FAVORABLE ROLE. 6 REFERENCES. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32520 \$03  
AUTHORS: TAKAGI, PAUL; ROBINSON, JAMES.  
TITLE: THE PAROLE VIOLATOR: AN ORGANIZATIONAL REJECT.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: 6(1):78-86, 1969.

ONE IMPORTANT ASPECT OF PAROLE RECIDIVISM RATES IS THE PAROLE AGENT'S DESIGNATION OF THE CLIENT AS A "SUCCESS" OR A "FAILURE." THIS MEANS THAT RECIDIVISM IS NOT TOTALLY AN ATTRIBUTE OF THE CLIENT BUT THAT IT REPRESENTS, IN PART, A JUDGMENT BY THE WORKER. PAROLE AGENTS RESPONSES TO 10 HYPOTHETICAL CASE HISTORIES OF PAROLEES AND THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THESE RESPONSES ARE EXAMINED. THE STUDY SUBJECTS WERE MEMBERS OF A STATEWIDE PAROLE AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HANDLING OF ADULT MALES. THEY INCLUDED 258 CASELOAD-CARRYING AGENTS, 38 DISTRICT SUPERVISORS, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS, AND 15 ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FROM REGIONAL AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF, INCLUDING THE CHIEF OF THE PAROLE AGENCY. TWO SETS OF DATA WERE COLLECTED: (1) RESPONSES TO A QUESTIONNAIRE CONTAINING ITEMS SUCH AS DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, CAREER PLAN, PROFESSIONAL VERSUS ADMINISTRATIVE CONFLICT, AND VARIED ITEMS ON ACTUAL PAROLE OPERATIONS, AND (2) RESPONSES TO 10 PAROLEE CASE HISTORIES WHICH HAD ALREADY BEEN PROCESSED AND WERE SELECTED WITHOUT REGARD TO CASE DIFFICULTY, INTEREST, OR SPECIAL PROBLEMS. RESULTS SUGGEST THAT PAROLE AGENTS VARY IN THEIR RESPONSES AND JUDGMENTS. PAROLE OFFICIALS WERE IN SOME AGREEMENT IN JUDGING SOME INDIVIDUALS TO BE PAROLE VIOLATORS MORE THAN OTHERS. GEOGRAPHIC AREA WAS RELATED TO DIFFERENCES IN DEFINITION OF A GIVEN ACT AS DEVIANT, BUT A MORE POWERFUL INFLUENCE APPEARED TO BE AT THE DISTRICT SUPERVISOR LEVEL, WHERE THERE IS A HIGH DEGREE OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DISTRICT SUPERVISORS AND THEIR SUBORDINATES ON THE CASE RECOMMENDATION TASK. THIS FINDING SUGGESTS THAT THE SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT OF SOME RULES IS AS MUCH A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE OFFICIALS AS SELECTIVE ADHERENCE TO RULES IS A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE VIOLATOR. FINDINGS ALSO INDICATE THAT AGENTS, DISTRICT OFFICES, AND REGIONS WHICH TEND TO DEFINE ACTS AS RETURN-TO-PRISON VIOLATIONS HAVE HIGHER RATE OF PAROLE VIOLATIONS. 8 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32523 \$03  
AUTHORS: BELSON, WILLIAM A.  
TITLE: THE EXTENT OF STEALING BY LONDON BOYS AND SOME OF ITS ORIGINS.  
SOURCEID: LONDON, SURVEY RES. CENT., LONDON ECON. POL. SCIENCE, 1969. 15 P.

THE SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE CONDUCTED A LONG-TERM TWO-PHASE STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF STEALING BY BOYS. THE FIRST PHASE WAS PREPARATORY AND INVOLVED THREE STEPS: (1) DEVELOPING A QUESTIONING TECHNIQUE CALLED THE ELICITING PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING FROM BOYS IN THE GENERAL POPULATION INFORMATION ABOUT SUCH STEALING AS THEY MIGHT HAVE DONE; (2) DEVELOPING, THROUGH INTENSIVE INTERVIEWING OF BOYS, HYPOTHESES ABOUT FACTORS WHICH ARE CAUSALLY INVOLVED IN JUVENILE STEALING; AND (3) DEVELOPING ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES FOR TESTING THE CAUSAL HYPOTHESIS. IN THE SECOND PHASE, THE ELICITING PROCEDURE WAS USED TO TEST ABOUT 30 DERIVED HYPOTHESES; THESE TESTS WERE BASED UPON EXTENDED INTERVIEWS WITH OVER 1,400 LONDON BOYS IN THE GENERAL

POPULATION. RESULTS WERE ORGANIZED UNDER THE FOLLOWING GROUPINGS: TYPES OF THEFTS COMMITTED BY LONDON BOYS AND THE PERCENTAGE ADMITTING THEM, CLASS DIFFERENCES IN TYPES OF STEALING, COMPARISONS OF STEALING OF BOYS FROM DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUNDS AND IN TERMS OF OTHER CHARACTERISTICS, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE BOYS CAUGHT BY THE POLICE.

32526 \$03  
AUTHORS: WARREN, ROGER K.  
DESIG: ED.  
TITLE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN EXTREMIS: ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DURING THE APRIL 1968 CHICAGO DISORDER.  
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: 36(3):459-664, 1969.

THE OPERATION OF THE COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN RESPONSE TO THE MASS ARRESTS MADE DURING THE RIOT FOLLOWING DR. KING'S ASSASSINATION IS EXAMINED. THE CHARGING POLICY, THE BAIL-SETTING PROCESS, THE DISPOSITION OF RIOT CASES, THE PROBLEM OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION AND THE TENSION BETWEEN DUE PROCESS AND EFFICIENT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IS STUDIED. ANALYSIS IS MADE OF DATA FROM SEVERAL SOURCES, INCLUDING (1) OFFICIAL ARREST AND COURT RECORDS OF 2,189 ADULTS; (2) FILES OF THE CHICAGO RIOT STUDY COMMITTEE ON THE RIOT ITSELF AND POLICE ARREST POLICIES; (3) A SAMPLE OF 202 ADULT BAIL HEARING TRANSCRIPTS FROM THE CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION; AND (4) INTERVIEWS WITH ARRESTEES, DEFENSE ATTORNEYS, AND FIRSTHAND WITNESSES. THE STUDY REVEALS DEFICIENCIES IN THE OPERATION OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS NOT UNIQUE TO TIMES OF CIVIL DISORDER, BUT ROOTED IN SERIOUS STRUCTURAL INFIRMITIES IN THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. 98 REFERENCES. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32527 \$03  
AUTHORS: WARREN, ROGER K.  
DESIG: ED.  
TITLE: THE APRIL RIOT: ARREST AND CHARGING POLICIES.  
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: 36(3):467-488, 1969.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING DIED ON THE EVENING OF THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1968. ON THE FOLLOWING DAY CIVIL DISTURBANCES BROKE OUT IN CHICAGO, ASSUMING RIOT PROPORTIONS BY MIDAFTERNOON, AND REACHING THEIR PEAK BY LATE EVENING WHEN THE NATIONAL GUARD WAS CALLED IN, BUT CONTINUING IN DECREASING EXTENT THROUGH THE FOLLOWING TUESDAY. A CURFEW COVERING THE PERIOD BETWEEN 7 P.M. AND MIDNIGHT WAS IMPOSED ON SATURDAY. RECORDS OF ARRESTS REVEAL THAT PROPERTY FELONY ARRESTS (26% OF THE TOTAL) REACHED A PEAK ON FRIDAY NIGHT, DISORDERLY CONDUCT ARRESTS (21%) PEAKED ON SATURDAY AND CURFEW ARRESTS (28%) INCREASED THROUGH TUESDAY. ON ALL DAYS THE PEAK PERIOD FOR ARRESTS WAS 6 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT. THE STATE ATTORNEY'S OFFICE ASSUMED A MORE ACTIVE ROLE THAN USUAL IN THE CHARGING OF DEFENDANTS AND RECOMMENDED THAT POLICE PERSONNEL CHARGE MISDEMEANOR RATHER THAN FELONY, DISORDERLY CONDUCT RATHER THAN "MOB ACTION", AND AVOID MIXED CHARGES. THE CORPORATION COUNSEL FUNCTIONED AS THE LIAISON BETWEEN THE STATE ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND THE POLICE; RELIANCE BEING MADE ON STATE STATUTES RATHER THAN CITY ORDINANCES. THE WIDESPREAD USE OF THE CURFEW ARREST WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN FINALLY RESTORING CONTROL OF THE CITY STREETS TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT EXCLUSIVELY. 19 REFERENCES.

32528 \$03  
AUTHORS: WARREN, ROGER K.  
DESIG: ED.  
TITLE: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RIOT ARRESTEES.  
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: 36(3):489-496, 1969.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF 2189 ADULTS (MALES 17 YEARS OR OLDER, FEMALES 18 OR OLDER) ARRESTED DURING THE CHICAGO RIOTS FOLLOWING DR. KING'S ASSASSINATION ARE TABULATED AND ANALYZED IN A STUDY OF THE COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS CRIMINAL SYSTEM UNDER RIOT CONDITIONS. NINETY

FOUR PERCENT OF THE ARRESTEES WERE BLACK, 92 PERCENT MALE, AND THE MEDIAN AGE WAS 20 WITH 70 PERCENT 25 YEARS OLD OR YOUNGER. TWENTY NINE PERCENT WERE UNEMPLOYED, 11 PERCENT WERE IN SCHOOL, AND OF THE 57 PERCENT EMPLOYED, TWO-FIFTHS WERE UNSKILLED LABORERS AND 15 PERCENT SEMISKILLED. DATA ON PLACE OF BIRTH SHOWED 38 PERCENT WERE BORN IN COOK COUNTY, 5 PERCENT ELSEWHERE IN ILLINOIS, AND HALF WERE BORN IN THE SOUTH. TWENTY NINE PERCENT HAD BEEN ARRESTED PREVIOUSLY; 17 PERCENT HAD PREVIOUS MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, AND 20 PERCENT HAD A FELONY ARREST RECORD; 17 PERCENT HAD PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AND 10 PERCENT HAD BEEN CONVICTED MORE THAN ONCE. CAUTION IS URGED IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA BECAUSE OF THE INCOMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION OBTAINED. HOWEVER, THE DATA CLEARLY INDICATED THAT THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN ACTIVITIES LEADING TO ARREST CHANGED OVER TIME; THOSE ARRESTED IN THE EARLIER HOURS WERE PREDOMINANTLY YOUNG PEOPLE AND LATER THE OLDER RESIDENTS OF THE RIOT AREAS JOINED IN THE LOOTING. SUMMARY COMPARATIVE DATA IS PRESENTED FOR WASHINGTON, D.C. AND DETROIT, SHOWING THE ARRESTEES IN THE CHICAGO RIOTS TO BE YOUNGER. IT IS FELT THAT ARREST AND CHARGING POLICIES AS WELL AS POPULATION DIFFERENCES ACCOUNT FOR THE OBSERVED DIFFERENCES. 7 REFERENCES. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32529        \$03  
AUTHORS:      WARREN, ROGER K.  
DESIG:        ED.  
TITLE:        POST-ARREST DETENTION AND BAIL.  
SOURCE:       UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW.  
SOURCEID:      35(3):497-538, 1969.

POST-ARREST, DETENTION AND BAIL ARE DISCUSSED IN A STUDY OF THE COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS CRIMINAL SYSTEM DURING THE CIVIL DISORDERS WHICH FOLLOWED THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BAIL POLICIES AND DETERMINATION ARE TABULATED AND EXAMINED WITH REFERENCE TO MAGISTRATE AND CHARGE. SAMPLE EXCERPTS FROM BOND HEARINGS ARE PRESENTED AS INDICATIVE OF THEIR CHARACTER. DETENTION FACILITIES ARE DESCRIBED AS DEPLORABLE BY A SAMPLING OF THE ARRESTEES. BOND REDUCTION HEARINGS WERE HELD WHEN THE EMERGENCY WAS DECLARED OVER IN RESPONSE TO LAWYER COMPLAINTS. IN SUMMARY, IT WAS FELT THAT UNUSUALLY HIGH MONEY BONDS WERE NOT SET. DETENTION FOR SHORT PERIODS WAS THE INEVITABLE RESULT OF UNPREPAREDNESS. BOND REDUCTION HEARINGS RESULTED IN THE RELEASE OF SOME DEFENDANTS IN THEIR OWN RECOGNIZANCE, AND REDUCTION OF THE AMOUNT, BUT NOT NECESSARILY RELEASE OF THE REST. THE INITIAL GOAL OF DETENTION OF RIOT ARRESTEES BY THE COURT DURING THE DISORDER WAS LATER ALTERED BY THE RESUMPTION OF NORMAL BAIL PRACTICES. 57 REFERENCES. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32530        \$03  
AUTHORS:      WARREN, ROGER K.  
DESIG:        ED.  
TITLE:        THE DISPOSITION OF RIOT CASES.  
SOURCE:       UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW.  
SOURCEID:      36(3):539-569, 1969.

THE DISPOSITION OF RIOT CASES IS TREATED IN A STUDY OF THE COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS CRIMINAL SYSTEM DURING THE CIVIL DISORDERS FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FIFTY FOUR PERCENT OF THE RIOT ARRESTEES CHARGED WITH MISDEMEANOR WERE CONVICTED IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT. ABOUT 70 PERCENT OF THE RIOT FELONS WERE DISPOSED IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION BY CONVICTION. ONE THIRD OF THOSE CHARGED WITH MULTIPLE OFFENSES WERE CONVICTED OF AT LEAST ONE MISDEMEANOR IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT. THE FACTORS ACCOUNTING FOR THE DISPOSITION OF CASES FALL INTO TWO BROAD CLASSIFICATIONS; THE INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS LIKE AGE, PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS; AND SYSTEMIC FACTORS RELATED TO THE OPERATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, RANGING FROM THE CHARGE, TIME OF ARREST, LENGTH OF CUSTODY, ABILITY TO OBTAIN RELEASE ON BOND TO THE MAGISTRATE PRESIDING AT THE TIME OF DISPOSITION. TABULAR REPRESENTATIONS ARE PROVIDED FOR DISPOSITION OF CASES, TYPE OF DISMISSAL AND DISPOSITION OF CASES GOING TO TRIAL, AS ARE CONVICTION RATES AND DISPOSITION BY A HOST OF VARIABLES. AMOUNTS OF FINE ARE SHOWN AS DETERMINED BY CHARGE, TYPE OF PLEA, AND MAGISTRATE. CAREFUL

CHARGING AND SCREENING POLICIES BY THE COUNTY'S STATE'S ATTORNEY POSSIBLY AVOIDED THE LOW CONVICTION RATE AND MUCH OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BREAKDOWN WHICH CHARACTERIZED THE PROSECUTION OF RIOT DEFENDANTS IN OTHER CITIES. JUDICIAL REVIEW CONTINUED FOR WEEKS AFTER THE RIOT, THEREBY ACCOMPLISHING THE SIGNIFICANT SANCTIONS OF THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM. 15 REFERENCES.

32531 \$03  
AUTHORS: WARREN, ROGER K.  
DESIG: ED.  
TITLE: PREVENTIVE DETENTION.  
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: 36(3):570-591, 1969.

THE PROBLEM OF TEMPORARY DETENTION DURING CIVIL DISORDERS IS CONSIDERED IN A STUDY OF THE COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS CRIMINAL SYSTEM DURING THE RIOTS WHICH FOLLOWED THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. PRETRIAL DETENTION SERVES TO: (1) PROTECT SOCIETY BY DETAINING ARRESTEES THOUGHT TO POSE A THREAT TO PUBLIC SAFETY, (2) AVOID TRIAL LITIGATION WHICH WOULD OVERBURDEN A CRIMINAL COURT SYSTEM UNABLE TO HANDLE LARGE NUMBERS OF CRIMINAL CASES EFFICIENTLY, AND (3) GIVE MINOR OFFENDERS "A TASTE OF JAIL", AND POSSIBLY ACT AS PUNITIVE AND DETERRENT. THE USE OF BAIL AS A DETERRENT HAS MANY WEAKNESSES IN RELATION TO ARRESTEE DANGEROUSNESS, AND MOREOVER THERE IS NO PRACTICAL WAY TO CHECK MAGISTERIAL ABUSE. DURING A RIOT, FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES LIKE RELEASE ON SPECIFIED CONDITIONS OR UNDER CUSTODY REQUIRING COURT SUPERVISION ARE IMPRACTICAL. THUS, RECOGNIZING THAT THE ABUSES AND HARDSHIPS OF DETENTION ARE MAGNIFIED DURING DISORDERS, JUDGES CONTINUE TO APPROVE AND USE IT, UNDER THE RATIONALE OF (1) FLEXIBLE GUARANTEES, (2) MARTIAL LAW, AND (3) THE LIMITED EMERGENCY MODEL. PRETRIAL DETENTION IS IN REALITY THE INFORMAL APPLICATION OF PRETRIAL SANCTIONS; THIS GIVES RISE TO SERIOUS OBJECTIONS WITHIN OUR CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32532 \$03  
AUTHORS: WARREN, ROGER K.  
DESIG: ED.  
TITLE: THE RIGHT TO EFFECTIVE COUNSEL.  
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: 36(3):592-609, 1969.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LEGAL REPRESENTATION ACCORDED RIOT DEFENDANTS IS EXAMINED IN A STUDY OF THE COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS CRIMINAL SYSTEM DURING THE CIVIL DISORDERS WHICH FOLLOWED THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. TABULATIONS ARE PRESENTED OF TYPE OF COUNSEL PRESENT AT THE DIFFERENT STAGES OF HEARINGS, AND THE DISPOSITION MADE OF MOTIONS AND CHARGES. THE GOAL OF THE CONTINGENCY PLAN PUT INTO OPERATION IN APRIL 1968 WAS ECONOMY IN JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION. RELIANCE WAS PUT ON MISDEMEANOR AND BURGLARY CHARGES, CURFEW, UNIFORM BAIL AMOUNTS. PRELIMINARY HEARINGS WERE AVOIDED, DEFENSE LAWYER ACTIVITIES WERE CURTAILED, AND FORM COMPLAINTS WERE USED. THE PLAN ACHIEVED EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT ACHIEVING THE END OF DUE PROCESS. THE QUALITY OF JUSTICE DISPENSED DURING CIVIL DISORDERS REFLECTS THE REALITY OF CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS. BASIC SOCIAL AND JUDICIAL REFORMS ARE ESSENTIAL. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32542 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.  
TITLE: CONSTITUTIONAL THEORIES.  
SOURCE: IN: WALKER, N., CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. (P. 41-51).

CONSTITUTIONAL THEORIES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ASSERT THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ARE PREDISPOSED TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR BECAUSE OF THE PHYSICAL OR MENTAL CONSTITUTION WITH WHICH THEY ARE BORN. EVIDENCE FOR THE THEORY OF INBORN FACTORS TAKES TWO DIFFERENT FORMS AND CONSISTS OF TYPES OF PHYSIQUE, AND TWINS. THERE IS SOME EVIDENCE

SUGGESTING AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND A CERTAIN TYPE OF PHYSIQUE BUT IT IS INCONCLUSIVE. MOST INVESTIGATIONS OF DELINQUENCY IN TWINS HAVE INCLUDED COLLECTING PAIRS IN WHICH AT LEAST ONE TWIN WAS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME AT SOME TIME IN HIS LIFE AND FINDING HIGH CONCORDANCE RATES FOR IDENTICAL TWINS AND LOW RATES FOR FRATERNAL TWINS. THERE IS STRONG BUT NOT CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE FROM THESE STUDIES FOR A PARTIAL DETERMINATION OF "CRIMINALITY" BY GENETIC INHERITANCE AND A SIMILAR DETERMINATION OF AT LEAST TWO PERSONALITY TRAITS. RECENT STUDIES OF CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITIES IN MALES HAVE SUGGESTED THAT THE XYY COMBINATION RESULTS IN A PREDISPOSITION TO VIOLENCE, SEXUAL MISBEHAVIOR AND MENTAL DISORDERS. THESE FINDINGS DO NOT, HOWEVER, JUSTIFY THE ASSUMPTION THAT A GENETICALLY DETERMINED PREDISPOSITION IS PART OF THE CAUSE OF ALL DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. 17 REFERENCES.

32543 \$03

AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.

TITLE: TRENDS AND PATTERNS IN CRIME.

SOURCE: IN: WALKER, N., CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.

SOURCEID: 2D ED. EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. (P. 17-38).

TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES IN ENGLAND AND WALES FROM 1930 TO 1961 ARE EXAMINED UNDER THE BROAD CATEGORIES OF VIOLENCE, SEXUAL OFFENSES, PROPERTY OFFENSES, DRUNKENNESS, TRAFFIC OFFENSES, AND NON-INDICTABLE OFFENSES, MAINLY INFRACTIONS OF STATUTORY REGULATIONS. RAPID RATES OF INCREASE OF OFFENSES IN ALL CATEGORIES WERE FOUND BUT IN ACTUAL PROPORTIONS, THE OFFENSES ABOUT WHICH MOST CONCERN IS EXPRESSED BY THE PUBLIC, I.E. MURDER, VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL OFFENSES, ARE RELATIVELY INFREQUENT IN OCCURRENCE. ALMOST 2 OF EVERY 3 PERSONS FOUND GUILTY IN ENGLAND IN 1961 WERE CONVICTED OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES. OF THE REMAINDER, A THIRD WERE CONVICTIONS FOR OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY. VIOLENCE AND MURDER REPRESENT ONLY 2 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL OF OVER 1.1 MILLION CONVICTIONS. NO RELIABLE STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE CONCERNING THE PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION WHICH HAS EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF AN OFFENSE, BUT INDIRECT CALCULATIONS SUGGEST THAT 1 IN EVERY 7 ADULT MALES HAS BEEN CONVICTED AT LEAST ONCE OF AN OFFENSE OF DISHONESTY, VIOLENCE OR RARELY SEXUAL MOLESTATION, AND THAT THIS RATIO IS INCREASING. THIS WILL INEVITABLY HAVE RADICAL EFFECTS BOTH ON PENAL PHILOSOPHY AND ON THE CAPACITY OF THE PENAL SYSTEM TO COPE WITH THE PROBLEM. 24 REFERENCES.

32544 \$03

AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.

TITLE: THE SCOPE AND ACCURACY OF THE SYSTEM.

SOURCE: IN: WALKER, N., CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.

SOURCEID: 2D ED. EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. (P. 3-16).

THE SCOPE OF BRITISH CRIMINAL LAW IS SUMMARIZED IN TERMS OF THE FOLLOWING 13 FUNCTIONS WHICH THE PROHIBITIONS SERVE: (1) PROTECTION OF PERSONS AGAINST INTENTIONAL VIOLENCE OR CRUELTY; (2) PROTECTION OF THE PERSON AGAINST SOME FORMS OF UNINTENDED HARM; (3) PROTECTION OF EASILY PERSUADABLE PEOPLE AGAINST EXPLOITATION OF THEIR PERSONS OR PROPERTY; (4) PREVENTION OF ACTS WHICH ARE REGARDED AS UNNATURAL; (5) PREVENTION OF ACTS WHICH ARE PERFORMED SO PUBLICLY AS TO SHOCK PEOPLE; (6) DISCOURAGEMENT OF BEHAVIOR WHICH MIGHT PROVOKE DISORDER; (7) PROTECTION OF PROPERTY; (8) PREVENTION OF INCONVENIENCE; (9) THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE; (10) DEFENSE OF THE REALM; (11) ENFORCEMENT OF JUSTICE; (12) PROTECTION OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS; (13) ENFORCEMENT OF "COMPULSORY BENEVOLENCE" SUCH AS INSURANCE OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. SOURCES OF INACCURACY IN THE OPERATION OF THE PENAL SYSTEM ARE IDENTIFIED AS UNREPORTED OFFENSES, UNTRACED OFFENDERS, AND TO A MINOR DEGREE, THE COURTS THEMSELVES THROUGH THESE MISTAKES USUALLY OPERATE IN FAVOR OF THE INDIVIDUAL. THE FUNCTION OF THE TRIAL, FROM THE CRIMINOLOGIST'S POINT OF VIEW, IS TO SATISFY THE PUBLIC DEMAND FOR FAIRNESS. 20 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32545 \$03

32548 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.  
TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL THEORIES.  
SOURCE: IN: WALKER, N., CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. (P.  
89-103).

A GROUP OF ENVIRONMENTAL THEORIES WHICH EMPHASIZE THE ECONOMIC, ECOLOGICAL OR SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN WHICH DELINQUENTS DEVELOP IS DISCUSSED IN AN OVERALL STUDY OF THE BRITISH PENAL SYSTEM. DOROTHY THOMAS CONSTRUCTED A BRITISH BUSINESS CYCLE FOR THE YEARS 1854 TO 1913 USING STATISTICS SUCH AS UNEMPLOYMENT, EXPORTS, RETAIL PRICES, RAILWAY FREIGHT RECEIPTS, COAL PRODUCTION, PROVINCIAL BANK CLEARINGS, PIG IRON PRODUCTION AND OPERATING BLAST FURNACES AS INDICES. SHE FOUND THAT DRUNKENNESS INCREASED DURING PERIODS OF PROSPERITY AND BURGLARIES INCREASED DURING LEAN YEARS. ANOTHER STUDY CONDUCTED BY GLASER AND RICE BETWEEN 1930 AND 1956 CORRELATED UNEMPLOYMENT AND ARRESTS. THEORIES THAT STRESS THE PART PLAYED BY HUMAN ENVIRONMENT HAVE BEEN ADVANCED BY MANY, THE MOST FAMOUS AND SIMPLEST OF WHICH IS SUTHERLAND'S PRINCIPLE OF DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION. MERTON'S CONCEPT OF ANOMIE SEEMS TO EXPLAIN THE EXISTENCE OF DEVIANT SUBCULTURAL NORMS. HE SUGGESTED THAT WHEN A SYSTEM OF CULTURAL VALUES EXTOL ABOVE ALL ELSE, CERTAIN COMMON SYMBOLS OF SUCCESS FOR ALL THE POPULATION, WHILE ITS SOCIAL STRUCTURE RESTRICTS OR ELIMINATES ACCESS TO APPROVED METHODS OF ACQUIRING THESE SYMBOLS, ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IS THE RESULT. COHEN, CLOWARD AND OHLIN, FOLLOWING MERTON, ELABORATED AS TO WHY DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS CHOOSE DIFFERENT SOLUTIONS FOR THE DILEMMA. MERTON'S THEORY APPLIES TO SOCIETIES WHICH HAVE NO RECENT HISTORY OF CONQUEST, FACTION, OR LARGE SCALE IMMIGRATION, THUS IT IS APPLICABLE TO CONTROLLED ECONOMIES WITH COMPARATIVELY FULL EMPLOYMENT, OF THE KIND EXEMPLIFIED BY POST - WAR BRITAIN. 14 REFERENCES.

32549 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.  
TITLE: EXPLANATION AND PREDICTION.  
SOURCE: IN: WALKER, N., CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. (P.  
105-120).

INVESTIGATIONS WHICH MEASURE THE INCIDENCE FACTORS RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF DELINQUENCY HAVE RESULTED IN A MULTIPLE FACTOR ASSUMPTION. THIS ASSUMPTION MAY TAKE EITHER OF TWO FORMS: (1) THE PECULIAR - FACTOR ASSUMPTION WHICH STATES THAT A SINGLE FACTOR HAS PREDISPOSED AN INDIVIDUAL TO COMMIT HIS OFFENSES; (2) THE FACTOR - INTERACTION ASSUMPTION, WHICH IS THE ALTERNATIVE INTERPRETATION OF STUDIES BASED ON THE FACTOR - INTERACTION ASSUMPTION. BECAUSE OF THE COMPLICATIONS OF CAUSAL HYPOTHESES, PENALOGISTS HAVE BEGIN TO USE THE PREDICTIVE APPROACH. THIS TECHNIQUE HAS TWO USES: (1) RELAPSE PREDICTION TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN INMATES WHO ARE LIKELY TO AVOID TROUBLE IF RELEASED EARLY AND THOSE UNLIKELY TO DO SO; (2) DELINQUENCY PREDICTION TO IDENTIFY FUTURE DELINQUENTS WITH SUFFICIENT ACCURACY TO JUSTIFY THE APPLICATION OF SPECIAL SOCIAL MEASURES. THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL USE OF DELINQUENCY - PREDICTION WAS ACHIEVED BY THE GLUECKS. THE USE OF RELAPSE - PREDICTION TECHNIQUE EVENTUALLY WILL DEVELOP A METHOD FOR SELECTING THE TYPE OF SENTENCE WITH A HIGH PROBABILITY OF DETERRING OR REFORMING AN OFFENDER WITH GIVEN CHARACTERISTICS. TWO DISADVANTAGES ARE FACED BY DELINQUENCY - PREDICTION METHODS: (1) VARIABLES WHICH ARE MOST USEFUL IN PREDICTING FIRST DELINQUENCY ARE NOT EASY TO QUANTIFY AND HAVE TO BE ASSESSED IMPRESSIONISTICALLY. (2) THE NATURE OF THE INVESTIGATION REQUIRED TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY DATA WOULD BE COSTLY, AND IF APPLIED TO FAMILIES WITH NO DELINQUENCY WOULD BE REGARDED AS AN INVASION OF PRIVACY. 5 REFERENCES.

32550 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.  
TITLE: AIM AND ASSUMPTIONS.

AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.  
TITLE: CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. \$4.95.

THE OPERATION OF THE BRITISH PENAL SYSTEM IN THEORY, LAW AND PRACTICE IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL UNDER 6 MAJOR DIVISIONS. IN PART 1, THE DEFINITION OF WHAT IS CRIMINAL IS DISCUSSED TOGETHER WITH THE PROCEDURES OF DETECTION AND TRIAL AND TRENDS AND PATTERNS IN CRIME IN GREAT BRITAIN. VARIOUS THEORIES OF THE CAUSES OF CRIME AND THE FUNCTION OF EXPLANATION AND PREDICTION ARE EXAMINED IN PART 2. PART 3 DESCRIBES THE AIMS AND ASSUMPTIONS OF PUNISHMENT, "THE SYSTEM OF DISPOSAL", AND THE MEASURES APPLICABLE TO MENTALLY NORMAL MALE OFFENDERS AND JUVENILES. PART 4 ANALYZES THE PROCESS OF SENTENCING AND EVALUATES THE EFFICACY OF SENTENCES. THE HANDLING OF THE MENTALLY ABNORMAL, WOMEN OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS ARE COVERED IN PART 5. THE INFLUENCE OF OFFICIAL AND NONOFFICIAL AGENCIES ON THE PENAL SYSTEM ARE TREATED IN PART 6. 183 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

32546 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.  
TITLE: MENTAL SUBNORMALITY AND ILLNESS.  
SOURCE: IN: WALKER, N., CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. (P. 53-67).

MENTAL ABNORMALITY, AND MENTAL ILLNESS THEORIES OF THE CAUSATION OF DELINQUENCY AND CRIME ARE CONSIDERED. DESPITE THE WIDESPREAD IMPRESSION THAT THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT ARE MORE PRONE TO ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOR, ANALYSIS OF AVAILABLE STATISTICS INDICATE THAT THERE IS LITTLE IF ANY SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP. DIFFERENCES ARE FOUND, HOWEVER, BETWEEN THE TYPES OF DELINQUENCY OF MENTALLY ABNORMAL AND NORMAL OFFENDERS. SEXUAL OFFENCES ARE HIGHER AMONG THE RETARDED, PROBABLY BECAUSE PROHIBITIONS ON CERTAIN TYPES OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR ARE HARDER FOR THEM TO LEARN WHILE PROHIBITIONS ON STEALING AND VIOLENCE ARE ENFORCED IN A WAY THAT THEY CAN UNDERSTAND. THE MAJORITY OF OFFENSES BY THE SUBNORMAL AS WELL AS THE NORMAL, ARE PROPERTY OFFENCES AND THE FORMER DIFFERS ONLY IN THAT LESS SKILL IS EXHIBITED AND IN THAT THE OFFENSES THEMSELVES ARE MORE TRIVIAL. PSYCHOSES, SCHIZOPHRENIA, MANIA, NEUROSES, ANXIETY, COMPULSIVE BEHAVIOR, AND HYSTERIA ARE NOT ONLY ASSOCIATED WITH ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOR BUT ALSO ARE DIAGNOSED WITH A CERTAIN DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE BY MOST PSYCHIATRISTS. 14 REFERENCES.

32547 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.  
TITLE: MALADJUSTMENT, THE NORMAL OFFENDER, AND PSYCHOPATHY.  
SOURCE: IN: WALKER, N., CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. (P. 69-88).

THEORIES OF MALADJUSTMENT, FAULTY PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AS A CAUSE OF DELINQUENCY HAVE ONE FEATURE IN COMMON. THEY ASSUME THAT UNLESS THE INDIVIDUAL SUFFERS FROM ABNORMALITY OF CONSTITUTION OR UPBRINGING HE WILL ABIDE BY THE RULES OF CONDUCT OF HIS COMMUNITY. THEY ARE PSYCHOANALYTICALLY ORIENTED. THE BEHAVIOR-SPECIFIC TYPE OF THEORY ATTRIBUTES THE BASIS OF DELINQUENCY AS SUCH THINGS ARE ATTEMPTS TO SATISFY THE NEED FOR AFFECTION, TO A TRAUMATIC INCIDENT, OR REGARD IT AS A SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION OF SOME FRUSTRATED DESIRE, A DISPLACED FORM OF OTHERWISE NATURAL ACTIVITY AND THE LIKE. SINCE MOST OF THESE EXPLANATIONS ARE BASED UPON CASE HISTORIES, SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT LEADS STRONG BUT NOT CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF THEIR VALIDITY. THE PERSONALITY-SPECIFIC TYPE OF EXPLANATION SUGGESTS THAT DELINQUENTS' WEAKNESS OF THE EGO, WEAKNESS OF THE SUPEREGO, OR THE AFFECTIONLESS CHARACTER. ANOTHER TYPE OF EXPLANATION ASSUMES THAT MAN IS NOT NATURALLY LAW-ABIDING, BUT LEARNS TO BE SO, AND THAT DELINQUENTS ARE THE EXCEPTIONS WHO FAIL TO LEARN. THE PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY IS ALSO OFFERED AS AN EXPLANATION OF DELINQUENCY. LITTLE PRECISION IS FOUND IN THE USE OF THESE CONCEPTS. 16 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

SOURCE: IN: WALKER, N., CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. (P. 123-144).

THREE TYPES OF RETRIBUTION ARE INHERENT AIDS OF CRIMINAL CODES OF ALL CIVILIZED NATIONS: (1) RETALIATORY RETRIBUTION, THE INFILCTION OF APPROPRIATE SUFFERING UPON AN OFFENDER WHO IS CAPABLE OF RECOGNIZING ITS INTENTION; (2) DISTRIBUTIVE RETRIBUTION, THE RESTRICTION OF PENAL MEASURES TO PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED OFFENSES; AND (3) QUANTITATIVE RETRIBUTION, THE LIMITATION OF PENAL MEASURES WHICH HAVE AIDS OTHER THAN RETRIBUTION SO THAT THEY DO NOT EXCEED A DEGREE OF SEVERITY WHICH IS CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE TO THE OFFENSE. THE BRITISH SYSTEM IS STRONGLY LINKED TO THE SECOND, BUT HAS ELEMENTS OF THE OTHERS AND THE PENAL CODE CONTAINS SOME FEATURES WHICH ARE FORMS OF SOCIAL DEFENSE WHICH ALLOW DETENTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE DEEMED LIKELY TO COMMIT AN OFFENSE. SINCE 1895 EMPHASIS HAS BEEN PLACED UPON REFORMATION OF THE OFFENDER IN THE BRITISH SYSTEM, THOUGH NOT WITHOUT OPPOSITION. SIX BASIC TECHNIQUES ARE USED: SOLITUDE, HOMILY OR MORAL INSTRUCTION, INDUSTRY, ACTIVITY, ENVIRONMENTAL MANIPULATION, AND PSYCHOTHERAPY, THE LAST 4 BEING MOST PREVALENT TODAY. THE MULTIPLICITY OF THE JUSTIFICATIONS WHICH CAN BE OFFERED FOR ANY GIVEN MEASURE MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO INTERPRET THE SENTENCING POLICY OF THE BRITISH PENAL SYSTEM BUT THE RESULT IS THAT IT IS STRIKINGLY FLEXIBLE. 10 REFERENCES.

32551 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.  
TITLE: YOUNG OFFENDERS.  
SOURCE: IN: WALKER, N., CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.  
SOURCEID: EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. (P. 175-204).

LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY BRITISH LAW ON YOUNG OFFENDERS ARE, IN GENERAL, MODIFICATIONS OF LAWS APPLIED TO ADULTS. THEIR CASES ARE HANDLED BY SPECIAL JUVENILE COURTS. WAYS IN WHICH DELINQUENT OR POTENTIALLY DELINQUENT JUVENILES MAY BE DEALT WITH OFFICIALLY BUT WITHOUT BEING PROSECUTED IN CRIMINAL COURTS INCLUDE CAUTIONING; CARE, PROTECTION OR CONTROL; AND "IN CARE" IN FOSTER OR INSTITUTIONAL HOMES. PENAL MEASURES ORDERED BY A COURT MAY INCLUDE DISCHARGE, FINES, PROBATION, SUPERVISION ORDERS (SIMILAR TO PROBATION), AND "FIT PERSON ORDERS" BY WHICH A JUVENILE IS COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF A FIT PERSON. THERE ARE FOUR KINDS OF RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS TO WHICH YOUNG OFFENDERS CAN BE COMMITTED: A REMAND HOME, AN APPROVED SCHOOL, A DETENTION CENTER, AND A BORSTAL. HE CANNOT BE SENT TO ANY OF THEM AS A PENAL MEASURE UNLESS HE HAS BEEN FOUND GUILTY OF AN OFFENSE FOR WHICH AN ADULT COULD BE PUNISHED WITH IMPRISONMENT. PENAL MEASURES FOR YOUNG ADULTS, BETWEEN 17 AND 21 DIFFER FROM BOTH JUVENILES AND OLDER ADULTS. EFFORTS ARE MADE TO PREVENT THEM FROM BEING SENT TO PRISONS WHERE THEY MAY BE CONTAMINATED BY ADULT OFFENDERS. INSTEAD THEY ARE SENT TO SPECIAL PRISONS OR SECTIONS OF PRISONS RESERVED FOR THEM. 37 REFERENCES.

32552 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.  
TITLE: MEASURES FOR ADULTS.  
SOURCE: IN: WALKER, N., CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. (P. 145-174).

UNDER BRITISH PENAL LAW APPLICABLE TO ADULTS SENTENCES ARE DECIDED BY THE COURT, NOT THE JURY IF ANY THOUGH IT MAY MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS. ALMOST ALL SENTENCES ARE DISCRETIONARY; MURDER AND CERTAIN TRAFFIC OFFENSES BEING THE MOST IMPORTANT OFFENSES HAVING MANDATORY PENALTIES. NO MINIMUM LENGTHS OF PRISON TERMS ARE SPECIFIED. SENTENCES MAY BE REVOKED OR ALTERED BY THE COURT ONLY UNDER SPECIFIC CONDITIONS THOUGH THIS IRREVOCABILITY IS SOMEWHAT MITIGATED BY THE "PEROGATIVE OF MERCY" EXERCISED BY THE MONARCH THROUGH THE HOME SECRETARY. PERMISSIBLE SENTENCES INCLUDE IMPRISONMENT, RELEASE ON LICENSE, SUSPENDED PRISON SENTENCES, FINES, PROBATION AND CERTAIN NOMINAL MEASURES SUCH AS CAUTIONING AND RECOGNIZANCE. FINES ARE NUMERICALLY THE MOST IMPORTANT. 34 REFERENCES.

32553 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.  
TITLE: THE SENTENCING PROCESS.  
SOURCE: IN: WALKER, N., CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. (P. 207-234).

THE SENTENCING OF THE BRITISH COURTS IS CHARACTERIZED BY A REMARKABLE DEGREE OF FREEDOM AND FLEXIBILITY; ALTHOUGH SOME RESTRICTIONS ARE MADE THROUGH REQUIREMENTS OF PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS, PRISON GOVERNOR'S REPORTS, REMAND, PRE-TRIAL REPORTS, AND APPEALS. TWO FACTORS INFLUENCE THE COURTS' CHOICE OF PENAL MEASURES: (1) MAXIMUM PENALTIES, HARM CAUSED BY THE OFFENSE, PROVOCATION, OFFENDER'S PENAL HISTORY, OFFENDER'S AGE, REFORMATION OF THE OFFENDER, OFFENDER'S ATTITUDE TO HIS OFFENSE, ATTITUDE OF VICTIM, AND PUBLIC SENTIMENT; AND (2) TACIT FACTORS SUCH AS THE PLEA OF THE ACCUSED, THE PENAL PHILOSOPHY OF THE SENTENCER, THE TEMPERAMENT OF THE SENTENCER, AND LONG-TERM CHANGES IN THE SENTENCING FASHIONS. SINCE WORLD WAR II THE GENERAL PATTERN OF SENTENCING COURTS HAS CHANGED; THERE HAS BEEN A GRADUAL TENDENCY TO MAKE LESS USE OF IMPRISONMENT AND A DECREASE IN THE POPULARITY OF THE SHORT SENTENCE OF TWO MONTHS OR LESS. IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT ALL OF THE COURTS, NOT JUST THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS, BE REQUIRED TO JUSTIFY THEIR CHOICE OF SENTENCE IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE MORE UNIFORMITY IN SENTENCING. SOME SUPPORT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL SENTENCING BODIES HAS ALSO DEVELOPED. 30 REFERENCES.

32554 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.  
TITLE: THE EFFICACY OF SENTENCES.  
SOURCE: IN: WALKER, N., CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. (P. 235-260).

THE CENTRAL PROBLEM OF PENOLOGY IS AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PENAL MEASURES. YET THERE IS LITTLE OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THE ASSUMPTION THAT IN THEMSELVES THEY HAVE ANY MARKED DETERRENT EFFECT. EVALUATION OF THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN CORRECTION OF THE OFFENDER IS DIFFICULT AND AS YET NO MEASURE OF ABSOLUTE EFFICACY HAS BEEN DEVISED. RECONVICTION RATES ARE INADEQUATE SINCE THEY DO INCLUDE ONLY THOSE OFFENDERS WHO ARE DETECTED IN ADDITIONAL OFFENSES AND CONVICTED, USUALLY ARE CALCULATED ON A CERTAIN TIME PERIOD. NEITHER DO THEY TAKE INTO ACCOUNT SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY. COMPARATIVE EFFICACY OF DIFFERENT MEASURES IS NOT POSSIBLE FROM STUDIES WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE, BUT A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE REVEALS THE IMPORTANCE OF CERTAIN VARIABLES SUCH AS PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS. RESEARCH IS NEEDED. 12 REFERENCES.

32555 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.  
TITLE: THE DISPOSAL OF THE MENTALLY ABNORMAL.  
SOURCE: IN: WALKER, N., CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. (P. 263-294).

THE MEANS BY WHICH THE MENTAL ABNORMALITY OF AN OFFENDER IN BRITAIN MAY AFFECT HIS DISPOSAL ARE EXTREMELY VARIED. AS A RESULT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PERCY COMMISSION, THE LAW CONTROLLING THE ADMINISTRATION OF MENTAL HOSPITALS AND THE ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS HAS BEEN GREATLY SIMPLIFIED BY THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT OF 1959. UNDER IT, THE STATUS OF A PATIENT VARIES--HE MAY BE EITHER AN INFORMAL INPATIENT OR AN OUTPATIENT IN WHICH CASE HE IS FREE TO LEAVE OR STOP TREATMENT AS HE WISHES. FOUR OUT OF FIVE PERSONS ADMITTED AS INPATIENTS, AND ALL OUTPATIENTS ARE INFORMAL. ONE PATIENT IN SIX IS ADMITTED COMPULSORILY UNDER ONE OF THREE PROCEDURES--EMERGENCY ADMISSION, ADMISSION FOR OBSERVATION, OR ADMISSION FOR TREATMENT. THE APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION MUST BE MADE BY A RELATIVE OR MENTAL

WELFARE OFFICER AND SUPPORTED BY A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER. IF THE OFFENDER IS PROSECUTED THERE ARE MANY STATUTES UNDER WHICH HE MAY BE DEALT WITH, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE OFFENSE, THE MEDICAL EVIDENCE, AND TACTICS OF HIS DEFENSE. HOSPITAL AND GUARDIANSHIP ORDERS AND PROBATION ORDERS WITH A REQUIREMENT OF TREATMENT ACCOUNT FOR 85 PERCENT OF THE OFFENDERS WHO ARE RECOGNIZED AND DEALT WITH AS MENTALLY ABNORMAL. THE MAJORITY OF MENTALLY ABNORMAL OFFENDERS WHO ARE COMMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS FIND THEMSELVES IN ORDINARY HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE MENTALLY ILL; AND, UNLESS THEY ARE SUBJECT TO A RESTRICTION ORDER, THEIR STATUS IS THE SAME AS ORDINARY PATIENTS. THE EFFICACY OF APPLYING PSYCHIATRIC TECHNIQUES TO OFFENDERS IS ONLY BEGINNING TO BE STUDIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS. 36 REFERENCES.

32556 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.  
TITLE: WOMEN OFFENDERS.  
SOURCE: IN: WALKER, N., CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. (P. 295-309).

IN CONSIDERING WOMEN OFFENDERS UNDER THE BRITISH PENAL SYSTEM, IT WAS FOUND THAT WOMEN SEEM TO RESPOND TO PENAL MEASURES BETTER THAN MEN, TO THE EXTENT THAT FEWER ARE SUBSEQUENTLY RECONVICTED. THIS GENERALIZATION IS VALID FOR PROBATION, FINES, AND INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES, EVEN ALLOWING FOR THE FACT THAT A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN OFFENDERS HAVE NO PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS. IT IS ALSO TRUE OF GIRLS FROM BURSTALS AND SENIOR APPROVED SCHOOLS, ALTHOUGH THEIR BEHAVIOR INSIDE THESE INSTITUTIONS SUGGESTS THEY FIND IT HARDER THAN YOUNG MALES TO ADJUST TO THE REGIME. THE PROBABLE EXPLANATION IS THAT THE MAIN EFFECT OF PENAL MEASURES IS INDIVIDUAL DETERRENCE. 16 REFERENCES.

32557 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.  
TITLE: RECIDIVISTS.  
SOURCE: IN: WALKER, N., CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN BRITAIN.  
SOURCEID: 2D ED. EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 373 P. (P. 311-324).

A SPECIAL GROUP WHICH THE BRITISH PENAL SYSTEM DISTINGUISHES IS THE RECIDIVISTS: THE OFFENDER WHO NEITHER MENDS HIS WAYS SPONTANEOUSLY NOR LEARNS TO AVOID DETECTION, AND IS NEITHER DETERRED BY CONVICTION NOR REFORMED BY COURT MEASURES. FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC AGAINST PERSISTENT OFFENDERS, THE STATUTES PROVIDE A SPECIAL SENTENCE, CALLED AN EXTENDED SENTENCE. THE LARGE NUMBER OF THESE CASES AND THE NUMERICALLY LARGER PROBLEMS CAUSED BY RECIDIVISTS WHETHER THEY BE PETTY THIEVES AND SWINDLERS, CHRONIC DRUNKARDS OR IRRESPONSIBLE DRIVERS IS DIFFICULT TO ANALYZE BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF A CENTRAL INDEX, AND THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THEM HAS HARDLY BEGUN. 13 REFERENCES.

32663 \$03  
AUTHORS: RUOTULO, ANDREW K.  
TITLE: DYNAMICS OF SUDDEN MURDER.  
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOANALYSIS.  
SOURCEID: 28(2):162-176, 1968.

THE DYNAMICS OF SUDDEN MURDER ARE INVESTIGATED. FOUR CONFESSED MURDERERS AND A FIFTH SUBJECT WHO FIRED AT POINT BLANK RANGE WERE EXAMINED DURING PRETRIAL INVESTIGATIONS. IN THE MIND OF EACH OF THESE MURDERERS A PRECIPITATING EVENT GALVANIZED HIM OR HER INTO ACTION SUDDENLY. IN EACH OF THESE ACCUSED, MURDER SEEMED INCIDENTAL. DUE TO CERTAIN CONCATENATIONS OF EVENTS AND STIMULI, UNSTABLE PSYCHO\_DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIA IN THESE INDIVIDUALS WERE DISRUPTED OR SHATTERED. THESE BEWILDERED, FRIGHTENED, ISOLATED, AND SEVERELY ALIENATED INDIVIDUALS WERE TRYING TO RECOVER FROM UNENDURABLE STATES OF TURMOIL AND INTENSE, DISINTEGRATING CONFLICT INTO WHICH THEY HAD BEEN PLUNGED WITHOUT WARNING OR COMPREHENSION. IN THEIR FRENZIES TO

REESTABLISH PREVIOUSLY MORE TOLERABLE, ALBEIT UNHEALTHY, STATES OF PSYCHIC EQUILIBRIA, THEY EACH SACRIFICED A HUMAN LIFE. NONE OF THE 5 INDIVIDUALS POSSESSED WELL ESTABLISHED NEUROTIC STRUCTURES BUT WERE MORE LOOSELY ORGANIZED. THEIR EGO BOUNDARIES WERE RATHER FRAGILE. THE SHIFT TO A NEW PSYCHIC POSITION WAS USUALLY FOR SUCH A BRIEF PERIOD OF TIME BEFORE BEING ABORTED BY THE ACT OF MURDER THAT EVALUATION OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE IS OPEN TO QUESTION. ALL 5 INDIVIDUALS WERE EXCEEDINGLY ALIENATED, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO FEELINGS OF ANGER. IN EACH INDIVIDUAL THERE WAS EVIDENT A SENSE OF ISOLATION AND LONELINESS WHICH FREQUENTLY REACHED ITS ACME SHORTLY BEFORE THE CRIME. EACH HAD VERY DISTANT INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS WITH AN INORDINATE EMOTIONAL INVESTMENT IN ONE OTHER HUMAN BEING. (5 REFERENCES)

32798 \$03  
AUTHORS: GAYRAL, J.  
TRTITLE: THE AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL METHOD APPLIED TO THE STUDY OF THE BASIC ORIENTATION OF DELINQUENT ADOLESCENT BOYS.  
TITLE: /LA METHODE AUTOBIOGRAPHIQUE APPLIQUEE A L'ETUDE DE LA MENTALITE DES ADOLESCENTS DELINQUANTS./  
SOURCE: ANNALES MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGIQUES (PARIS).  
SOURCEID: 126(2):185-200. 1968.

TWELVE DELINQUENT BOYS, AGED 13 TO 19 YEARS AND DETAINED FOR 8 TO 10 DAYS PENDING A JUVENILE COURT HEARING, ARE ASKED TO WRITE "THE STORY OF MY LIFE". ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTING COMPOSITIONS INDICATES THAT THE ABSENCE OF A FORCEFUL, RESPECTED FATHER FIGURE, ESPECIALLY AT THE ONSET OF ADOLESCENCE, IS A MAJOR FACTOR IN DETERMINING THE YOUNG DELINQUENT'S BASIC ORIENTATION TOWARD SOCIETY, ENCOURAGING PSEUDOMASCULINE AGGRESSION IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY EFFECTIVE COUNTERBALANCING OR CHANNELING OF NORMAL ADOLESCENT AGGRESSIVENESS AND THE NORMAL ADOLESCENT REVOLT. THERE IS NO EFFECTIVE MOTIVATION TO DO WELL SCHOLASTICALLY, AND THE SCHOOL PLAYS AN ESSENTIALLY REJECTING, BELITTLING ROLE IN THESE BOYS' LIVES. NONE OF THEM BELONG TO A GANG, BUT ALL ARE MEMBERS OF SOME PREDELINQUENT GROUP WHOSE COMPOSITION IS RELATIVELY STABLE AND WHOSE MEMBERS ENGAGE AT LEAST OCCASIONALLY IN SHOPLIFTING, WINDOW BREAKING, STEALING CARS OR MOTOR SCOOTERS, PREYING ON HOMOSEXUALS, ETC. ALTHOUGH GIRLS DO NOT TAKE PART IN SUCH ACTS, THEY PLAY A VERY LARGE ROLE IN THE OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THESE GROUPS, DESPITE THE FACT THAT ACTIVE SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS APPEAR TO BE RARE OR NONEXISTENT.

32801 \$03  
AUTHORS: MARTIMOR, E.  
TRTITLE: SHAMEFUL PARENTAGE. ITS ROLE IN THE CHARACTER FORMATION OF SOME DELINQUENTS.  
TITLE: /LES "FILIACTIONS HONTEUSES". LEUR ROLE DANS LA DETERMINATION DE CERTAINS DELITS./  
SOURCE: ANNALES MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGIQUES (PARIS).  
SOURCEID: 126(3):343-350. 1968.

THE CASE HISTORIES OF 4 PETTY THIEVES, A BURGLAR, AN ATTEMPTED RAPIST, AND A PROFESSIONAL PIMP SHOW THAT 2 OF THE 7 ARE BORN OF AN INCESTUOUS RELATIONSHIP; THE MOTHERS OF TWO OTHERS ARE PROSTITUTES; THE FATHER OF ONE HABITUALLY ABUSES THE SON PHYSICALLY, ATTEMPTS SODOMY ON HIM, AND MAINTAINS AN INCESTUOUS RELATIONSHIP WITH ONE OF HIS, THE BOY'S, SISTERS; THE FATHER OF ONE IS A DEFROCKED PRIEST; ONE WAS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK TO A MENTALLY ILL MOTHER WHO IS INSTITUTIONALIZED PERMANENTLY AFTER TRYING TO MURDER HIM WHEN HE WAS 4 YEARS OLD. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THESE SUBJECTS' DELINQUENT BEHAVIORS ARE PROMPTED, AT LEAST IN PART, BY FEELINGS OF INFERIORITY STEMMING FROM THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THEIR PARENTAGE AND BY ACCOMPANYING FEELINGS OF GUILT RESULTING FROM UNCONSCIOUS PROJECTION ONTO THEMSELVES OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR PARENTS' BEHAVIOR.

32852 \$03  
AUTHORS: GIBSON, H. B.  
TITLE: THE MEASUREMENT OF PARENTAL ATTITUDES AND THEIR RELATION TO BOYS' BEHAVIOR.

SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY (LONDON).  
SOURCEID: 38(3):233-239, 1968.

SEPARATE ATTITUDE INVENTORIES FOR FATHERS AND MOTHERS RELATING TO THE UPBRINGING OF CHILDREN, ARE USED IN A SURVEY CONCERNING 411 PRIMARY SCHOOL BOYS REPRESENTATIVE OF AN URBAN, WORKING CLASS AREA IN ENGLAND. ANALYSIS OF RESPONSES PRODUCES SCALES OF AUTHORITARIANISM FOR BOTH FATHERS AND MOTHERS, AND A SCALE OF UNDERCONCERN FOR MOTHERS. SCORES ON THESE SCALES ARE FOUND TO BE SLIGHTLY RELATED TO BAD BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL AND LATER DELINQUENCY ON THE PART OF THE BOYS. THE RATE OF PARENTAL RESPONSE IS RATHER POOR, AND IT IS SHOWN TO BE SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO SOCIAL HANDICAP AND EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS. ABSENCE OF COMPLETED INVENTORIES IS FOUND TO BE AS MUCH RELATED TO BAD CONDUCT AND DELINQUENCY AS ARE THE ATTITUDE SCALES. THE INVESTIGATION EXPLORES THE PRACTICABILITY OF STUDYING PARENTAL ATTITUDES AND RELATING THEM TO OBJECTIVE CRITERIA CONCERNING CHILDREN. 25 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

32943 \$03  
AUTHORS: CRAFT, MICHAEL.  
TITLE: PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDER: A SECOND TRIAL OF TREATMENT.  
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY (LONDON).  
SOURCEID: 114(512):813-820, 1968.

A TREATMENT PLAN FOR MALE PATIENTS WITH PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDERS, CENTERED PRIMARILY AROUND FARM AND FORESTRY TRAINING THROUGH 2 UNITS OF A WELSH HOSPITAL, IS COMPARED WITH ONE CENTERED AROUND A SHORT PROGRAM OF INTENSIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY, CARRIED OUT IN 2 UNITS OF THE BALDERTON HOSPITAL, IN ENGLAND. THE AVERAGE AGE OF ADMISSION TO THE WELSH UNITS IS 19.2 YEARS AND TO THE BALDERTON SERIES, 18.3 YEARS. OFFENSES AGAINST THE LAW HAD BEEN COMMITTED BY 95 OF THE WELSH SERIES, LEADING TO THE CONVICTION, PRIOR TO ADMISSION, OF 86. AT BALDERTON, 91 HAD COMMITTED OFFENSES AND 86 HAD BEEN CONVICTED. THERE WERE MORE SEVERE CASES OF PERSONALITY OR BEHAVIORAL DISORDER IN THE WELSH (56) THAN IN THE BALDERTON SERIES (45). THE AVERAGE IQ IN THE WELSH SERIES WAS 82; IN THE BALDERTON GROUP, 83. OF THE 100 BALDERTON ADMISSIONS, 42 WENT THROUGH THE GROUP THERAPY, AND 58 THROUGH THE AUTHORITARIAN SECTIONS. TREATMENT WITH THE WELSH SERIES WAS ESSENTIALLY PATERNALISTIC AND INFORMAL, WITH ONLY 2 SESSIONS OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY A WEEK, LONGER HOSPITALIZATION, MORE EMPHASIS ON TRAINING AND DISCIPLINE TO ENSURE GOOD MANNERS AND GOOD WORKING HABITS, AND STANDARD SCHOOL HOLIDAYS. THE 15-MONTH FOLLOWUP OF THE 200 ADMISSIONS SHOW THE FOLLOWING: THERE HAD BEEN 35 CONVICTIONS FROM THE WELSH SERIES AND 52 FROM THE BALDERTON SERIES; 6 HAD BEEN HOSPITALIZED FOR SCHIZOPHRENIA FROM THE WELSH HOSPITALS AND 8 FROM BALDERTON. OF THE WELSH PATIENTS, 7 ARE IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS, 33 IN THE HOSPITAL, 12 IN HOSTELS, AND 41 IN THE COMMUNITY. OF THE ENGLISH PATIENTS, 19 ARE IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS, 25 IN THE HOSPITAL, 2 IN HOSTELS, AND 45 IN THE COMMUNITY. 12 REFERENCES.

32944 \$03  
AUTHORS: BLACKBURN, R.  
TITLE: PERSONALITY IN RELATION TO EXTREME AGGRESSION IN PSYCHIATRIC OFFENDERS.  
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY (LONDON).  
SOURCEID: 114(512):821-828, 1968.

MEGARTEE HAS PROVIDED EVIDENCE THAT EXTREMELY ASSAULTIVE OFFENDERS (E.G. MURDERERS) ARE MORE OVERCONTROLLED THAN MODERATELY ASSAULTIVE OFFENDERS. THIS PROPOSITION IS EXAMINED FURTHER BY COMPARING 38 EXTREMELY ASSAULTIVE PSYCHIATRIC OFFENDERS (EA) WITH 25 MODERATELY ASSAULTIVES (MA) ON A NUMBER OF MMPI SCALES RELATED TO OVERCONTROL AND INTROVERSION, ANXIETY, HOSTILITY AND CONFORMITY. THE EAS ARE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE OVERCONTROLLED, INTROVERTED AND CONFORMING, AND LESS HOSTILE THAN THE MAS. THE EA GROUP CONTAINS SIGNIFICANTLY FEWER WITH A CRIMINAL RECORD OR A DIAGNOSIS OF PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDER THAN THE MAS, AND IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES THE OFFENSES OF THE EAS INVOLVE INDIVIDUALS WITH WHOM THEY ARE ACQUAINTED, IN CONTRAST TO THE MAS. THE RESULTS SUPPORT MEGARTEE'S HYPOTHESIS. WHILE MORE THAN HALF OF THE EAS HAD BEEN DIAGNOSED AS

SUFFERING FROM A PSYCHOTIC DISORDER, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IN MANY CASES THERE MAY BE A HYSTERICAL BASIS TO THEIR OFFENSE. 22 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

32964 \$03  
AUTHORS: WOODSIDE, MOYA.  
TITLE: ARE OBSERVATION WARDS OBSOLETE? A REVIEW OF ONE YEAR'S EXPERIENCE IN AN ACUTE MALE PSYCHIATRIC ADMISSION UNIT.  
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY (LONDON).  
SOURCEID: 114(513):1013-1018, 1968.

A REPORT ON THE FIRST FULL YEAR'S WORKING OF THE NEW 27-BED ACUTE MALE ADMISSION UNIT IN THE ANDREW DUNCAN CLINIC, ROYAL EDINBURGH HOSPITAL (SCOTLAND). THE UNIT WHICH HAS A 12-BED LOCKABLE SECTION, TAKES ALL PSYCHIATRIC EMERGENCIES, INCLUDING CASES FROM THE COURTS, POLICE STATIONS AND PRISON. ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS WERE ADMITTED TO WARD 6 DURING 1965. SCHIZOPHRENIA WAS THE PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS IN 29, MANIC-DEPRESSIVE REACTION IN 26; THE NEXT TWO LARGEST CATEGORIES WERE ALCOHOLISM (23) AND PSYCHOPATHY (13). THREE-QUARTERS OF THE GROUP HAD A PREVIOUS PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY. ANALYSIS OF THEIR SOCIAL BACKGROUND SHOWS A PREPONDERANCE OF MIDDLE AGED ISOLATES, DRIFTERS AND UNEMPLOYED. THIRTY-ONE PATIENTS HAVE A KNOWN CRIMINAL RECORD: DETAIL IS PRESENTED ON DIAGNOSIS AND THE NATURE OF THEIR OFFENSES. DIFFICULTIES OF THERAPEUTIC WARD MANAGEMENT ARE DISCUSSED, WITH PARTICULAR RELATION TO ACTING OUT, EPISODES OF INDISCIPLINE, AND THE MANY UNSATISFACTORY DISCHARGES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A SEPARATE SHORT-STAY OBSERVATION UNIT WOULD BE VALUABLE IN SCREENING OUT THE PSYCHOPATH AND SOCIAL NUISANCE UNAMENABLE TO AND UNSUITABLE FOR THE TREATMENT FACILITIES AVAILABLE. 23 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

32993 \$03  
AUTHORS: BLACKBURN, R.  
TITLE: EMOTIONALITY, EXTRAVERTION AND AGGRESSION IN PARANOID AND NONPARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIC OFFENDERS.  
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY (LONDON).  
SOURCEID: 114(515):1301-1302, 1968.

EMOTIONALITY, EXTRAVERTION, AND AGGRESSION ARE STUDIED IN PARANOID AND NONPARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIC OFFENDERS. THE SUBJECTS WERE MALE SCHIZOPHRENIC OFFENDERS WHO HAD RECEIVED A FIRM DIAGNOSIS PRIOR TO HOSPITAL ADMISSION, AND WHO COMPLETED THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MMPI) SHORTLY AFTER ADMISSION. THERE WERE 24 PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENICS AND 24 NONPARANOID SCHIZOPHRENICS. THREE PERSONALITY SCALES AND 2 HOSTILITY MEASURES WERE SCORED FROM THE MMPI: 1) ANXIETY AS A MEASURE OF EMOTIONALITY, 2) REPRESSION AS A MEASURE OF INTROVERSION, 3) EXTRAVERTION, 4) GENERAL HOSTILITY, AND 5) DIRECTION OF HOSTILITY. TWO DICHOTOMOUS MEASURES OF OVERT AGGRESSION WERE DERIVED FROM CASE NOTES: 1) EXTREME ASSAULT, COVERING HOMICIDE OR ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE, AND BASED ON AN OFFENSE COMMITTED PRIOR TO ADMISSION; AND 2) PERSISTENT AGGRESSIONNESS, AS INFERRED FROM ANY PREVIOUS HISTORY OF PHYSICAL ASSAULT, WHETHER IN ANOTHER HOSPITAL, IN PRISON, OR AS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. THE PARANOIDS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE EXTRAVERTED. THE INCIDENCE OF PREVIOUS AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR WAS SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER IN THE PARANOIDS. THEIR AGGRESSIONNESS APPEARED TO BE PARTLY A FUNCTION OF THEIR GREATER EXTRAVERTION. THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT, INVERSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXTREME ASSAULTIVENESS AND PERSISTENT AGGRESSION, INDICATING A TENDENCY FOR THOSE PATIENTS WHO COMMITTED OFFENCES OF A HOMICIDAL NATURE TO HAVE NO PREVIOUS HISTORY OF AGGRESSION. 9 REFERENCES.

33023 \$03  
AUTHORS: CRITCHLEY, E. M. R.  
TITLE: READING RETARDATION, DYSLEXIA AND DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY (LONDON).  
SOURCEID: 114(517):1537-1547, 1968.

IN A STUDY BASED ON A LONDON REMAND HOME AND CLASSIFICATION CENTER, APPROXIMATELY 60% OF THE CHILDREN WERE RETARDED IN READING BY

TWO YEARS OR MORE, AND 50% WERE RETARDED BY OVER THREE YEARS. A TOTAL OF 106 CHILDREN WERE EXAMINED PROSPECTIVELY AND 371 RETROSPECTIVELY. FEW CHILDREN HAD DEBILITIES OF A GENERAL MEDICAL CHARACTER TO ACCOUNT FOR THEIR READING DIFFICULTIES. SEVERAL CHILDREN WERE SEEN WITH A POSITIVE FAMILY HISTORY, PERFORMANCE AND ORIENTATIONAL IMPAIRMENTS, DIAGNOSTIC OF DEVELOPMENTAL DYSLEXIA. LEFT HANDEDNESS, CROSSED LATERALITY AND FAULTY PRONUNCIATION WERE FOUND RATHER MORE FREQUENTLY AMONG THE RETARDED READERS THAN IN THE CONTROLS. THIS SUBSTANTIATES THE BELIEF THAT MANY OF THE RETARDED GROUP ARE DYSLEXIC AND SUPPORTS THE "IMMATURITY" HYPOTHESIS OF DYSLEXIA. IN BOTH RETARDED AND CONTROL GROUPS THERE WAS A DECLINE IN THE INCIDENCE OF SINISTRALITY AND CROSSED LATERALITY AT ABOUT THE AGE OF THIRTEEN. SPECIAL ATTENTION WAS PAID TO FACTORS RELATING TO THE PSYCHIATRIC AND SCHOLASTIC BACKGROUND OF THE CHILDREN. WITH ALL BUT ONE OF THESE FACTORS NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE COULD BE FOUND BETWEEN THE READING RETARDED AND NONRETARDED GROUPS, BUT A SLIGHTLY HIGHER PROPORTION OF THE RETARDED CHILDREN WERE ENURETIC. RETARDED READERS DID NOT TRUANT MORE THAN THOSE OF SIMILAR FULL SCALE INTELLIGENCE. THE POSSIBILITY OF A "PROGRESSION OF DEPRAVITY" FROM DYSLEXIA THROUGH TRUANCY OR DELINQUENCY REMAINS UNPROVEN. 27 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

33041 \$03  
AUTHORS: CARTER, MARY.  
TITLE: KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SEXUAL MATTERS IN DELINQUENT GIRLS.  
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY (LONDON).  
SOURCEID: 115(1519):221-224, 1969.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SEXUAL MATTERS IS INVESTIGATED IN A SERIES OF 50 CONSECUTIVE ENTRANTS TO A SENIOR APPROVED SCHOOL FOR DELINQUENT GIRLS IN SCOTLAND. THE SUBJECTS WERE OF NORMAL INTELLIGENCE, AND RANGED IN AGE FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS. THE MEAN AGE OF ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SEXUAL MATTERS AMONG THE SERIES WAS: MENSTRUATION, 11.6 YEARS; DEVELOPMENT OF BABY IN MOTHER'S BODY, 12.2 YEARS; SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, 12.6 YEARS; THE BIRTH OPENING, 13.5 YEARS; INTRAUTERINE DEVELOPMENT, 14.0 YEARS; MEANS OF FERTILIZATION, 14.0 YEARS; AND THE NATURE OF FERTILIZATION, 14.9 YEARS. THESE AGES DID NOT DIFFER FROM THE AVERAGE ESTABLISHED FOR BRITISH TEENAGERS. THE MAIN SOURCES OF INFORMATION WERE PEERS, MOTHERS, AND FORMAL SEX INSTRUCTION AT SCHOOLS. WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, THE GIRLS LEARNED ABOUT THESE DIFFERENT ASPECTS IN THE SAME ORDER, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE SOURCE OF INSTRUCTION. MOTHERS WERE CONSPICUOUSLY LATE IN TEACHING THEIR DAUGHTERS ABOUT MENSTRUATION, AND PRACTICALLY NONE HAD TOLD THEM ABOUT SEXUAL INTERCOURSE. THE AGE OF ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SUBJECT MATTER AND NOT THE SOURCE OF LEARNING. 1 REFERENCE.

33091 \$03  
AUTHORS: SCHALLING, DAISY; ROSEN, A.-S.  
TITLE: PORTEUS MAZE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PSYCHOPATHIC AND  
NON-PSYCHOPATHIC CRIMINALS.  
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIAL AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY (LONDON).  
SOURCEID: 7(3):224-228, 1968.

PORTEUS MAZE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PSYCHOPATHIC AND NONPSYCHOPATHIC CRIMINALS ARE STUDIED. THE SUBJECTS WERE 83 MALES OF AT LEAST NORMAL INTELLIGENCE WHO WERE REFERRED BY THE COURTS FOR EXAMINATION BEFORE SENTENCING. EXCLUDED FROM THE STUDY ARE THOSE DIAGNOSED AS PSYCHOTIC OR SUFFERING FROM MENTAL DETERIORATION. CLINICAL RATINGS AND THE VINELAND REVISION OF THE PORTEUS MAZE (Q SCORE) ARE USED. THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT SUBJECTS WITH HIGH RATINGS IN PSYCHOPATHY OBTAIN HIGHER Q SCORES THAN THOSE WITH LOW RATINGS. RESULTS SHOW THAT ALCOHOLISM CONTRIBUTES TO A HIGH Q SCORE, BUT, EVEN WHEN THIS IS CONTROLLED FOR, A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN Q SCORE BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW RATED PSYCHOPATHS REMAINS. THESE RESULTS MAY HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR STUDIES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND CRIMINALS. 13 REFERENCES.

33141 \$03  
AUTHORS: PINE, ENID.

TITLE: CHANGING ATTITUDES OF SOCIETY TOWARDS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCE: CANADIAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION JOURNAL (OTTAWA).  
SOURCEID: 13(4):383-384, 1968.

THE CHANGING ATTITUDES OF SOCIETY TOWARDS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ARE DISCUSSED. IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, ENGLISH CHILDREN WERE CONSIDERED INNOCENT BELOW THE AGE OF 7; BUT BETWEEN 7 AND 14 YEARS, CHILDREN COULD BE FOUND GUILTY AND EVEN SUBJECT TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, PROVIDED THEY WERE AWARE OF WHAT THEY WERE DOING AND KNEW IT TO BE WRONG. THE LAW'S UTMOST SEVERITY WAS NOT FREQUENTLY APPLIED, HOWEVER. ASYLUMS FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, INCLUDING THE CRIMINAL, HAD BEEN KNOWN SINCE ROMAN TIMES. IN ENGLAND, WITH THE INFLUENCE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IMPACT OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, CHILD LABOR LAWS WERE INSTITUTED AS EARLY AS 1819. IN THE UNITED STATES, THE FIRST JUVENILE COURT WAS FOUNDED IN 1899, AND CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS ESTABLISHED SHORTLY THEREAFTER. WHILE THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN IN SOCIETY HAS CHANGED, HISTORICALLY, CHILDREN TEND TO RECEIVE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.

33151 \$03  
AUTHORS: DOBBS, DOROTHY S.; SPECK, LOUISE B.  
TITLE: VISUAL EVOKED RESPONSE AND FREQUENCY DENSITY SPECTRA OF PRISONER-PATIENTS.  
SOURCE: COMPREHENSIVE PSYCHIATRY.  
SOURCEID: 9(1):62-70, 1968.

THE VISUAL EVOKED RESPONSE MEASURES AND FREQUENCY DENSITY SPECTRA OBTAINED IN A GROUP OF 14 NONPSYCHOTIC MALE PRISONER PATIENTS AND 14 CONTROLS WAS STUDIED USING LIGHT FLASHES AS STIMULI AND USING EEG FOR MEASUREMENT OF RESPONSES. THE SUBJECTS SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERRED FROM CONTROLS IN HAVING 1) INCREASED AMPLITUDE OF RESPONSE OF THE OCCIPITAL ELECTRODE TO SINGLE AND 30MSEC PAIRED LIGHT FLASHES; 2) GREATER INCIDENCE OF TEMPORAL THETA ACTIVITY; AND 3) A TENDENCY TO LACK OF CHANGE IN SPECTRAL DENSITY PATTERN DURING STIMULATION AS COMPARED TO THE "RESTING" STATE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE USE OF COMPUTER METHODS APPLIED TO EEG UNDER STIMULUS CONDITIONS IN THIS POPULATION MERITS CONTINUED STUDY. 10 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

33170 \$03  
AUTHORS: DAVIS, DAVID; KAUSCH, DONALD F.; GOCHROS, HARVEY L.  
TITLE: PSYCHO-SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHECK OFFENDERS.  
SOURCE: COMPREHENSIVE PSYCHIATRY.  
SOURCEID: 9(5):474-481, 1968.

PSYCHOSOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHECK OFFENDERS ARE INVESTIGATED. IN THIS STUDY 76 MEN IMPRISONED IN A STATE PENITENTIARY FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR CHECK OFFENSES ARE SUBJECTED TO A STRUCTURED INTERVIEW AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING INCLUDING INTELLECTUAL AND EMOTIONAL MEASURES. SIMILAR DATA GATHERED FROM A CONTROL GROUP OF 73 INMATES CONFINED FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR CRIMES OTHER THAN CHECK OFFENSES IS USED AS COMPARISON. RESULTS SHOW THAT THE CHECK OFFENDERS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY OLDER, MORE WERE WHITE, MORE WERE ELDEST OR ONLY CHILDREN, MORE HAD MILITARY EXPERIENCE BUT LESS DIFFICULTY IN SERVICE, MORE WERE MARRIED, AND MORE HAD PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS THAN THE CONTROL GROUP. FIFTY PER CENT OF THE CHECK OFFENSES OCCURRED IN COMMUNITIES OF LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION. THE DISTRIBUTION OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS UNCOVERED INCLUDE CHARACTER DISORDER, 63%, AND ALCOHOLISM, 22% (BOTH OF WHICH OVERLAP IN DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES); ORGANIC BRAIN SYNDROME, 4%; SCHIZOPHRENIA, 8%; MENTAL RETARDATION, 6%; SITUATIONAL ADJUSTMENT REACTION, 6%; AND A REMAINING 8% OF THE SAMPLE WHO WERE FOUND TO BE FREE OF MENTAL DISORDER. SUGGESTIONS FOR PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION ARE MADE ON THE BASIS OF THE FINDINGS. 10 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

33308 \$03  
AUTHORS: COWDEN, JAMES E.; PACHT, ASHER R.  
TITLE: THE SEX INVENTORY AS A CLASSIFICATION INSTRUMENT FOR SEX OFFENDERS.

SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 25(1):53-57, 1969.

SEX INVENTORY SCALE SCORES OF A SAMPLE OF 82 INMATES CLASSIFIED AS SEX DEVIATES WERE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 108 INMATES RANDOMLY DRAWN FROM THE CURRENT PRISON POPULATION. THE B, F AND G SCALES DIFFERENTIATED SIGNIFICANTLY BETWEEN THESE TWO SAMPLES OF INMATES, AND THE B AND F SCALES IN PARTICULAR PROVIDED CUTTING SCORES WHICH EFFECTIVELY DIFFERENTIATED BETWEEN THESE TWO SAMPLES AS WELL AS BETWEEN TWO NEW (CROSS VALIDATION) SAMPLES OF SEX OFFENDERS CONSIDERED TO BE DEVIATED VERSUS SEX OFFENDERS CONSIDERED NOT TO BE DEVIATED. COMBINING THESE TWO SCALES FURTHER ENHANCED THEIR ABILITY TO DIFFERENTIATE CLEARLY BETWEEN DEVIATES VERSUS NONDEVIATES, BY REDUCING THE PROPORTIONS OF FALSE POSITIVES AND FALSE NEGATIVES. HENCE, THE SEX INVENTORY APPEARED TO BE OF SIGNIFICANT VALUE AS A DIAGNOSTIC AND SCREENING INSTRUMENT FOR SEX OFFENDERS AT THIS INSTITUTION. 6 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

33309 \$03  
AUTHORS: COWDEN, JAMES E.; PETERSON, WILLIAM H.; PACTH, ASHER R.  
TITLE: THE MCI VS. THE JESNESS INVENTORY AS A SCREENING AND CLASSIFICATION INSTRUMENT AT A JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 25(1):57-60, 1969.

THE MINNESOTA COUNSELING INVENTORY (MCI) IS COMPARED WITH THE JESNESS INVENTORY AS A SCREENING AND CLASSIFICATION INSTRUMENT AT A JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. SUBJECTS WERE 106 DELINQUENT BOYS RANGING IN AGE FROM 12 TO 18. VARIOUS OTHER RATINGS AND MEASURES WERE USED TO COMPARE THE TWO INVENTORIES. RESULTS INDICATED THAT THE JESNESS INVENTORY FUNCTIONS MORE SATISFACTORILY THAN THE MCI IN ITS ABILITY TO CLASSIFY THE BOYS INTO VARIOUS SUBGROUPS. 4 REFERENCES.

33738 \$03  
AUTHORS: STEPHENSON, G. M.; WHITE, J. H.  
TITLE: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF SOME EFFECTS OF INJUSTICE ON CHILDREN'S MORAL BEHAVIOR.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 4(4):460-469, 1968.

SOME EFFECTS OF INJUSTICE ARE STUDIED IN CONNECTION WITH CHILDREN'S MORAL BEHAVIOR. STATUS DEPRIVATION ACCOUNTS OF DELINQUENCY CAN BE FRUITFULLY LINKED WITH EXCHANGE THEORIES OF SOCIAL INTERACTION. WORKING CLASS DELINQUENTS PERCEIVE THAT THEIR SITUATION IS UNJUST RELATIVE TO THEIR MIDDLE CLASS CONTEMPORARIES; STATUS FRUSTRATION IS AROUSED AND ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO RESTORE THE BALANCE BY ENGAGING IN DELINQUENT ACTIVITIES. IN EXPERIMENTS ON 10-YEAR-OLD SCHOOLBOYS, INJUSTICE WAS MANIPULATED IN THE CONTEXT OF A MODEL RACING CAR GAME. FOUR LEVELS OF "JUSTICE" WAS CREATED: A "PRIVILEGED" GROUP (WHO RACED CARS ALL THE TIME); AN "EQUITY" GROUP (WHO RACED HALF THE TIME AND RETRIEVED CARS HALF THE TIME); A "RELATIVELY DEPRIVED" GROUP (WHO RETRIEVED ALL THE TIME FOR ADULT RACERS); AND AN "ABSOLUTELY DEPRIVED" GROUP (WHO RETRIEVED ALL THE TIME FOR THE "PRIVILEGED" BOYS). REPLIES TO A QUESTIONNAIRE REVEALED THE BOYS' ATTITUDES TO THE TASK AND TO EACH OTHER. ALL SUBJECTS WERE THEN GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO WIN PRIZES BY CHEATING ON A MOTOR RACING QUIZ. THE MAJOR HYPOTHESIS WAS CONFIRMED IN THAT CHEATING WAS GREATER IN THE ABSOLUTELY THAN IN THE RELATIVELY DEPRIVED CONDITION, AND MORE PREVALENT IN THE RELATIVELY DEPRIVED THAN IN THE EQUITY CONDITION. CONTRARY TO EXPECTATIONS, BOYS IN THE PRIVILEGED CONDITION DID NOT CHEAT LESS THAN THOSE IN THE EQUITY CONDITION. RESULTS SHOWED THAT THEY HAD NOT RECEIVED THE SITUATION AS UNJUST, AND AN EXPLANATION IN TERMS OF "STATUS CONGRUENCE" IS SUGGESTED. 13 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

33810 \$03  
AUTHORS: MADSEN, CLIFFORD K.; MADSEN, CHARLES H., JR.  
TITLE: MUSIC AS A BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION TECHNIQUE WITH A JUVENILE

DELINQUENT.

SOURCE: JOURNAL OF MUSIC THERAPY.  
SOURCEID: 5(3):72-76, 1968.

A CASE HISTORY IS REPORTED IN WHICH MUSIC IS USED AS A BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION TECHNIQUE WITH A 15-YEAR-OLD JUVENILE DELINQUENT APPREHENDED BY THE POLICE FOR PHYSICALLY ABUSING HIS MOTHER. THE TREATMENT TOOK PLACE IN THE HOME. BEHAVIORAL SHAPING BY SUCCESSIVE APPROXIMATION WAS USED TO TEACH THE BOY TO PERFORM WORK TASKS AND TO TEACH HIM COMMUNICATION SKILLS. THE MOTHER WAS INSTRUCTED TO DELIVER APPROPRIATE POSITIVE REINFORCERS (GUITAR MUSIC LESSONS) AND PUNISHMENTS (WITHDRAWAL OF THE GUITAR). THE CASE WAS TERMINATED AFTER 4 WEEKS. THE BOYS SHOWED AN INCREASE IN VERBAL BEHAVIOR AND NOW HOLDS A SATISFACTORY JOB. FOLLOW-UP AFTER 30 MONTHS SHOWS NO EVIDENCE OF THE PREVIOUS MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR. 11 REFERENCES.

33889 \$03  
AUTHORS: DENNER, BRUCE.  
TITLE: DID A CRIME OCCUR? SHOULD I INFORM ANYONE? A STUDY OF DECEPTION.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY.  
SOURCEID: 36(3):454-465, 1968.

THIS STUDY TESTED THE HYPOTHESIS THAT INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN RELUCTANCE TO REPORT A CRIME ARE A FUNCTION OF "NEED FOR INFORMATION" AND CONCERN WITH THE REAL -UNREAL DISTINCTION. IN PILOT WORK, 2 TASKS WHICH PRESUMABLY MEASURE THE ABOVE CONSTRUCTS WERE ADMINISTERED TO 54 COLLEGE STUDENTS. THEIR PERFORMANCE PROVIDED A BASIS FOR SELECTING 2 EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS OF 17 STUDENTS (ONE GROUP WHICH SCORED HIGH AND ANOTHER GROUP WHICH SCORED LOW ON BOTH PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS) WHO, IN THE COURSE OF AN EXPERIMENT ON PERCEPTION, CAME UPON SOMEONE WHO APPEARED TO BE PILFERING A LADY'S HANDBAG. THE EXPERIMENTAL SESSION WAS DIVIDED INTO 7 CRITICAL POINTS, INCLUDING A FREE ASSOCIATION SITUATION, IN ORDER TO MEASURE THE SUBJECT'S RELUCTANCE TO REPORT. RESULTS INDICATED THAT STUDENTS WITH A HIGH NEED FOR INFORMATION AND HIGH CONCERN WITH REAL -UNREAL WERE MORE APT TO DELAY REPORTING AND HENCE DECEIVE THEMSELVES AND OTHERS. ANALYSIS OF THE "FREE ASSOCIATION" TASK AND THE DEBRIEFING SUGGESTED THAT, WHEREAS THE UNRELUCTANT WITNESS ACTS WITHOUT PREMEDITATION, THE RELUCTANT ONE IS PREOCCUPIED WITH DECEPTION AND SELF-ESTEEM. 6 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

33959 \$03  
AUTHORS: PILIAVIN, IRVING M.; HARDYCK, JANE A.; VADUM, ARLENE C.  
TITLE: CONSTRAINING EFFECTS OF PERSONAL COSTS ON THE TRANSGRESSIONS OF JUVENILES.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 10(3):227-231, 1968.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONAL COSTS FOR DEVIANCE AND THE TENDENCY TO CHEAT FOR MONETARY GAIN IS INVESTIGATED IN 86 HIGH SCHOOL BOYS IDENTIFIED IN A PREVIOUS SURVEY AS FEELING THAT ENGAGING IN ILLEGAL ACTS WOULD HAVE HIGH OR LOW PERSONAL COST. THREE COST SCALES (FATHER, MOTHER, AND TEACHER) WERE USED TO ASSESS SUBJECTS' CONCERN ABOUT MAINTAINING PARENTAL AND TEACHER RESPECT AND AFFECTION. IN ADDITION, BOYS REPORTING ONE OR MORE APPREHENSIONS BY POLICE FOR CRIMINAL ACTIVITY WERE CLASSIFIED AS DELINQUENT. SUBJECTS WERE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN A STUDY OF GESTALT PERCEPTION AND WERE TESTED WITH 3 CONFEDERATES OF THE EXPERIMENTER. THE SUBJECTS' TASK WAS TO COUNT THE NUMBER OF TIMES A PARTICULAR 3 LETTER SEQUENCE APPEARED ON EACH PAGE IN THE TEST BOOKLET; THEY WERE PAID \$0.50 FOR EACH PAGE COMPLETED CORRECTLY. TIME LIMITS WERE SET SO THAT NO ONE WOULD BE ABLE TO FINISH THE BOOKLET. ONE CONFEDERATE FOUND AN ANSWER SHEET AND OFFERED IT TO THE OTHER 2 CONFEDERATES, ONE OF WHOM TOOK IT AND ONE OF WHOM DECLINED TO CHEAT. THE SUBJECT WAS THEN OFFERED THE ANSWER SHEET. NINE SUBJECTS WERE ELIMINATED BECAUSE OF AWARENESS OF THE DECEPTION. RESULTS SHOW THAT HIGH COST BOYS ENGAGED IN SIGNIFICANTLY LESS CHEATING THAN DID LOW COSTS BOYS. IN ADDITION, DELINQUENTS CHEATED SIGNIFICANTLY MORE THAN NONDELINQUENTS. RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A REWARD - COST MODEL OF

DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. 18 REFERENCES.

33995 \$03  
AUTHORS: BLANCHARD, W. H.  
TITLE: THE CONSENSUS RORSCHACH: BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES & PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT.  
SOURCEID: 32(4):327-330, 1968.

IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, LARGE DIFFERENCES ARE FOUND BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP BEHAVIOR. WHEREAS THE YOUTHS WERE PARTICULARLY REFRACTORY IN THE INDIVIDUAL RORSCHACH TESTING SITUATION, GROUP -TESTING INCREASED THE SPONTANEITY OF RESPONSES. THE CONSENSUS RORSCHACH SITUATION INCREASED THE RICHNESS AND VARIETY OF EXPRESSION, AS WELL AS THE FORM LEVEL. GROUP STRUCTURE WAS VERY IMPORTANT: THESE INCREASES SEEMED TO OCCUR ONLY IN GROUPS WHICH WERE COMPATIBLE AND AT EASE IN EACH OTHER'S COMPANY. THE STRUGGLE FOR DOMINANCE AND THE LINES OF RESISTANCE IN THE GROUP BEHAVIOR ON THE RORSCHACH ARE SIMILAR TO GROUP PERFORMANCE IN THE LIFE SITUATION. 1 REFERENCE.

34011 \$03  
AUTHORS: LEFKOWITZ, MONROE M.  
TITLE: SCREENING JUVENILE DELINQUENTS FOR PSYCHOPATHOLOGY BY USE OF THE Z-TEST.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES & PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT.  
SOURCEID: 32(5):475-478, 1968.

THE VALIDITY OF THE USE OF A PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUE, ZULLIGER'S Z-TEST, TO ASSESS THE PRESENCE OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IS STUDIED IN 125 MALE DELINQUENTS (MEAN AGE = 14 YEARS 6 MONTHS). THE Z-TEST, A 3 - CARD INKBLOT TECHNIQUE, WAS SCORED FOR MOVEMENT, PATHOGNOMIC VERBALIZATION, ANXIETY AND HOSTILITY. THE 2 VALIDATING CRITERIA WERE: 1) RATINGS BY COTTAGE SUPERVISORS OF THE FOLLOWING DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIORS: ANGER, ERRATIC PERFORMANCE, HYPERACTIVITY, IMPULSIVITY, IRRITABILITY, POOR CONCENTRATION, AND SLEEPLESSNESS; AND 2) THE NUMBER OF MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MMPI) SCALES ABOVE A T-SCORE OF 70. PSYCHOPATHOLOGY ON THE Z-TEST WAS FOUND TO BE SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO THE 2 CRITERIA. IT WAS TENTATIVELY CONCLUDED THAT THE Z-TEST HAS VALIDITY AS A GRASS BUT RAPID SCREENING INSTRUMENT FOR EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. 10 REFERENCES.

34067 \$03  
AUTHORS: LESTER, DAVID.  
TITLE: HENRY AND SHORT ON SUICIDE: A CRITIQUE.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 70(2):179-186, 1968.

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF HENRY AND SHORT'S STUDY OF SUICIDE IS PRESENTED. HENRY AND SHORT MADE 2 PREDICTIONS ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE BUSINESS CYCLE TO SUICIDE AND HOMICIDE RATES: 1) SUICIDE RATES WILL RISE DURING TIMES OF BUSINESS DEPRESSION AND FALL DURING TIMES OF BUSINESS PROSPERITY, WHILE CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST PEOPLE WILL RISE DURING BUSINESS PROSPERITY AND FALL DURING BUSINESS DEPRESSION; 2) THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SUICIDE RATES AND THE BUSINESS CYCLE WILL BE HIGHER FOR HIGH STATUS GROUPS THAN FOR LOW STATUS GROUPS, WHILE THE CORRELATION BETWEEN HOMICIDE RATES AND THE BUSINESS CYCLE WILL BE HIGHER FOR LOW STATUS THAN FOR HIGH STATUS GROUPS. THEIR DATA CONFIRMED THE SECOND PREDICTION, BUT NOT THE FIRST. HENRY AND SHORT HAD TO RESORT TO CHANGING THE REFERENCE GROUPS FOR PARTICULAR GROUPS OF INDIVIDUALS IN ORDER TO ACCOUNT FOR THE RELATIONSHIPS THEY OBTAINED. THEY ATTEMPTED TO INTERPRET THEIR RESULTS IN TERMS OF THE FRUSTRATION AGGRESSION HYPOTHESIS. HOWEVER, THEIR BASIC ASSUMPTION THAT SUICIDE CAN BE REGARDED AS AN ACT OF INWARD DIRECTED AGGRESSION HAS NOT BEEN SUPPORTED IN THE LITERATURE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT HENRY AND SHORT PRESENTED A LOOSE AND ILLLOGICAL THEORY OF SUICIDE. AVAILABLE DATA DO NOT SUPPORT THEIR THESIS TO THE EXTENT THAT THEY CLAIM, AND THEY MADE SEVERAL ERRORS IN THEIR DERIVATION OF PREDICTIONS. HOWEVER, THEIR WORK DOES POINT UP

INTERESTING PROBLEMS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. 9 REFERENCES.

34113 \$03  
AUTHORS: BLACKHURST, A. E.  
TITLE: MENTAL RETARDATION AND DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF SPECIAL EDUCATION.  
SOURCEID: 2(4):379-391, 1968.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL RETARDATION AND DELINQUENCY IS DISCUSSED BY EXAMINATION OF THE RESEARCH RELEVANT TO: THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT; THE ETIOLOGY OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AMONG THE MENTALLY RETARDED; EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED; INTELLIGENCE AND CRIMINALITY; TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE MENTALLY RETARDED, AND VARIOUS ASPECTS OF INCARCERATION, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AMELIORATION OF THE PROBLEM ARE MADE. 64 REFERENCES.

34238 \$03  
AUTHORS: LEDERMAN, DONALD G.  
TITLE: TOWARD AN EFFECTIVE TREATMENT MILIEU IN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS.  
SOURCE: PENNSYLVANIA PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY.  
SOURCEID: 8(2):32-37, 1968.

AN EFFECTIVE TREATMENT MILIEU IN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS IS SEEN AS ONE WHICH CAN PROVIDE A THERAPEUTIC MILIEU, CONSTRUCTIVE GROUP EXPERIENCES AND AN INDIVIDUALIZED APPROACH TO THE SPECIFIC PROBLEMS OF EACH CHILD. WHILE JUVENILE CORRECTION INSTITUTIONS HAVE MOVED AWAY FROM BEING PUNITIVE, MORALISTIC FACILITIES, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THERE BE A TEAM APPROACH WHICH INCLUDES THE HOUSEPARENTS AS PROFESSIONALS, AND IN WHICH THE COTTAGE STAFF ASSUMES MORE DIRECT INVOLVEMENT IN THE CLINICAL TREATMENT ASPECTS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL EXPERIENCE. THE NEXT STEP IS SEEN AS WORKING TOWARD A CLOSER RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY.

34261 \$03  
AUTHORS: HOLZER, DIETRICH.  
TITLE: /A PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC STUDY OF WORK ATTITUDES AND POOR WORK PERFORMANCE ON THE PART OF YOUTHS WHO HAVE BECOME SOCIALLY MALADJUSTED./  
TITLE: ZUR PSYCHOLOGISCHEN DIAGNOSTIK DER ARBEITSOMMORAL UND DES ARBEITSVERSAGENS BEI SOZIAL AFFALLIG GEWORDENEN JUGENDLICHEN.  
SOURCE: PRAXIS DER KINDERPSYCHOLOGIE UND KINDERPSYCHIATRIE (GOTTINGEN).  
SOURCEID: 17(6):222-225, 1968.

A STUDY IS MADE OF 30 INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT AND PREDELINQUENT YOUTHS, AGED 15 TO 20 YEARS, WITH A MEAN IQ OF 102 AND WITHOUT OBVIOUS BRAIN DAMAGE OR HORMONALLY INDUCED BEHAVIORAL DIFFICULTIES. ALL HAD POOR EMPLOYMENT RECORDS, HAVING CHANGED JOBS AN AVERAGE OF 4 TIMES (RANGE, 1 TO 9 TIMES) AT THE TIME OF COMMITMENT, AND HAVING REMAINED AT ONE JOB FOR AN AVERAGE PERIOD OF ONLY 5.5 MONTHS. IN NO CASE HAD A SUBJECT BEEN LAID OFF BECAUSE OF AN EMPLOYER'S LACK OF BUSINESS, LEFT HIS JOB BECAUSE THE FAMILY HAD MOVED, OR CHANGED JOBS FOR ANY OTHER, GENERALLY ACCEPTABLE REASON. ALL HAD RECORDS OF SERIOUS SCHOLASTIC DIFFICULTIES OR SERIOUS MALADJUSTMENT AT SCHOOL. CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING SHOWED A POSITIVE, BUT NOT HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT, CORRELATION BETWEEN POOR EMPLOYMENT RECORDS AND BOTH SOCIAL LABILITY AND POOR ABILITY TO CONCENTRATE. A POSITIVE AND HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT CORRELATION WAS SHOWN BETWEEN POOR EMPLOYMENT RECORDS AND RETARDED PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOEMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT, LOW IQ, AND CONFIRMABLE, ALBEIT MINIMAL, BRAIN DAMAGE. THE WORK ATTITUDE SCALE OF THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY WAS SHOWN TO BE A RELIABLE INDICATOR OF POTENTIAL EMPLOYABILITY AND OF PROBABLE PERFORMANCE AS AN EMPLOYEE. 9 REFERENCES.

34285 \$03  
AUTHORS: PANG, HENRY; SHILLINGER, DUANE.  
TITLE: BARRON-WELSH ART SCALE SCORES OF PRISON INMATES.  
SOURCE: PERCEPTUAL AND MOTOR SKILLS.  
SOURCEID: 26(3):1054, 1968.

A POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN IQ AND CREATIVITY IN PRISON INMATES IS STUDIED. THE BARRON WELSH ART SCALE (BHAS) WAS ADMINISTERED TO 13 PRISON TRUSTEES OF SPECIAL ABILITIES AND TALENTS (CATEGORY A), 16 INCORIGIBLE AND HABITUAL CRIMINALS (CATEGORY B), AND 26 GENERAL INMATES AND FIRST OFFENDERS (CATEGORY C). IQ SCORES FROM THE OTIS TEST WERE OBTAINED FROM PERSONNEL RECORDS. THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATION BETWEEN IQ SCORES AND THE REVISED ART SCORES (RAS) OF THE BHAS. INMATES IN CATEGORY A HAD THE HIGHEST MEAN IQ AND RAS SCORES, THOSE IN CATEGORY B HAD THE LOWEST MEAN IQ AND RAS SCORES, AND THOSE IN CATEGORY C HAD INTERMEDIATE MEAN IQ AND RAS SCORES. FURTHER RESEARCH IS NEEDED, SINCE THE RESULTS IMPLY THAT SOME ASSOCIATION DOES EXIST. 1 REFERENCE.

34301 \$03  
AUTHORS: LEFKOWITZ, MONROE M.  
TITLE: NONINTELLECTIVE COMPONENTS IN THE SCHOOL PERFORMANCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.  
SOURCE: PERCEPTUAL AND MOTOR SKILLS.  
SOURCEID: 26(3):1185-1186, 1968.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NONINTELLECTIVE COMPONENTS OF BEHAVIOR AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT WAS STUDIED IN A SAMPLE OF INSTITUTIONALIZED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. A NEGATIVE RELATIONSHIP WAS HYPOTHEZIZED BETWEEN THE QUALITATIVE SCORE (Q-SCORE) ON THE PORTEUS MAZES, WHICH INDICATES DEGREE OF IMPULSIVITY, AND SCORES ON AN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT TEST. THE PORTEUS MAZE TESTS WERE ADMINISTERED TO 147 JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WITH AN AVERAGE AGE OF 14 YEARS 8 MONTHS AND AVERAGE IQ OF 100.11. ONE YEAR LATER SCORES ON THE STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST WERE OBTAINED FROM 81 OF THESE SUBJECTS. RESULTS SHOWED A SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE Q-SCORE AND THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT SCALES. THE Q-SCORE WAS UNRELATED TO AGE, IQ, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, OR THE INTROVERSION EXTRAVERSION AND NEUROTICISM FACTORS ON THE MAUDSLEY PERSONALITY INVENTORY. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT IN THIS SAMPLE NONINTELLECTIVE FACTORS ACCOUNT FOR SOME OF THE VARIANCE IN POOR SCHOOL PERFORMANCE UNEXPLAINED BY THE USUAL MEASURE OF IQ. THE INFLUENCE OF THESE NONINTELLECTIVE FACTORS MIGHT BE DECREASED BY TECHNIQUES FOR MODIFYING THE MALADAPTIVE PSYCHOMOTOR BEHAVIORS IN QUESTION. 4 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

34547 \$03  
AUTHORS: BUCOVE, ARNOLD D.  
TITLE: A CASE OF PREPARTUM PSYCHOSIS AND INFANCIIDE.  
SOURCE: PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY.  
SOURCEID: 42(2):263-270, 1968.

A CASE OF PREPARTUM PSYCHOSIS AND INFANCIIDE IS PRESENTED. THE PATIENT, A 36 YEAR OLD MARRIED WOMAN, WAS DIAGNOSED A CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIC. THE PATIENT'S PAST HISTORY AND CLINICAL COURSE ARE DISCUSSED. APPROXIMATELY A WEEK BEFORE AN UNWANTED THIRD CHILD WAS DUE TO BE BORN, SHE SHOT A SECOND CHILD AND SHOT HERSELF. ALTHOUGH THE CHILD DIED, THE PATIENT CONTINUED TO SPEAK ABOUT HIM AS THOUGH HE WERE ALIVE. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE NEED FOR BIRTH CONTROL ARE INCLUDED. 14 REFERENCES.

34570 \$03  
AUTHORS: SLOVENKO, RALPH.  
TITLE: A HISTORY OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURES AS RELATED TO MENTAL DISORDERS.  
SOURCE: PSYCHOANALYTIC REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: 55(2):223-247, 1968.

HOW MENTAL DISORDERS ARE RELATED TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS

DISCUSSED FRUM AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. PRIOR TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY LITTLE DISTINCTION WAS MADE BETWEEN THE CRAZED OR THE CRIMINAL. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT MENTAL ILLNESS CAUSED CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, AND, WHETHER AN ACTUAL CRIME WAS COMMITTED OR NOT, DISPOSITION WAS HARSH. VARICUS TESTS OVER THE CENTURIES HAVE BEEN FORMULATED TO EXCULPATE CERTAIN PERSONS FROM THE RIGORS OF THE PENAL LAW ON THE GROUNDS OF LOSS OF FREE WILL, THE PRESENCE OF DEMONS, ETC. MORE RECENT EVALUATION OF CRIMINAL INSANITY IN TERMS OF THE MCNAUGHTEN AND DURHAM RULES AND THE CONTROVERSIES AROUND THEM ARE DISCUSSED. APPLICATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES TO CRIMINAL LAW, IT IS BELIEVED, WOULD REQUIRE A MORE OFFENDER CENTERED SYSTEM IN WHICH DISPOSITION WOULD BE DESIGNED TO EFFECT CHANGE IN OR CONTROL OF ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOR. IN SUCH A SITUATION THE PSYCHIATRIST WOULD BE ASKED TO DIAGNOSE AND TREAT, NOT TO ATTEST TO RESPONSIBILITY. 17 REFERENCES.

34622 \$03  
AUTHORS: DREGER, RALPH H.; MILLER, KENT S.  
TITLE: COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF NEGROES AND WHITES IN THE UNITED STATES: 1959-1965.  
SOURCE: PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN MONOGRAPH SUPPLEMENT.  
SOURCEID: 70(3):1-58, 1968.

THIS IS A REVIEW OF PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES CONCERNING NEGROES AND WHITES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MOST PART FROM 1959 THROUGH 1956. THE TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE: THE PHYSICAL SUBSTRATA OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONS, PHYSICAL AND MOTOR DEVELOPMENT, PSYCHOPHYSICAL FUNCTIONS, INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONS, EDUCATION AND OCCUPATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND ASPIRATIONS, TEMPERAMENT, SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES, MENTAL ILLNESS, CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, FAMILY ORGANIZATION. RESEARCH RESULTS FROM THIS PERIOD GENERALLY CONFIRM THE SUMMARY STATEMENTS MADE IN A SIMILAR REVIEW IN 1960. ALTHOUGH THE LITERATURE REFLECTS SOME INCREASE IN SOPHISTICATION OF DESIGN OF COMPARATIVE STUDIES, MANY INADEQUACIES CONTINUE TO EXIST. MEANINGFUL COMPARATIVE STUDIES ARE LIKELY TO CALL FOR MORE COMPLEX EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES AND DESIGNS INVOLVING A NUMBER OF INTERACTIONS. 364 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

34668 \$03  
AUTHORS: PERSUNS, RUY W.  
TITLE: VERBAL OPERANT CONDITIONING OF SEVERELY ANTI SOCIAL ADOLESCENTS BY DELINQUENT AND NORMAL ES.  
SOURCE: PSYCHOLOGY REPORTS.  
SOURCEID: 22(3):745-748, 1968.

VERBAL OPERANT CONDITIONING OF SEVERELY ANTI SOCIAL ADOLESCENTS IS STUDIED WITH BOTH DELINQUENT AND NORMAL EXPERIMENTERS. THE 80 SUBJECTS WERE INMATES OF THE MAXIMUM INSTITUTION FOR CHRONIC YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS IN THE STATE OF OHIO. THE AGES RANGED FROM 17 TO 19 YEARS, WITH A MEDIAN AGE OF 18. THE 80 SUBJECTS WERE BELOW THE INSTITUTIONAL MEAN ON THE NEUROTICISM SUBSCALE OF THE DELINQUENCY SCALE AND ABOVE THE MEAN ON PSYCHOPATHY. HALF OF THE SUBJECTS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE ADULT EXPERIMENTER'S GROUP AND THE REMAINING HALF TO THE INMATE PEER EXPERIMENTER'S GROUP. THE SUBJECT'S TASK WAS TO SUPPLY THE MISSING WORDS IN EACH OF 80 SENTENCES. HE WAS FREE TO USE ANY OF THE WORDS HE WISHED. FOR SENTENCES 1 TO 20, PRECONDITIONING, THERE WERE NO REINFORCEMENTS GIVEN, IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A BASE RATE OF EMISSION OF THE VERBS, EITHER HOSTILE, NEUTRAL, OR GUILTY. BEGINNING WITH SENTENCE 21 AND CONTINUING THROUGH SENTENCE 80, BOTH EXPERIMENTERS REINFORCED HALF OF THEIR 40 SUBJECTS BY SAYING GOOD EACH TIME THE SUBJECT SELECTED A HOSTILE VERB AND REINFORCED THE OTHER HALF OF THEIR SUBJECTS EACH TIME THE SUBJECT CHOSE A GUILTY VERB. IN A TYPE 3 MIXED ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE, SIGNIFICANT VARIABLES WERE THE EXPERIMENTERS, VERB CONTENT, AND TRIAL BLOCK. REGARDLESS OF THE TYPE OF EXPERIMENTERS, THE INMATES WERE MORE AMENABLE TO CONDITIONING WITH VERBS INDICATING GUILT THAN THOSE INDICATING HOSTILITY. THE INMATES CONDITIONED MORE RAPIDLY AND TO A GREATER EXTENT WITH THE ADULT EXPERIMENTER THAN WITH THE INMATE EXPERIMENTER. 11 REFERENCES.

34682 \$03  
AUTHORS: SCOTT, SHEILA M.; HARMS, CLAUDE B.  
TITLE: ASSOCIATION VALUES OF CVC TRIGRAMS IN A PRISON POPULATION.  
SOURCE: PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS.  
SOURCEID: 22(3):797-801, 1968.

THE ASSOCIATION VALUES OF 300 CONSONANT - VOWEL - CONSONANT TRIGRAMS WERE DETERMINED FOR A PRISON INMATE POPULATION. TEST RETEST RELIABILITIES WERE SATISFACTORY. ASSOCIATION VALUES OBTAINED IN THE PRESENT STUDY WERE CORRELATED WITH THOSE PREVIOUSLY OBTAINED BY ARCHER, GLAZE, AND KRUERGER. OVERALL CORRELATIONS WERE HIGH, BUT THOSE OVER 3 RESTRICTED RANGES WERE RATHER LOW. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE PRESENT ASSOCIATION VALUES FOR THIS PRISON POPULATION ARE NOT INTERCHANGEABLE WITH THOSE AVAILABLE FOR OTHER POPULATIONS. 3 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

34714 \$03  
AUTHORS: CLEMENTS, CARL B.; MCKEE, JOHN M.  
TITLE: PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION FOR INSTITUTIONALIZED OFFENDERS:  
CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS.  
SOURCE: PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS.  
SOURCEID: 22(3):957-964, 1968.

CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS AND CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES WERE USED IN AN ATTEMPT TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTIVITY OF 16 PRISON INMATES STUDYING PROGRAMMED EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS. PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION REQUIRES THAT THE SUBJECT RESPOND IN A VERBAL (WRITTEN) MANNER TO SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED QUESTIONS AND/OR STATEMENTS. A QUESTION OR STATEMENT AND ITS CORRESPONDING RESPONSE CONSTITUTE A "FRAME." THE SUBJECTS AGREED TO COMPLETE A PROGRESSIVELY GREATER NUMBER OF FRAMES PER WEEK DURING AN EXPERIMENTER MANAGEMENT PHASE. WORK WAS ASSIGNED DAILY BY MEANS OF A PERFORMANCE CONTRACT. DURING A SUBSEQUENT SELF-MANAGEMENT PHASE THE SUBJECTS CONTRACTED WITH THEMSELVES TO PRODUCE MORE FRAMES THAN THEY HAD COMPLETED DURING THE BASELINE. FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF A UNIT OF WORK DURING THE EXPERIMENTER MANAGEMENT AND SELF-MANAGEMENT PHASES, THE SUBJECTS WAS ALLOWED A 15 MINUTE PERIOD IN WHICH HE COULD EITHER SELECT AN ITEM FROM A REINFORCEMENT MENU OR OPT TO RETURN TO THE STUDY AREA. UNDER CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES THE SUBJECTS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE WORK ASSIGNED AT FIRST BY THE EXPERIMENTER AND LATER BY THEMSELVES. INCREASED AMOUNTS OF WORK WERE ACCOMPANIED BY GREATER WORK EFFICIENCY; TOTAL TIME IN THE WORK AREA PER DAY DECREASED AND THE NUMBER OF FRAMES COMPLETED PER HOUR INCREASED. TEST PERFORMANCE WAS BETTER DURING THE CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT PHASES THAN IN THE BASELINE PHASE. 13 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

34751 \$03  
AUTHORS: FINEMAN, KENNETH R.  
TITLE: AN OPERANT CONDITIONING PROGRAM IN A JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY.  
SOURCE: PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS.  
SOURCEID: 22(3):1119-1120, 1968.

AN OPERANT CONDITIONING PROGRAM IN A JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY IS DESCRIBED. CHILDREN ASSIGNED TO THIS UNIT WERE 12 TO 18 YEARS OLD AND HAD HISTORIES OF BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS THAT SUGGESTED THE NECESSITY OF INTENSIVE CARE. IN ITS MOST ELEMENTARY FORM, THE PROCEDURE INVOLVED THE GIVING OF PLUS, OR MERIT POINTS, FOR APPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR WHICH INCLUDED SELF-CONTROL, DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION IN GROUP ACTIVITIES, AND OTHER RESPONSES DEEMED REQUISITE. SUBJECTS COULD ALSO OBTAIN MINUS POINTS WHICH NEGATIVELY REINFORCED INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR SUCH AS ACTING OUT, PROFANITY, FIGHTING, ETC. EACH MORNING, A LIST OF ALL CHILDREN RANKED FROM THE HIGHEST TO LOWEST, BASED ON THE ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF THE PREVIOUS DAY'S POINTS, WAS PUT IN THE UNIT'S DAY ROOM. IT WAS MADE KNOWN THAT HIGH POINT MEN WOULD BE REWARDED FREQUENTLY, I .E., GIVEN THEIR CHOICE OF VARIOUS PRIZES. LACK OF QUANTIFIABLE DEPENDENT VARIABLES PRECLUDED ANY DEFINITIVE STATEMENT OF RESULTS. HOWEVER, INTERVIEWS WITH THE UNIT COUNSELORS AND SUPERVISING DEPUTY PROBATION OFFICERS WERE TAKEN AS VALUED JUDGMENTS IN DETERMINING THE SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM.

HIGHEST PRAISE CAME FOR EASE OF GROUP CONTROL, AN ATTENUATION OF THE PREVIOUS AMOUNT OF PROFANITY AND AGGRESSIONESS, AS WELL AS AN AUGMENTATION OF GROUP PARTICIPATION. 1 REFERENCE.

34765 \$03  
AUTHORS: PERSONS, ROY W.  
TITLE: INTERMITTENT REINFORCEMENT AND CRIMINALITY.  
SOURCE: PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS.  
SOURCEID: 22(3):1190, 1968.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERMITTENT REINFORCEMENT AND CRIMINALITY IS INVESTIGATED IN 163 SUBJECTS. OF THESE, ONLY 14 CLAIMED THAT THEY HAD NOT COMMITTED ANY OFFENSES FOR WHICH THEY HAD NOT BEEN CAUGHT. EACH SUBJECT'S RATIO WAS THE NUMBER OF STATED ACTUAL CRIMES COMPARED WITH HIS NUMBER OF RECORDED ARRESTS. THE MEAN RATIO OF ACTUAL OFFENSES TO ARRESTS FOR EACH INSTITUTION WAS: CHILlicothe 5:1, FAIRFIELD SCHOOL FOR BOYS 11:1, TRAINING INSTITUTE OF CENTRAL OHIO 8:1, FLORIDA STATE PENITENTIARY 6:1. THUS, THE ADMITTED SCHEDULE OF REINFORCEMENT WAS QUITE HIGH. THESE 163 SUBJECTS FROM 4 DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS HAD EXPERIENCED A GREATER AMOUNT OF SUCCESS THAN FAILURE FOR THEIR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. 3 REFERENCES.

34860 \$03  
AUTHORS: BRODSKY, STANLEY L.; KOMARIDIS, GEORGE V.  
TITLE: SELF-DISCLOSURE IN PRISONERS.  
SOURCE: PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS.  
SOURCEID: 23(2):403-407, 1968.

SELF-DISCLOSING BEHAVIOR IN PRISONERS MAY BE VIEWED AS INDICATIVE OF IDENTIFICATION PATTERNS DURING "PRISONIZATION." TO 65 MILITARY PRISONERS IN THEIR FIRST MONTH OF IMPRISONMENT, A MODIFIED JOURARD SELF-DISCLOSURE SCALE WAS ADMINISTERED TWICE. DISCLOSURE WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS, TYPE OF OFFENSE, OR BIOGRAPHICAL VARIABLES. HOWEVER, DIFFERENCES AMONG CONFIDING TARGETS WERE SIGNIFICANT. DATA DID NOT SUPPORT THE PRESENCE OF A CLEAR "PRISONIZATION" PROCESS IN THIS SAMPLE BUT SUGGESTED A CONTINUITY OF TENDENCIES TO DISCLOSE SELF IN FREE AND PRISON SETTINGS. 5 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

35772 \$03  
AUTHORS: TRUAX, CHARLES B.  
TITLE: THERAPIST EMPATHY, WARMTH, AND GENUINENESS AND PATIENT PERSONALITY CHANGE IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY: A COMPARISON BETWEEN INTERACTION UNIT MEASURES, TIME SAMPLE MEASURES, PATIENT PERCEPTION MEASURES.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 22(2):225-229, 1966.

THERAPIST EMPATHY, WARMTH, AND GENUINENESS AND PATIENT PERSONALITY CHANGE IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY ARE DISCUSSED. MEASUREMENTS OF THERAPIST - OFFERED ACCURATE EMPATHY, NONPOSSESSIVE WARMTH AND GENUINENESS, AND PATIENT MEASURES OF THERAPY OUTCOME ARE OBTAINED ON 8 TIME LIMITED GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY GROUPS LED BY 8 THERAPISTS. ONE HALF OF THE GROUPS ARE HOSPITALIZED MENTAL PATIENTS, PREDOMINANTLY OF SCHIZOPHRENIC DIAGNOSIS. THE OTHER HALF CONSIST OF 40 INSTITUTIONALIZED MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS FROM 14 TO 17 YEARS OLD. THE TAPE RECORDED SAMPLES FROM INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS ARE NOT MORE PREDICTIVE OF THERAPY OUTCOME THAN ARE CONDITIONS RATINGS OBTAINED FROM TIME SAMPLINGS OF GROUP INTERACTION. THERAPIST PATIENT THERAPIST INTERACTION UNIT SAMPLES ARE NOT SUPERIOR TO PATIENT THERAPIST PATIENT INTERACTION UNIT SAMPLES. REPORTED PATIENT PERCEPTIONS OF THERAPIST - OFFERED CONDITIONS TEND TO BE LESS PREDICTIVE OF OUTCOME THAN RATINGS TAKEN FROM TAPE RECORDINGS OF THE GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY ITSELF. 13 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT, MODIFIED)

35830 \$03  
AUTHORS: TRUAX, CHARLES B.; WARGO, DONALD G.; CARKHUFF, ROBERT H.; KUDMAN, FRANK, JR.; MOLES, EDGAR A.  
TITLE: CHANGES IN SELF -CONCEPTS DURING GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY AS A FUNCTION OF ALTERNATE SESSIONS AND VICARIOUS THERAPY PRE - TRAINING IN INSTITUTIONALIZED MENTAL PATIENTS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CONSULTING PSYCHOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 30(4):309-314, 1966.

THE EFFECTS OF ALTERNATE SESSIONS AND VICARIOUS THERAPY PRETRAINING (VTP) ARE EVALUATED IN CONNECTION WITH TIME LIMITED GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY IN 4 GROUPS EACH OF 40 INSTITUTIONALIZED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND 40 HOSPITALIZED MENTAL PATIENTS. SUBJECTS ARE ADMINISTERED SELF AND IDEAL SELF CONCEPTS Q SORTS PRE AND POSTTHERAPY. THE FINDINGS ARE AS FOLLOWS: 1) THE USE OF ALTERNATE SESSIONS DOES NOT FACILITATE IMPROVEMENT IN SELF AND IDEAL SELF CONCEPTS, BUT EFFECTS NEGATIVE CHANGES IN SELF CONCEPT AS CONTRASTED WITH A STANDARD EXPERT IDEAL SORT; 2) THE USE OF VTP APPEARS TO HAVE A POSITIVE EFFECT ON CHANGE IN IDEAL SELF CONCEPT IN THE DIRECTION OF WHAT EXPERTS REGARD AS IDEAL; AND 3) THERE ARE NO DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF VTP AND ALTERNATE SESSIONS IN THE 2 POPULATIONS UNDER STUDY. RESULTS ALSO SHOW THAT MEAN CHANGES IN SELF CONCEPT MEASURES FROM PRE TO POSTTHERAPY ARE IN A POSITIVE DIRECTION FOR THE MENTAL PATIENTS AND IN A NEGATIVE DIRECTION FOR THE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. 8 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

35864 \$03  
AUTHORS: CAVIOR, NORMAN; KURTZBERG, RICHARD L.; SAFAR, HOWARD; LIPTON, DOUGLAS S.  
TITLE: THE COMMUNITY'S RESPONSE TO SUBSTANCE MISUSE: SOCIAL RESTORATION RESEARCH CENTER.  
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF THE ADDICTIONS.  
SOURCEID: 2(1):139-142, 1967.

AN EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM WAS INITIATED TO EVALUATE THE REHABILITATIVE EFFECTS OF PLASTIC SURGERY ON DISFIGURED PRISON INMATES. THE SUBJECTS WERE INMATES OF THE NEW YORK CITY CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM WHO REQUESTED COSMETIC OR RECONSTRUCTIVE OPERATIONS DURING THEIR INCARCERATION. OPERATIONS WERE PERFORMED AFTER THE INMATES WERE RELEASED FROM CUSTODY. THE 237 SUBJECTS, AGED 21 TO 50, WERE PREDOMINANTLY CHRONIC MISDEMEANANTS, AND MORE THAN TWO THIRDS WERE NARCOTIC ADDICTS. THE PRIMARY HYPOTHESES OF THE PROJECT WERE THAT THE COSMETIC IMPROVEMENT OF A DISFIGURED OFFENDER WILL: (1) IMPROVE HIS SELF CONCEPT, (2) REDUCE HIS RECIDIVISM, AND (3) PRODUCE VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT. THE USE OF PLASTIC SURGERY AS A REHABILITATIVE TOOL FOR HEROIN ADDICTS WAS NOT FULLY EVALUATED. THOSE OFFENDERS WHO WERE OPERATED ON AND DID NOT GO BACK TO DRUGS SEEM TO HAVE BEEN HELPED BY THE SURGERY AS WELL AS BY THEIR OWN DESIRE TO STAY OFF DRUGS, AND BY AN INTENSIVE REHABILITATION PROGRAM. THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCCESS SEEMS TO BE MAXIMAL IN THE CASE OF THE FORMER ADDICT WHO IS TRYING TO STAY OFF DRUGS BUT IS CONSTANTLY REMINDED OF HIS STIGMATIC SCARS.

35879 \$03  
AUTHORS: MARTIN, WILLIAM R.  
DESIG: REVIEWER.  
TITLE: THE ROAD TO H: NARCOTICS, DELINQUENCY AND SOCIAL POLICY.  
BY ISADOR CHEIN; DONALD L. GERARD; ROBERT S. LEE; EVA ROSENFIELD.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE.  
SOURCEID: 140(6):471-473, 1965.

A REVIEW IS GIVEN OF THE ROAD TO H: NARCOTICS, DELINQUENCY AND SOCIAL POLICY BY ISADOR CHEIN, DONALD L. GERARD, ROBERT S. LEE, AND EVA ROSENFIELD; BASIC BOOKS, NEW YORK, 1964. THE BOOK PRESENTS OBSERVATIONS OF ADDICTION PROCESSES IN NEW YORK CITY. IT DEALS WITH TWO BROAD AREAS: CHARACTERIZING THE ADDICT IN HIS METROPOLITAN ENVIRONMENT, AND SOCIAL ATTITUDES TOWARD NARCOTIC ADDICTION. THE BOOK IS JUDGED TO BE OF VALUE TO PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE NATURAL HISTORY OF NARCOTIC ABUSE IN THE LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

36006 \$03  
AUTHORS: MILLER, DONALD E.; HIMELSON, ALFRED N.; GEIS, GILBERT.  
TITLE: COMMUNITY'S RESPONSE TO SUBSTANCE MISUSE: THE EAST LOS ANGELES HALFWAY HOUSE FOR FELON ADDICTS.  
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF THE ADDICTIONS.  
SOURCEID: 2(2):305-311, 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF AN EXPERIMENTAL HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAM IN EAST LOS ANGELES FOR PERSONS WITH A HISTORY OF NARCOTIC USAGE WHO HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON ON PAROLE. THE PROGRAM CONCENTRATED ITS TREATMENT REGIMEN UPON A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY MODEL WHICH PLACED CONSIDERABLE EMPHASIS UPON GROUP THERAPY AND COUNSELING. THE OBJECT OF THE STUDY WAS TO DETERMINE IF THE HALFWAY HOUSE EXPERIENCE LED TO DESIRED OUTCOMES. FINDINGS INDICATE A LACK OF SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM IN REDUCING OPIATE USE AND CRIME AMONG THE EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS. 9 REFERENCES.

36013 \$03  
AUTHORS: GUZE, SAMUEL B.; TUASON, VINCENTE G.; GATFIELD, PAUL D.; STEWART, MARK A.; PICKEN, BRUCE.  
TITLE: PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS AND CRIME WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO ALCOHOLISM: A STUDY OF 223 CRIMINALS.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE.  
SOURCEID: 134(6):512-521, 1962.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO DETERMINE THE PREVALENCE AND KINDS OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS PRESENT IN A POPULATION OF 223 CONSECUTIVE MALE CRIMINALS, AND TO NOTE POSSIBLE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS, FAMILY HISTORY, PARENTAL HOME EXPERIENCE, DELINQUENCY AND CRIME HISTORY, AND SCHOOL, JOB, MILITARY AND MARITAL HISTORIES. FORTY EIGHT PERCENT OF THE MEN RECEIVED NO PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS EXCLUSIVE OF SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY. FIFTY TWO PERCENT WERE FOUND TO HAVE SOME OTHER PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER. THE PREVALENCE FIGURES FOR INDIVIDUAL PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS WERE: ALCOHOLISM, 43 PERCENT; DRUG ADDICTION, FIVE PERCENT; ANXIETY NEUROSIS, 12 PERCENT; HOMOSEXUALITY, SCHIZOPHRENIA AND EPILEPSY, ONE PERCENT EACH; MENTAL DEFICIENCY, DEMENTIA, AND UNDIAGNOSED PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS, LESS THAN ONE PERCENT EACH. ALCOHOLISM WAS SHOWN TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH AN INCREASED FAMILY HISTORY OF ALCOHOLISM AND SUICIDE, AND AN INCREASED PERSONAL HISTORY OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS, WANDERLUST, MILITARY SERVICE DIFFICULTIES, FIGHTING, JOB TROUBLES AND ARRESTS. 13 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

36235 \$03  
AUTHORS: EISNER, VICTOR.  
TITLE: ALIENATION OF YOUTH.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF SCHOOL HEALTH.  
SOURCEID: 39(2):81-90, 1969.

OUR METHODS FOR RAISING CHILDREN CONSTITUTE A DEFECT IN THE STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY. YOUTH ARE FUNNELED ALONG ORGANIZED PATHWAYS AND ARE NOT ALLOWED AN OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN SOCIETY. THIS NETWORK IS DESIGNED TO PREPARE THEM FOR ADULT LIFE, BUT ITS EFFECT CAN BE ALIENATION. ADOLESCENTS LEARN THAT ADULTS HAVE MANY PRIVILEGES WHICH ARE DENIED TO THEM. THEY CAN REACT IN FOUR WAYS TO THESE PRIVILEGES: WAIT, ASSUME THEM EARLY, REBEL, OR COMMIT SUICIDE. THE AUTHOR SEES EARLY MARRIAGE, ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCIES, VENERAL DISEASE, AND DRUG USE TO BE THE RESULT OF REFUSING TO ALLOW ADOLESCENTS TO PARTICIPATE IN ADULT ACTIVITIES. TEN OF THE 64 RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN 1965 BY YOUTHS AT A NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE GOVERNOR ARE INCLUDED. THE YOUTH ARE ASKING TO JOIN AMERICAN SOCIETY AS PARTICIPANTS, NOT COLONIAL SUBJECTS. 7 REFERENCES.

36276 \$03  
AUTHORS: SCHWITZGEBEL, ROBERT L.

TITLE: A BELT FROM BIG BROTHER.  
SOURCE: PSYCHOLOGY TODAY.  
SOURCEID: 2(11):45-47, 65, 1969.

A WIDE LEATHER BELT HOUSING A TWO-WAY RADIO UNIT, ANTENNA AND RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO BE WORN BY ADOLESCENT DELINQUENT MALES TO MONITOR AND REPORT THEIR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO THE THERAPIST. BY PRESSING A BUTTON ON THE BELT, THE SENDER ACTIVATES A SMALL COIL ON THE RECEIVER'S UNIT WHICH PRODUCES A TAP IN THE ABDOMINAL REGION, ACCCOMPANIED BY A BARELY AUDIBLE TONE AND A SMALL LIGHT. INFORMATION IS CONVEYED BY A CODED SEQUENCE OF TAPS. BOYS USE THE BELTS TO REPORT CLASSROOM TIME SPENT WORKING, HOSTILE EXPRESSIONS REGARDING SCHOOL WORK, AND PHYSICAL AGGRESSION TOWARD OTHER STUDENTS. THE REPORTS ARE CHECKED BY CLASSROOM OBSERVERS, AND WHEN THE SUBJECT BEHAVIOR IMPROVES, A SIGNAL IS SENT INDICATING THAT THE SUBJECT HAS EARNED SOME REWARD. TESTS SHOW THAT ALL REPORTED BEHAVIOR INCREASES WHETHER OR NOT IT IS REWARDED. THAT SOMEONE CARES IS MORE IMPORTANT. AN ELECTRONIC PAROLE SYSTEM USING SIMILAR BELTS IS BEING DEVELOPED TO MONITOR LOCATION AND PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES. A THEORETICAL COMPUTER MODEL OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR IS DISCUSSED. 6 REFERENCES.

36313 \$03  
AUTHORS: WEST, D. J.  
TITLE: A NOTE ON MURDERS IN MANHATTAN.  
SOURCE: MEDICINE, SCIENCE AND THE LAW (LONDON).  
SOURCEID: 8(4):249-255, 1968.

A SAMPLE OF 100 HOMICIDAL OFFENDERS IN MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, IN THE YEARS 1964 TO 1967 WAS COMPARED WITH A STUDY CONDUCTED IN LONDON, ENGLAND, IN THE YEARS 1946 TO 1962. THE TYPES OF OFFENDERS AND THE HOMICIDAL SITUATIONS ARE SIMILAR; THE CONTRASTS ARE NUMERICAL RATHER THAN QUALITATIVE. MURDERS IN THE FURTHERANCE OF ROBBERY, THOSE RESULTING FROM SEEMINGLY UNIMPORTANT QUARRELS AND THOSE ASSOCIATED WITH INTOXICATION ARE PARTICULARLY SEEN IN MANHATTAN. FURTHER, IT WAS CLEAR THAT IN MANHATTAN MURDERS WERE MORE FREQUENTLY COMMITTED BY AGGRESSIVE CRIMINALS WHILE IN LONDON MURDER IS USUALLY A DOMESTIC CRIME. IN BOTH CITIES, PREMEDITATED KILLINGS WERE VERY UNUSUAL. THE SAMPLE OF MANHATTAN CRIMES WAS NO DOUBT BIASED BY THE LARGE NUMBER OF NEGRO AND PUERTO RICAN OFFENDERS. THE INCREASING MIGRATION OF THESE ETHNIC GROUPS MAY ACCOUNT FOR THE INCREASING HOMICIDAL RATE. IT WILL BE INTERESTING TO SEE IF MORE CURRENT INFORMATION ON LONDON MURDERS REFLECTS SIMILAR TRENDS. 1 REFERENCE.

36473 \$03  
AUTHORS: NAHUM, LOUIS H.  
DESIG: REVIEWER.  
TITLE: THE DARK SIDE OF THE HOUSE, BY YALE DAVID KOSKOFF; RICHARD GULDURST.  
SOURCE: CONNECTICUT MEDICINE.  
SOURCEID: 33(2):143, 1969.

THE COMPLETE STORY OF THE FIRST FRONTAL LOBOTOMY TO CURE THE CRIMINALITY OF AN HABITUAL THIEF IS RECOUNTED. IT IS A DEFINITIVE STUDY OF THE MIND OF THE HABITUAL CRIMINAL, THE IMPOVERISHED MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH HE WAS BORN, THE CONSEQUENCES OF ABANDONMENT, AND THE PUNITIVE NATURE OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS THAT HELPED TO SOLIDIFY AN UNCONTROLLABLE URGE TO STEAL. SURGERY RESULTED IN AN INCREASE IN ANXIETY AND THE PATIENT COMMITTED SUICIDE. APPARENTLY AWARENESS OF DAMAGE TO SELF ELICTS GREATER ANXIETY. THE BRAIN, HOWEVER, WAS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION AND ITS SURFACE DISCLOSED NORMAL CONFIGURATIONS.

36484 \$03  
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
TITLE: BIBLIOGRAPHY: CANNABIS SATIVA.  
SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS.  
SOURCEID: 3(1):59-78, 1951.

THIS DOCUMENT IS AN UNANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF REFERENCES ON MANY ASPECTS OF CANNABIS SATIVA, INCLUDING ITS BOTANICAL, CHEMICAL, PHARMACOLOGICAL, CLINICAL, PSYCHIATRIC AND CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DIVIDED INTO 3 PARTS: PERIODICAL REFERENCES OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES; BOOKS, DOCUMENTS AND PAMPHLETS OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES; AND LITERATURE FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO 1900. 778 REFERENCES.

36531 \$03  
AUTHORS: FRIEDMAN, SAMUEL.  
DESIG: REVIEWER.  
TITLE: THE DARK SIDE OF THE HOUSE, BY YALE DAVID KOSKOFF; RICHARD GOLDHURST.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.  
SOURCEID: 207(13):2441-2442, 1969.

THIS BOOK IS A POPULARIZED ACCOUNT OF A FRONTAL LOBOTOMY OPERATION DONE IN 1947 TO ALTER THE PATTERN OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OF THE PATIENT. COMING AS IT DOES 2 DECADES AFTER THE EVENT AND LONG AFTER INTEREST IN PSYCHOSURGICAL PROCEDURES, THE BOOK LACKS ANY SENSE OF IMMEDIACY. THE STYLE IS REPORTORIAL, THE PROSE PSEUDODRAMATIC AND WEARISOME. THE PATIENT DID NOT LOSE HIS CRIMINAL TENDENCIES.

36552 \$03  
AUTHORS: BACKHOUSE, C. I.; JAMES, I. PIERCE.  
TITLE: THE RELATIONSHIP AND PREVALENCE OF SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG TAKING IN (DELINQUENT) ADOLESCENT BOYS.  
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF ADDICTION (LONDON).  
SOURCEID: 64(1):75-79, 1969.

OF 290 ADOLESCENT BOYS INTERVIEWED AT A DETENTION CENTER, 83% ADMITTED SMOKING CIGARETTES AND 63% DRANK ALCOHOL (27% REGULARLY AND 7% MORE EXCESSIVELY.) OF THOSE WHO HAD STARTED SMOKING BEFORE THE AGE OF 10, 65% SMOKED MORE THAN 20 PER DAY. THIRTY ONE (12%) OF THE SUBJECTS ADMITTED TAKING DRUGS, AND THE MAJORITY OF THESE HAD TRIED MORE THAN 1 DRUG. THERE WAS A POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRINKING, SMOKING AND TAKING DRUGS AMONG DELINQUENT ADOLESCENT BOYS, AND IT IS LIKELY THAT THE HABITS WERE SUBSTANTIALLY MORE PREVALENT THAN IN THE MALE ADOLESCENT POPULATION GENERALLY. 6 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

36600 \$03  
AUTHORS: GILL, HOWARD B.  
TITLE: SHOCK THERAPY FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE: A CRITIQUE OF THE CRIME OF PUNISHMENT.  
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.  
SOURCEID: 33(2):56-58, 1969.

DR. KARL MENNINGER'S BOOK, THE CRIME OF PUNISHMENT, MAY WELL BE CONSIDERED SHOCK THERAPY TO HELP CURE THE ILLS OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. HIS THESIS IS THAT PUNISHMENT AND PENALTIES FOR CRIMES COMMITTED ARE 2 DIFFERENT THINGS; THAT PENALTIES ARE JUSTIFIED, WHILE PUNISHMENT WHICH GOES BEYOND REASONABLE PENALTIES IS NOT JUSTIFIED. ALTHOUGH DR. MENNINGER'S CONDEMNATION OF THE PRESENT SYSTEMS TENDS TO BE HEAVY HANDED, HE DOES PRESENT A FORCEFUL INDICTMENT OF THE EVILS OF THE PUNISHMENT SYSTEM, AND PUTS FORTH MANY EXCELLENT IDEAS WITH REGARD TO SUCH THINGS AS KEEPING PSYCHIATRY OUT OF THE COURTROOM, COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND BETTER TRAINING FOR POLICE. 1 REFERENCE.

36644 \$03  
AUTHORS: SALERNO, RALPH F.  
TITLE: ORGANIZED CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.  
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.  
SOURCEID: 33(2):11-17, 1969.

ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE DOCUMENTATION ABOUT ORGANIZED CRIME OVER THE YEARS, THERE SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN VERY LITTLE

REAL ACTION TAKEN AGAINST IT. THE ORGANIZED CRIME TASK FORCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION CLEARLY IDENTIFIES COSA NOSTRA AS THE INNER CORE GROUP OF ORGANIZED CRIME. ORGANIZED CRIME IS DEFINED AS A SELF PERPETUATING, CONTINUING CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY, THE GOAL OF WHICH IS TO GATHER PROFITS AND POWER, UTILIZING FEAR AND CORRUPTION, AND SEEKING TO OBTAIN IMMUNITY FROM THE LAW. ORGANIZED CRIME IS INVOLVED IN PROVIDING ILLEGAL GOODS AND SERVICES, SUCH AS GAMBLING, DRUGS AND PROSTITUTION, AND HAS A STRANGLEHOLD, PARTICULARLY IN GHETTO AREAS. SINCE THESE ILLEGAL GOODS AND SERVICES CATER TO A PUBLIC DEMAND, THERE IS GREAT DIFFICULTY IN GATHERING EVIDENCE. ORGANIZED CRIME FLOURISHES ON BRIBERY AND MASSIVE CORRUPTION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AT ALL LEVELS. HOW LONG CAN WE TOLERATE THIS?

36646 \$03  
AUTHORS: HOLT, NORMAN; KENTERIA, RUDY.  
TITLE: PRERELEASE PROGRAM EVALUATION: SOME IMPLICATIONS OF NEGATIVE FINDINGS.  
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.  
SOURCEID: 33(2):40-45, 1969.

THERE SEEMS TO BE A GROWING AWARENESS IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS THAT A DISPROPORTIONATELY SMALL AMOUNT OF INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES ARE DEVOTED TO PREPARATION FOR RELEASE. AN EVALUATION OF A 5 WK. PRERELEASE PROGRAM IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SHOWS SOMEWHAT NEGATIVE RESULTS. THREE TYPES OF EVALUATION WERE USED: INFORMATION AND ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE, TRUE-FALSE TEST AND INTEREST SURVEY. THE RESPONSE INDICATED THAT THERE WAS RELATIVELY SMALL NET GAIN AT THE END OF THE PRERELEASE COURSE. MAJOR DIFFICULTIES SEEM TO BE POOR MOTIVATION, LACK OF RELEVANCE OF SUBJECT MATTER TO ALL INMATES, UNEVEN QUALITY OF PRESENTATIONS, AND MANDATORY ATTENDANCE OF ALL CLASSES. 9 REFERENCES.

36647 \$03  
AUTHORS: WILKERSON, WALLACE W.  
TITLE: PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTATION WITH PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES.  
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.  
SOURCEID: 33(2):45-50, 1969.

IN JULY 1967 A MEMORANDUM FROM THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WAS SENT TO ALL U. S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGES POINTING OUT THE COST AND EXCESSIVE TIME UTILIZED IN HAVING PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS MADE AT THE MEDICAL CENTER FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI, AND THEREFORE SUGGESTING THAT STEPS BE TAKEN TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS REFERRED THERE. LONG BEFORE THIS THE PROBATION OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA HAD ARRANGED FOR COURT ORDERED PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS FOR COMPETENCY TO BE CONDUCTED AT THE VETERANS HOSPITAL AND BRYCE STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL IN TUSCALOOSA. WITH THE APPOINTMENT IN 1957 OF DR. ALBERT B. STEPHENS, JR., AS A PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTANT TO THE PROBATION OFFICE OF THE COURT, A PROGRAM WAS SET UP WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA MEDICAL CENTER, BUT AGAIN ONLY TO EVALUATE COMPETENCY OF DEFENDANTS TO STAND TRIAL. IN AUGUST 1967 THIS PROGRAM WAS EXPANDED TO PROVIDE FOR EVALUATION OF PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES WHO DISPLAY SYMPTOMS OF EMOTIONAL ILLNESS BUT WHERE THERE IS NO QUESTION OF COMPETENCY. THIS PROGRAM HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE EXTREMELY MEANINGFUL IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

36648 \$03  
AUTHORS: BROWN, MALCOLM J.  
TITLE: BRITISH PRISON CUSTODIAL CARE AND AFTERCARE.  
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.  
SOURCEID: 33(2):51-55, 1969.

IN LOOKING AT PRISON AFTERCARE, IT IS NECESSARY TO SEE IT AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WHOLE PHILOSOPHY AND APPROACH OF SOCIETY TOWARD ITS MEMBERS WHO HAVE IMPEACHED ITS LAWS. AN OFFENDER WHO RECEIVES A PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT WILL HAVE DONE SO BECAUSE SOMETHING EITHER WITHIN HIMSELF OR WITHIN HIS ENVIRONMENT HAS CAUSED HIM TO OFFEND AGAINST SOCIETY. IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT THE CURRENT EMPHASIS ON

AFTERCARE IN BRITAIN MEANS A FURTHER DELAY IN GETTING TO GRIPS WITH THE NEED FOR USING THE TIME AVAILABLE WITHIN THE PRISON TO WORK SERIOUSLY FOR THE OFFENDER'S REHABILITATION. THE EMPHASIS NEEDS TO BE ON THE PRESENT, RATHER THAN THE PAST OR FUTURE. THE PROBATION OFFICER CONCERNED WITH PRISON AFTERCARE NEEDS TO WORK INTIMATELY WITH THE PRISON SYSTEM. 5 REFERENCES.

36668 \$03  
AUTHORS: MARTINEZ LAVALLE, ARNULFO.  
TITLE: NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PENAL LAW.  
SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS.  
SOURCEID: 3(3):16-18, 1951.

THAT CIVILIZATION MAY BE SAID TO CREATE FORMS OF ILLLEGAL CONDUCT CORRESPONDING TO ITS DEGREE OF DEVELOPMENT IS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE DISCOVERY OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS WHICH HAS OPENED VAST NEW FIELDS OF ACTION IN ILLICIT TRAFFIC. THE LEGISLATION OF CRIMINAL POLICY AIMS AT FRAMING LAWS TO PREVENT CRIME AND, THAT FAILING, TO TRY TO PUNISH CRIME AND DETER REPETITION OF OFFENSES. OFFENSES CONNECTED WITH THE USE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS ARE DISCUSSED UNDER THE CLASSIFICATIONS OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC, PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE, AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL. THE MEXICAN PENAL CODE IS CONSIDERED IN PARTICULAR.

36720 \$03  
AUTHORS: HAWKS, DAVID; MITCHESON, MARTIN; OGBURNE, ALAN; EDWARDS, GRIFFITH.  
TITLE: ABUSE OF METHYLAMPHETAMINE.  
SOURCE: BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (LONDON).  
SOURCEID: NU. 5659:715-721, 1969.

A STUDY OF 74 REGULAR USERS OF METHYLAMPHETAMINE INTERVIEWED IN 4 SETTINGS INDICATED THAT THE SIGNIFICANT FEATURES NOTED IN THE SUBJECTS WERE BRITISH NATIONALITY, SINGLE STATUS, AGE UNDER 25 YRS. WITH A HISTORY OF PARENTAL SEPARATION, ABSENCE OR DEREAVEMENT. MANY HAD A HISTORY OF REPEATED TRUANCY FROM SECONDARY SCHOOL, A DOWNWARD DRIFT IN LEVEL OF OCCUPATION, EVIDENCE OF NEUROTIC DISTURBANCE IN CHILDHOOD AND RECORDS OF CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST THEM. A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER HAD BEEN HEAVY DRINKERS AND MUST HAD BEEN, AND STILL WERE, MULTIPLE DRUG USERS WHO HAD FIRST STARTED TAKING DRUGS BETWEEN THE AGES 16 TO 20 YRS. MOST OF THOSE INTERVIEWED HAD EXPERIENCED FREQUENT PSYCHOTIC EPISODES AND ACCEPTED THEM AS SIDE EFFECTS OF THEIR USE OF METHYLAMPHETAMINE. THESE EFFECTS PLUS FREQUENT SLEEP DISTURBANCE, WEIGHT LOSS, MALNUTRITION AND PHYSICAL DISTURBANCES INDICATE THAT IT WOULD BE VERY DIFFICULT FOR THE METHYLAMPHETAMINE USER TO MAINTAIN A JOB AND NORMAL SOCIAL RELATIONS. 40 REFERENCES.

36790 \$03  
AUTHORS: MAHINELLO, MICHELLE J.; BERKSON, RICHARD A.; EDWARDS, JOHN A.; BANNERMAN, ROBIN M.  
TITLE: A STUDY OF THE XYY SYNDROME IN TALL MEN AND JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.  
SOURCEID: 208(2):321-325, 1969.

FOUR NEW EXAMPLES OF THE XYY KARYOTYPE WERE ASCERTAINED IN A SURVEY OF SELECTED MALE POPULATIONS. AMONG MEN 183 CM (6 FT) OR GREATER IN HEIGHT, 2 OUT OF 86 TESTED IN A STATE PRISON, 1 OUT OF 76 TESTED IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL, AND NONE IN 30 NORMAL MEN WERE FOUND TO BE XYY. ONE 11 YR. OLD BOY WAS ALSO FOUND AMONG A GROUP OF 57 MALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS NOT SELECTED FOR HEIGHT, REFERRED FROM A FAMILY COURT CLINIC. NONE OF THE XYY SUBJECTS SHOWED SIGNIFICANT PHYSICAL ABNORMALITIES OTHER THAN INCREASED HEIGHT. ALL CAME FROM BROKEN OR UNSATISFACTORY HOMES, PERHAPS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN LEADING TO THEIR SOCIOPATHIC BEHAVIOR. 3L REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

36798 \$03  
AUTHORS: BRILL, HENRY.

TITLE: DRUGS AND AGGRESSION.  
SOURCE: MEDICAL COUNTERPOINT.  
SOURCEID: 1(6):33-35, 38, 66, 1968.

THE POTENTIAL APPLICATION OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY IN THE CONTROL OF PATHOLOGIC AGGRESSION IS DISCUSSED. THIS TYPE OF AGGRESSION IS CALLED "CRIME IN THE STREETS". THE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS OF ABUSE IS EXAMINED. THE USE OF TRANQUILIZERS TO CONTROL PATHOLOGIC AGGRESSION AS DOCUMENTED IN A NEW YORK MENTAL HOSPITAL IS PRESENTED. THE AGGRESSION RIDDEN PATIENTS WHO SUFFER FROM CONDUCT DISORDER WITH PSYCHOSIS AND THE PROPER TREATMENT ARE DESCRIBED. THE SEPARATION BETWEEN CRIMINOLOGY AND BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY IS DESCRIBED AS A SERIOUS BARRIER IN BOTH FIELDS IN TREATING PATHOLOGIC AGGRESSION. MUCH RESEARCH EFFORT HAS BEEN DEVOTED TOWARD THE ALLEVIATION OF PATHOLOGIC ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION BUT PATHOLOGIC AGGRESSION HAS BEEN NEGLECTED. L5 REFERENCES.

36807 \$03  
AUTHORS: KLAUE, R.  
TRTITLE: /PSYCHOPHARMACOTHERAPY AND FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY./  
TITLE: PSYCHOPHARMAKOTHERAPIE UND FORENSISCHE PSYCHIATRIE.  
SOURCE: ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (WURTEMBERG).  
SOURCEID: 19(3A):533-534, 1969.

SUCCESS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF MENTALLY DISEASED CRIMINALS RAISES QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE RELEASE OF SUCH PERSONS FROM PRISON UPON REHABILITATION. TRIAL RELEASE IS NOT PERMISSIBLE ACCORDING TO GERMAN LAW. GENERAL PUBLIC MISTRUST AND LURID JOURNALISTIC REPORTS COMPLICATE THE PROBLEM.

36848 \$03  
AUTHORS: EHRHARDT, HELMUT.  
TRTITLE: DRUG ADDICTION.  
TITLE: RAUSCHGIFTSUCHT.  
SOURCEID: HAMM/WESTF., W. GERMANY, HOHENECK-VERLAG, 1967. 44 P.  
\$1.25.

DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE IS A PROBLEM OF MANY FACETS. THE DEFINITIONS SET FORTH BY THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION ARE USEFUL. RECOGNITION OF DRUG ADDICTION HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT IN MEDICAL PRACTICE BECAUSE OF THE USE OF DRUGS IN COMBINATION. THE STATISTICS OF DRUG USE THROUGHOUT EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES ARE PRESENTED: IT IS NOTED THAT IN WEST GERMANY THE USE OF MARIJUANA AND LSD IS ON THE INCREASE, POSSIBLY BECAUSE THESE DRUGS HAVE BEEN GLAMORIZED. THERE IS LITTLE DIRECT CONNECTION BETWEEN DRUG ABUSE AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. A NEW SET OF ELASTIC MEASURES TO CONTROL DRUG USE AND ABUSE IS NEEDED, SPECIFICALLY IN WEST GERMANY. IT MUST BE BORNE IN MIND THAT THE EXTENT AND AMOUNT OF DRUG ABUSE IS A FUNCTION OF THE AVAILABILITY OF THE DRUG IN QUESTION. THE PHYSICIAN SHOULD HAVE FULL AUTHORITY AND FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRESCRIBING DRUGS AS A CONTROL MEASURE, BUT HE NEEDS THE CLOSE COOPERATION OF ALL ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH YOUNG PEOPLE. 81 REFERENCES.

36853 \$03  
AUTHORS: EHRHARDT, HELMUT.  
TRTITLE: /ADDICTION AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR./  
TITLE: SUCHT UND KRIMINALITÄT.  
SOURCE: IN: EHRHARDT, H., RAUSCHGIFTSUCHT.  
SOURCEID: HAMM/WESTF., W. GERMANY, HOHENECK-VERLAG, 1967. 44 P. (P.  
20-22).

THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT TODAY THAT THERE IS LITTLE DIRECT CONNECTION BETWEEN DRUG ABUSE AND CRIMINALITY. CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN WEST GERMANY THAT IS CONNECTED WITH DRUGS IS CATEGORIZED UNDER ILLEGAL TRAFFIC AND SMUGGLING, ILLEGAL POSSESSION, AND INFRACTION OF THE REGULATION CONCERNING THE WRITING OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

36888 \$03  
AUTHORS: WOODS, G. D.  
TITLE: SOME ASPECTS OF PACK RAPE IN SYDNEY.  
SOURCE: AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY  
(MELBOURNE).  
SOURCEID: 2(2):105-119, 1969.

THE OFFENSE OF PACK RAPE DOES NOT OCCUR IN ISOLATION; IT IS PART OF A TOTAL PATTERN OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. AS DISTINCT FROM RAPE BY A SINGLE ATTACKER, WHICH IS PROBABLY BEST EXPLAINED IN PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMS, PACK RAPE IS AMENABLE TO A SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLANATION. ITS OCCURRENCE CAN BE RELATED TO POPULATION INCREASE AND CONSEQUENT SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION IN CERTAIN OF SIDNEY, AUSTRALIA'S SUBURBS. THE PROPINQUITY OF OPEN LAND FACILITATES THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME, AS DOES THE AVAILABILITY OF MOTOR CARS IN THE 16 TO 20 AGE GROUP. IT IS PRIMARILY A GROUP OFFENSE COMMITTED BY DELINQUENT GANGS. THE MEMBERS OF THESE GANGS ARE ACCUSTOMED TO CONSENTING GROUP SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH GIRLS WHO SEEK IN THE GANG STRUCTURE ACCEPTANCE WHICH THEY FAIL TO FIND ELSEWHERE. IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO DISTINGUISH SITUATIONS WHERE THERE HAS BEEN CONSENT FROM SITUATIONS WHERE THERE HAS NOT BEEN. SOCIAL AND JUDICIAL REACTIONS TO THIS OFFENSE OUGHT NOT TO BE OVERLY PUNITIVE. IN PARTICULAR, SUGGESTIONS THAT OFFENDERS OUGHT TO BE HANGED, WHIPPED, OR CASTRATED SHOULD BE REJECTED. THERE WOULD SEEM TO BE NO ALTERNATIVE TO JAIL SENTENCES, BUT, BECAUSE THE CRIME IS A GROUP ONE, SENTENCES NEED ONLY BE LONG ENOUGH TO ENSURE THAT THE PARTICULAR GROUP WILL HAVE BROKEN UP BY THE TIME THE OFFENDER IS RELEASED. 11 REFERENCES.

36897 \$03  
AUTHORS: MINTZ, NORBERT L.  
TITLE: SOCIAL SCIENCE AS SOCIAL REPRESSION.  
SOURCE: PSYCHIATRIC OPINION.  
SOURCEID: 5(5):24-31, 1968.

THE AUTHOR TAKES ALMOST TOTAL EXCEPTION TO AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "PERMISSIVENESS AND THE RIOT PRONE" BY RUBERT McMURRY (PSYCHIATRIC OPINION, 1968, VOL. 5, NO. 3). McMURRY'S ARTICLE IS ACCUSED OF BEING BIASED, RACIST, AN ABUSE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, AND REPRESSIVE IN INTENT. HIS PROSE IS INFLAMMATORY AND HE MISUSES DIAGNOSTIC TERMINOLOGY. AFTER A NOD TO WHITE YOUTH VIOLENCE, McMURRY DWELLS ON BLACK VIOLENCE FOR WHICH HE RECOMMENDS SUCH SUPPRESSIVE MEASURES AS PREVENTIVE INCARCERATION. AFTER FLAYING McMURRY, THE AUTHOR PRESENTS HIS OWN ANALYSIS OF GHETTO UNREST. RIOTS OCCUR PRIMARILY AFTER PERIODS OF GAIN IN CIVIL RIGHTS AREAS. THE MERE FACT THAT CERTAIN ABUSES HAVE BEEN REMEDIED DRAWS ATTENTION TO THE OTHERS WHICH THEN APPEAR MORE GALLING: PEOPLE MAY SUFFER LESS, BUT THEIR SENSIBILITY IS EXACERBATED. FURTHER, THE NEGRO WHO WAS HITHERTO CONSIDERED TO BE A NONPERSON HAS FOUND A NEW POSITIVE SENSE OF IDENTITY. THIS NEW IDENTITY HAS BROUGHT IMPATIENCE AND ANGER WHEN NOT MET WITH SOCIAL VALIDATION. UNDERSTANDABLY, THIS ANGER HAS GENERATED VIOLENCE. 16 REFERENCES.

36933 \$03  
AUTHORS: JAMES, I. PEARCE.  
TITLE: DELINQUENCY AND HEROIN ADDICTION IN BRITAIN.  
SOURCE: AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY  
(MELBOURNE).  
SOURCEID: 2(2):69-82, 1969.

A STUDY OF BRITISH HEROIN ADDICTS SEEN IN LONDON PRISONS DURING 1967 IS DESCRIBED. THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF FAMILIAL, ETHNIC OR SOCIAL CLASS PREDISPOSITION. THREE QUARTERS HAD A HISTORY OF COURT CONVICTIONS PREDATING THEIR ADDICTION TO NARCOTICS AND THERE WAS USUALLY A STORY OF PERSONAL AND SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENT DATING FROM ADOLESCENCE. ALTHOUGH THE GROUP WAS STUDIED IN PRISON THERE ARE REASONS FOR BELIEVING THAT THE SAMPLE WAS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GENERAL TYPE OF HEROIN ADDICT IN BRITAIN. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT ADDICTION IN THIS GROUP OCCURS PREDOMINANTLY IN INDIVIDUALS OF MARKED SOCIOPATHIC CHARACTER STRUCTURE WHICH PREDATES THE ADDICTION. A HISTORICAL VIEW OF HEROIN ADDICTION IN BRITAIN IS PRESENTED AND COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THERE ARE VERY

CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PATTERNS OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION IN THE 2 COUNTRIES. THE U. S. ADDICT HAS HAD TO SUSTAIN A VERY EXPENSIVE ILLEGAL HABIT, USUALLY FROM THE PROCEEDS OF CRIME. MOST STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE INDICATED THAT ADDICTS WERE PSYCHOPATHS BUT THERE WAS LITTLE EVIDENCE THAT THIS WAS DUE TO THE EFFECTS OF THE NARCOTIC DRUGS PER SE. 23 REFERENCES.

36946 \$03  
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
TRTITLE: /LAW GOVERNING THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF SOVIET CORRECTIONAL LABOR POLICY./  
TITLE: ZAKON, OPREDELYAYUSHCHIY OBRASHCHIYE PRINTSIPIY SOVETSKOY ISPRAVITEL'NO-TRUDOVY POLITIKI.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 16:1-2, 1969.

THE NEW SOVIET CORRECTIONAL LABOR POLICY FOR BOTH COLONIES AND PRISONS, WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 1, 1969, ALTERS CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF PREVIOUS LEGISLATION. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON SOCIALLY BENEFICIAL LABOR AND GENERAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION. ACCOUNT IS TAKEN OF THE INMATE'S BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDE TOWARD WORK, AS WELL AS THE CAUSES OF HIS CRIME. NEW OPEN SETTLEMENT COLONIES ARE ESTABLISHED FOR PROSPECTIVE PAROLEES. INMATES TAKEN OFF HARD LABOR MAY BE RESENTENCED TO HARD LABOR FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF RULES. JUVENILE DELINQUENTS MAY NOW BE CONFINED IN THE SAME EDUCATIONAL LABOR COLONY UNTIL AGE 20 INSTEAD OF 19. INMATES RECEIVE ADEQUATE FOOD AND HYGIENIC LIVING CONDITIONS. EXILES MUST WORK AND RECEIVE POLITICAL EDUCATION. INDUSTRIAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERS MUST ARRANGE JOBS FOR EXCONVICTS. EXCONVICTS AND PAROLEES ARE OBSERVED AND SUPERVISED.

36947 \$03  
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
TRTITLE: /PRINCIPLES OF THE CORRECTIONAL LABOR LEGISLATION OF THE UNION OF SSR AND UNION REPUBLICS./  
TITLE: OSNOVY ISPRAVITEL'NO-TRUDOVOGO ZAKONODATEL'STVA SOYUZA SSR I SOYUZNYKH RESPUBLIK.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 16:3-11, 1969.

A DETAILED PRESENTATION OF THE NEW SOVIET CORRECTIONAL LABOR POLICY, EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 1, 1969 IS GIVEN. IN CORRECTIONAL LABOR COLONIES, INMATES MAY SPEND NO MORE THAN 15 RUBLES PER MONTH, HAVE 1-3 4-HOUR AND 1-2 72-HOUR VISITS WITH RELATIVES PER YEAR, RECEIVE 3 PARCELS PER YEAR, SEND 1-3 LETTERS PER MONTH, WORK 48 HOURS PER WEEK, PERFORM UNREMUNERATED ONLY GROUNDS-KEEPING, RECEIVE COMPULSORY 8-YEAR GENERAL EDUCATION (OPTIONAL IF OVER 40), RECEIVE 1 EXTRA VISIT OR PARCEL PER YEAR, ETC., FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR, AND LOSE CERTAIN PRIVILEGES FOR VIOLATING RULES. REBELLIOUS INMATES MAY BE HANDCUFFED OR STRAIT-JACKETED. ESCAPING MEN MAY BE SHOT, BUT NOT WOMEN OR JUVENILES. RELEASED INMATES RECEIVE JOBS WITHIN 15 DAYS, IN THEIR SPECIALITY, IF POSSIBLE. IN EDUCATIONAL LABOR COLONIES (FOR JUVENILES), INMATES MAY HAVE 4 TO 6 4-HOUR VISITS PER YEAR, RECEIVE 6 PARCELS PER YEAR, AND SEND UNLIMITED NUMBERS OF LETTERS. IN PRISONS, INMATES MAY HAVE 2 4-HOUR VISITS PER YEAR, RECEIVE NO PARCELS, AND SEND 1 TO 2 LETTERS PER 2 MONTHS.

36948 \$03  
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
TRTITLE: /STATUTE CONCERNING PRETRIAL DETENTION./  
TITLE: POLOZHENIYE O PREDVARITEL' NOM ZAKLYUCHENII POD STRAZHU.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 16:12-14, 1969.

A DETAILED PRESENTATION IS GIVEN OF THE NEW SOVIET STATUTE CONCERNING PRETRIAL DETENTION, EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 1, 1969. PERSONS UNDER PRETRIAL DETENTION MAY WALK FOR 1 HOUR PER DAY, RECEIVE 1.5 KILOGRAM PARCEL PER MONTH, SPEND 10 RUBLES PER MONTH, PLAY TABLE GAMES, READ BOOKS, HAVE NO MORE THAN ONE 1 TO 2 HOUR VISIT PER MONTH.

RECEIVE LONGER WALKS FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR; THEY ARE NOT ALLOWED TO BUY FOOD OR RECEIVE A PARCEL FOR 1 MONTH FOR BAD BEHAVIOR. JUVENILES, PREGNANT WOMEN, AND MOTHERS WITH INFANTS MAY WALK FOR 2 HOURS PER DAY. REBELLIOUS PERSONS MAY BE HANDCUFFED OR STRAITJACKETED. ESCAPING MEN MAY BE SHOT, BUT NOT WOMEN OR JUVENILES. PRETRIAL DETENTION CENTERS ARE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PROCURATOR GENERAL OF THE USSR.

36949 \$03  
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
TRTITLE: /IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS AND CHANGES IN CRIMINAL LEGISLATION./  
TITLE: VAZHNNYE DOPOLNENIYA I IZMENENIYA UGOLOVNOGO  
ZAKONODATEL'STVA.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 16:15-16, 1969.

THE NEW REVISIONS IN THE SOVIET CRIMINAL CODE, WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 1, 1969, GIVE FOR THE FIRST TIME A UNIFORM DEFINITION OF A HIGHLY DANGEROUS RECIDIVIST AS A RECIDIVIST ONCE SENTENCED TO OVER 5 YEARS FOR AGGRAVATED VIOLENT AND ANTISTATE CRIMES OR TWICE SENTENCED TO OVER 3 YEARS FOR VIOLENT AND ANTISTATE CRIMES (NOW INCLUDING AGGRAVATED EMBEZZLEMENT AND THEFT, STEALING ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES, AND NARCOTICS PUSHING). SENTENCES OF HIGHLY DANGEROUS RECIDIVISTS MAY BE REDUCED ONLY BY COURTS. CRITERIA FOR PROBATION OF ADULTS AND JUVENILES ARE TIGHTENED. SUPERVISION OF PROBATIONERS IS INTENSIFIED. JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ARE NO LONGER PAROLED.

36950 \$03  
AUTHORS: BABAYEV, M.  
TRTITLE: /STATISTICAL METHODS OF CONVICTION RATE ANALYSIS./  
TITLE: STATISTICHESKIYE METODY ANALIZA SUDIMOSTI.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 17:22-24, 1969.

BASIC PROCEDURES FOR COMPUTING AND COMPILING STATISTICS ON RATES OF CRIMES AND CONVICTIONS ARE DISCUSSED. CRIME IS MUCH HIGHER AMONG SOVIET WORKING JUVENILES THAN AMONG TRADE SCHOOL STUDENTS AND LOWEST BY FAR AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. IN ONE REPUBLIC, THE CONVICTION RATE INCREASED BY 6 PERCENT, BUT INCARCERATION DECREASED BY 9 PERCENT, THUS RAISING QUESTIONS ABOUT THE ACTIVITY OF THE COURTS. THE SUPREME COURT OF THE USSR IS URGED TO DEVELOP A UNIFIED CRIME RECORDING SYSTEM WITH DETAILED CATEGORICAL BREAKDOWNS.

36951 \$03  
AUTHORS: WENZKY, USKAR.  
TRTITLE: /CRIME ANALYSIS AND POSSIBILITIES FOR ITS USE./  
TITLE: KRIMINALANALYTIK UND EINSATZMOGLICHKEITEN.  
SOURCE: DIE POLIZEI (COLOGNE).  
SOURCEID: 60(8):233-236, 1969.

DATA ON CRIMINALITY IN THE NORTH RHINELAND - WESTPHALIA REGION OF WEST GERMANY (600,000 CASES ANNUALLY) HAVE BEEN STORED IN AN IBM 360/50 DATA SYSTEM SINCE OCTOBER 1967. SUCH DATA SHOULD HELP DETERMINE THE STRENGTH OF THE CRIMINALS AND THEIR OBJECTIVE DANGER, PHENOMENOLOGICAL CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE CRIMINALS AND THEIR CRIMINAL -PSYCHOLOGICAL RELATIONS TO CERTAIN GROUPS OF CRIMINALS, AND THE MAJOR AGE GROUPS OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF CRIMINALS AND SUSPECTS. A GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS IS GIVEN OF THE FREQUENCY OF BANK ROBBERIES IN THE SAME TERRITORY. WHEN THESE DATA ARE SUBJECT TO FURTHER ON-GOING ANALYSIS, THEY SHOULD LEAD TO MEANINGFUL CENTRAL STRATEGIC MEASURES AGAINST CRIME. 12 REFERENCES.

36952 \$03  
AUTHORS: JORG, WOLFGANG.  
TRTITLE: /GRAND LARCENY ACCORDING TO THE FIRST REFORM OF THE PENAL CODE./  
TITLE: DER SCHWERE DIEBSTAHL NACH DEM ERSTEN STRAFRECHTSREFORMGESETZ.

SOURCE: DIE POLIZEI (COLOGNE).  
SOURCEID: 6018):239-244, 1969.

THE NEW WEST GERMAN LAWS CONCERNING GRAND LARCENY (EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1970) ARE SUMMARIZED, AND PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION ARE GIVEN. THE PREVIOUS RIGID CASUISTIC REGULATION IN SECTION 243 OF THE PENAL CODE OFTEN LED TO HIGHLY UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS, ESPECIALLY IN CASES OF LARCENY IN OR FROM MOTOR VEHICLES. THE NEW FORMULATION OF SECTION 243 IS A SIGNIFICANT STEP TOWARD A COMPREHENSIVE REFORM IN WHICH PUNISHMENT IS INCREASED FOR MAJOR THEFT OFFENSES UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS SUCH AS: THEFT FROM LOCKED BUILDINGS, BOXES OR AUTOMOBILES; THEFT FROM CHURCHES OR PUBLIC EXHIBITS; THEFT OF SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT OR DATA; THEFT BY EXPLOITING THE HELPLESSNESS OF OTHERS, SUCH AS IN ACCIDENTS; THEFT IN WHICH A WEAPON IS USED TO INTIMIDATE OR INCAPACITATE THE VICTIM; THEFTS COMMITTED BY MEMBERS OF GANGS; ATTEMPTED THEFTS; AND THEFTS BY PROFESSIONALS. 5 REFERENCES. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

36954 \$03  
AUTHORS: GURTNER, REINHARD; LEHMANN, GUNTER  
TRTITLE: /INDUSTRIAL SHOP IN THE SYSTEM OF CRIME CONTROL AND CRIME PREVENTION./  
TITLE: DER BETRIEB IM SYSTEM DER KRIMINALITATSBEKAMPFUNG UND -VORBEUGUNG.  
SOURCE: STAAT UND RECHT (PUTSAM-BABELSBERG).  
SOURCEID: 18(5):686-698, 1969.

AN OUTLINE IS GIVEN OF THE ROLE THE INDUSTRIAL SHOP MUST PLAY IN COMBATTING AND PREVENTING CRIME IN EAST GERMANY. THE INDUSTRIAL SHOP, IN COOPERATION WITH LAWENFORCEMENT ORGANS, HAS A MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY IN PREVENTING AND COMBATTING SAFETY VIOLATIONS, FIRES, FINANCIAL MANIPULATIONS, EMBEZZLEMENT, ETC. THE SHOP FOREMEN HAVE A MAJOR PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY IN FURNISHING INFORMATION TO LAWENFORCEMENT ORGANS AND IN REINTEGRATING OFFENDERS INTO THE WORKING COLLECTIVE. 9 REFERENCES.

36957 \$03  
AUTHORS: ZAFFARONI, E. RAUL.  
TRTITLE: /APPARENT EXCEPTIONS TO THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES./  
TITLE: APARENTE EXCEPCIONES A LOS PRINCIPIOS GENERALES.  
SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO (MEXICO).  
SOURCEID: NO. 33:15-44, JULY, AUGUST, 1969.

IN CHAPTER 5 OF 'THE PSYCHIC CAPACITY OF CRIME', IT IS MAINTAINED THAT ACTIONS CAUSED INVOLUNTARILY (ACTIONES LIBERA IN CAUSA, A.L.I.C.) DO NOT CONSTITUTE EXCEPTIONS TO THE GENERAL THEORIES OF THE PSYCHIC CAPACITY OF CRIME. THE THEORY OF THE A.L.I.C. CAN BE USED TO DISCUSS CRIMES COMMITTED WHILE THE SUBJECT WAS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL; HOWEVER, THIS IS COMPLICATED BY THE FACT THAT CULTURALLY, DRUNKENNESS MAY, IN ITSELF, BE CONSIDERED A CRIME. TO AVOID THIS COMPLICATION, DRUNKENNESS MUST BE CLASSIFIED INTO THOSE TYPES WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONSIDERED AS A.L.I.C. THE TWO TYPES WHICH MAY NOT BE CONSIDERED WITH THE A.L.I.C. ARE ACCIDENTAL DRUNKENNESS, IN WHICH THE SUBJECT BECOMES INTOXICATED THROUGH NO DESIRE OF HIS OWN, AND ALCOHOLISM, WHERE THE SUBJECT HAS REACHED THE POINT THAT HE NO LONGER HAS CONTROL OF HIS ACTIONS. THE A.L.I.C. CAN ALSO BE USED TO DISCUSS CASES WHERE AN INDIVIDUAL IS INCAPABLE OF REALIZING THAT HIS ACT WAS ILLICIT AND ALSO IN CASES INVOLVING MINORS. IT IS MAINTAINED THAT ALTHOUGH THE AGE AT WHICH A YOUTH IS NO LONGER CONSIDERED TO BE A MINOR VARIES FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY, THE NORMAL YOUTH OF 16 IS COMPETENT TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT HIS ACTIONS ARE ILLICIT, IN WHICH CASE THE A.L.I.C. WOULD NOT APPLY. 40 REFERENCES.

36958 \$03  
AUTHORS: ZAFFARONI, E. RAUL.  
TRTITLE: /FORMULAS FOR THE PSYCHIC CAPACITY OF CRIME./  
TITLE: LAS FORMULAS DE LA CAPACIDAD PSIQUICA DE DELITO.  
SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO (MEXICO).

SOURCEID: NU. 33:45-51, JULY, AUGUST, 1969.

IN CHAPTER 6 OF 'THE PSYCHIC CAPACITY OF CRIME', THE COMPLICATED FORMULAS DEVISED AS CRITERIA TO DETERMINE LEGISLATIVELY BOTH THE PSYCHIC CAPACITY AND INCAPACITY OF CRIMES ARE DISCUSSED. THOSE FORMULAS WHICH HAVE ADOPTED ETIOLOGICAL CRITERIA ARE LESS EFFECTIVE FOR TWO REASONS: (1) PENAL SCIENCE IS INTERESTED IN THE RESULTS OF A MENTAL DISORDER OF A CRIMINAL, RATHER THAN THE DISORDER ITSELF; AND (2) IT IS OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE TO THE PENAL SCIENTIST WHETHER THE MENTAL DISORDER WAS TRANSITORY OR PERMANENT. A CRITERIA CONSIDERED TO BE SUPERIOR TO THAT BASED ON ETIOLOGY IS PROPOSED FOR JUDGING THE INCAPACITY OF CRIME. NO CRIME EXISTS WHEN (1) THE SUBJECT IS INCAPABLE OF FUNCTIONING VOLUNTARILY WHEN THE CRIME IS COMMITTED AND (2) THE SUBJECT IS UNABLE TO COMPREHEND THAT HIS ACT IS ILLICIT OR HE IS UNABLE TO ADJUST HIS BEHAVIOR TO FIT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK ESTABLISHED BY LAW. A JUSTIFICATION IS THEN MADE FOR THE ADOPTION OF THIS CRITERIA IN PLACE OF THAT BASED ON ETIOLOGY. 9 REFERENCES.

36954 \$03

AUTHORS: LABARDINI MENDEZ, FERNANDO.  
TRTITLE: /PENAL ASPECTS IN THE PLAYING OF SPORTS./  
TITLE: ASPECTOS PENALES EN LA PRACTICA DE LOS DEPORTES.  
SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO (MEXICO).

SOURCEID: NU. 33:55-64, JULY, AUGUST, 1969.

THE STUDY OF THE PENAL ASPECTS WHICH ARISE FROM ATHLETICS IS CONFINED TO THOSE SITUATIONS IN WHICH THE BEHAVIOR OF THE ATHLETE PRODUCES A RESULT TYPICAL OF THOSE FOUND IN CRIMINAL INJURIES OR HOMICIDES. ALL SPORTS CAN BE CLASSIFIED AS EITHER VIOLENT OR NONVIOLENT, THE LATTER THEN BEING CLASSIFIED INTO THREE CATEGORIES: (1) THOSE SPORTS IN WHICH PHYSICAL FORCE IS CONCENTRATED ON AN INANIMATE OBJECT, WITH BODILY CONTACT ALSO OCCURRING BETWEEN THE PLAYERS, SUCH AS FOOTBALL OR BASKETBALL, (2) THOSE SPORTS IN WHICH PHYSICAL FORCE IS CONCENTRATED ON AN INANIMATE OBJECT, WITH NO BODILY INTERACTION OF THE PLAYERS, SUCH AS VOLLEYBALL, AND (3) THOSE SPORTS WHICH ARE COMPLETELY INDIVIDUAL, SUCH AS GYMNASTICS OR WEIGHTLIFTING, WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE PHYSICAL FORCE CONCENTRATED ON AN OBJECT, AND WHICH HAVE NO BODILY INTERACTION. AN EXAMPLE OF VIOLENT SPORTS IS BOXING, WHERE PHYSICAL FORCE IS CONCENTRATED ON THE OPPONENT. JUST AS THE SPORTS THEMSELVES VARY, THE NATURE OF CRIMES THAT CAN BE PRODUCED ALSO VARIES AND NEEDS TO BE EXAMINED MORE FULLY. 2 REFERENCES.

36960 \$03

AUTHORS: RIM, Y.; CUHEN, N.  
TRTITLE: /THE DILEMMA OF THE PRISONER AND INTERPERSONAL VALUES./  
TITLE: IL DILEMMA DEL PRIGIONERO ED I VALORI INTERPERSONALI.  
SOURCE: QUADERNI DI CRIMINROLOGIA CLINICA.  
SOURCEID: 11(1):3-13, 1969.

THE EXPERIMENT REPORTED IN THIS ARTICLE IS THE RESULT OF EFFORTS MADE BY DEUTSCH TO SHOW WHAT ROLE THE PERSONALITY OF A SUBJECT PLAYS IN THE GAME OF THE PRISONER'S DILEMMA. A HYPOTHETICAL CRIMINAL SITUATION WAS SET UP IN WHICH AN INDIVIDUAL WAS ASKED TO MAKE A MORAL DECISION CONCERNING THE CASE. SUBSEQUENTLY, SUBJECTS WERE ADMINISTERED CONTROL PERSONALITY AND INTELLIGENCE TESTS SUCH AS F-SCALE DOGMATISM, BASS' ORIENTATION INVENTORY, A REVISED MACH SCALE INTERPERSONAL VALUES, CATEGORY WIDTH, FIRO-B, AND INTOLERANCE OF AMBIGUITY AND INTELLIGENCE. THE RESULTS INDICATED THAT A PERSON'S STRATEGY IN HIS APPROACH TO THE SOLVING OF THE PRISONER'S DILEMMA IS BASED ON THE OTHER'S STRATEGY AND PERSONALITY. A CORRELATION BETWEEN COMPETITION AND EGOCENTRIC ORIENTATION WAS ALSO OBSERVED. 16 REFERENCES.

36962 \$03

AUTHORS: GIANNINI, MARIA.  
TRTITLE: /ECONOMY AND CRIMINALITY./  
TITLE: ECONOMIA E CRIMINALITA.  
SOURCE: QUADERNI DI CRIMINROLOGIA CLINICA.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIMINALITY AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IS THE PRIMARY TOPIC DISCUSSED. AN EXAMINATION OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THOUGHT REVEALS THAT THE SAME PROBLEM HAS ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF MANY SCHOLARS WHO HAVE APPROACHED IT FROM DIFFERENT ANGLES. DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, A MORE SYSTEMATIC METHOD OF TREATING THE PROBLEM WAS ATTEMPTED BY QUETELET, DUCPETIAUX, RUSSEL, AND FLETCHER. LOMBROSO AND FERRI STUDIED THE CORRELATION BETWEEN POVERTY AND CRIME. VON MAYR CONCERNED HIMSELF WITH THE RELATIONSHIP OF PRICE TRENDS AND LARCENY. TWENTIETH CENTURY AUTHORS STRESSED THE NECESSITY OF ELIMINATING POVERTY, CORRECTING THE DEFECTIVE INCOME DISTRIBUTION, AND OVERCOMING ECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS. MARX AND BONGER WERE KEEN SUPPORTERS OF ECONOMIC DETERMINISM. THREE STUDIES CARRIED OUT BY GLACER AND RICE AND FLEISHER AND BOLLEA ARE DESCRIBED, SHOWING THE EFFECT OF INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT ON ADULT AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. ALSO DISCUSSED IS THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN TERMS OF COSTS TO THE DOMESTIC BUDGET. A CONCLUSION IS DRAWN THAT ALTHOUGH CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS LARGEMLY INFLUENCED BY ECONOMIC FACTORS, INTERDISCIPLINARY SOCIOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, PSYCHIATRIC AND BIOLOGICAL FACTORS MAY ALSO HAVE POSITIVE EFFECTS ON CRIMINALITY. 42 REFERENCES. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

36963 \$03  
AUTHORS: ZAFFARONI, E. RAUL.  
TRTITLE: /CONCEPTUALIZATION./  
TITLE: CONCEPCION.  
SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO (MEXICO).  
SOURCEID: NO. 32:15-61, MAY, JUNE, 1969.

IN CHAPTER 2 OF 'THE PSYCHIC CAPACITY OF CRIME', THE EFFECT OF CULTURE ON CRIME IS DISCUSSED, BEGINNING WITH PREHISTORIC MAN, THE ONLY AGE IN WHICH ACTIONS WERE NOT DETERMINED BY CULTURAL MORES. AN OUTGROWTH OF THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURE IS THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCATION -- NOT ONLY WHERE THE CRIME ITSELF WAS COMMITTED, BUT ALSO, IN THE CASE OF A PREMEDITATED CRIME, WHERE THE IDEA FOR THE CRIME WAS CONCEIVED AND PLANNED. ALSO DISCUSSED IS THE PROBLEM OF ERROR AND PSYCHIC CAPACITY, WHICH OCCURS WHEN THE SUBJECT PLANS TO COMMIT A SPECIFIC CRIME, BUT THROUGH EITHER HIS ERROR, OR ONE OF CIRCUMSTANCE, COMMITS A DIFFERENT CRIME. IT IS MAINTAINED THAT ONLY THE FINAL ACT IS IMPORTANT, SINCE PENAL LAW CANNOT CONCERN ITSELF WITH MOTIVATIONS. IT MUST, HOWEVER, REALIZE THE INCAPACITY OF SOME SUBJECTS TO ADEQUATELY JUDGE THEIR ACTIONS, AS IN INSTANCES OF TEMPORARY INSANITY, SLEEPWALKING, HYPNOTISM, OR EXTREME ANXIETY OR FEAR. AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO ESTABLISH A GENERAL THEORY OF PSYCHIC CAPACITY, THROUGH THE SYNTHESIS OF THE IDEAS OF SEVERAL AUTHORS, WITH THE FINAL CONCLUSION BEING PSYCHIATRICALLY BASED -- THE PSYCHIC CAPACITY OF CRIME IS NOT ONLY THE ABSENCE OF PSYCHIC DISORDERS, BUT OF THE EXISTENCE OF INCAPACITIES THAT ARE NOT PATHOLOGICAL. 71 REFERENCES.

36964 \$03  
AUTHORS: ZAFFARONI, E. RAUL.  
TRTITLE: /PSYCHIATRIC PARENTHESES IS EXEMPLIFIED./  
TITLE: PARENTESIS PSIQUIATRICO EJEMPLIFICATIVO.  
SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO (MEXICO).  
SOURCEID: NO. 32:62-63, MAY, JUNE, 1969.

IN CHAPTER 3 OF 'THE PSYCHIC CAPACITY OF CRIME', IT IS MAINTAINED THAT A FULL UNDERSTANDING OF THE PSYCHIC CAPACITY OF CRIME IS NOT POSSIBLE UNTIL A SYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF THE PSYCHIC INCAPACITIES OF CRIME IS ESTABLISHED. THESE INCAPACITIES ARE THEN CLASSIFIED ETIOLOGICALLY AND ARE DIVIDED INTO (1) ORGANIC INFIRMITIES, WHICH INCLUDE CHRONIC MENTAL ILLNESS, SENILITY, WEAKNESSES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, MENTAL RETARDATION, AND EPILEPSY, (2) PSYCHOSES, WHICH INCLUDE SCHIZOPHRENIA, PARANOIA, AND MANICDEPRESSION, AND (3) PSYCHONEUROSES, WHICH INCLUDE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL DISORDERS, NEUROSES, AND DRUG ADDICTION. 18 REFERENCES.

36965 \$03  
AUTHORS: ZAFFARONI, E. RAUL.  
TRTITLE: /IMPLICATIONS./  
TITLE: IMPLICANCIAS.  
SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO (MEXICO).  
SOURCEID: NU. 32:84-91, MAY, JUNE, 1969.

IN CHAPTER 4 OF 'THE PSYCHIC CAPACITY OF CRIME', THE ROLE OF PENAL LAW IS DISCUSSED. IT IS MAINTAINED THAT AN ADEQUATE SYSTEM OF PENAL LAW SHOULD CONTAIN CERTAIN MEASURES TO DETERMINE THE DEGREE OF CULPABILITY OF THE CRIMINAL FOR THE CRIME COMMITTED, ALONG WITH MEASURES TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT HE WAS COMPLETELY RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ACTIONS AT THAT TIME. SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE PENAL CODES OF VARIOUS LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES ARE DISCUSSED, WITH THE CONCLUSION THAT THESE PENAL CODES DO NOT ADEQUATELY INCLUDE SUCH MEASURES. ALSO DISCUSSED ARE ACCESSORIES TO CRIME -- THE PROBLEM BEING WHO IS MORE GUILTY. THE "AUTHOR" WHO PLANS THE CRIME, OR THE "INSTRUMENT" WHO CARRIES IT OUT. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT MORE ADEQUATE PENAL CODES ARE NECESSARY, SINCE A PENAL INJUSTICE IS JUST AS MORALLY WRONG AS THE CRIME ITSELF. 3 REFERENCES.

36966 \$03  
AUTHORS: BRAUN.  
TRTITLE: /PREVIOUS PRACTICES IN CONDUCT SUPERVISION./  
TITLE: VORUBRUNGEN ZUR FUHRUNGSAUFSICHT.  
SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE (BAD GODESBERG).  
SOURCEID: 16(3):202-209, 1969.

OPINIONS GAINED FROM EXPERIENCE IN DEALING WITH HARDENED CRIMINALS ARE GIVEN BY A KARLSRUHE PROBATION OFFICER TO CLARIFY THE PROPER ROLE OF PROBATION IN REHABILITATION. PROBATIONERS MUST BE HELPED TO DEVELOP BOTH A SENSE OF FREE RESPONSIBILITY AND A SENSE OF RESTRAINT. PRISON LIFE, HOWEVER, CREATES AN AUTHORITARIAN ATMOSPHERE AND A SPECIAL SUBCULTURE FOR THE PRISONER. THE INDIVIDUAL MUST BE GENUINELY INTEGRATED INTO THE SOCIETY. IN MANY CRIMINALS, CRIMINALITY DECREASES SIGNIFICANTLY AFTER AGE 30. HOWEVER, IN MANY CASES, NO FAVORABLE SOLUTION IS POSSIBLE. THE ATTENDANT OFFICE (TUTOR) MUST CONSTANTLY SUPERVISE THE PROBATIONER'S DEVELOPMENT OF RATIONAL THINKING AND HIS REALIZATION OF THE RANGE AND LIMITS OF HIS ABILITIES.

36967 \$03  
AUTHORS: NEUPERT, GERHARD.  
TRTITLE: /DRIVER'S LICENSES FOR PROBATIONERS. VIEWS OF PROBATION ASSISTANTS FOR JUVENILES AND ADOLESCENTS IN BERLIN./  
TITLE: FUHRERSCHEINE AN PROBANDEN. EINE BETRACHTUNG AUS DER SICHT VON BEWAHRUNGSHELFERN FÜR JUGENDLICHE UND HERANWACHSENDE IN BERLIN.  
SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE (BAD GODESBERG).  
SOURCEID: 16(3):210-223, 1969.

DETAILED CASE HISTORIES ARE GIVEN OF 13 PROBATIONERS, 18 TO 23 YEARS OF AGE, WHO APPLIED FOR DRIVER'S LICENSES IN WEST BERLIN. THE APPLICATIONS WERE CONSIDERED JOINTLY BY THE BOARD OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND THE PROBATION OFFICER, SOMETIMES WITH THE EXPERT OPINION OF A MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGIST. THE TESTIMONY OF THE PROBATION OFFICERS HAD PREFERENCE OVER THAT OF THE PSYCHOLOGISTS, BUT THE JUDGMENT OF THE BOARD OF MOTOR VEHICLES WAS ALWAYS FINAL, AND APPEALS WERE USUALLY UNSUCCESSFUL. THE UNWARRANTED DENIAL OF A DRIVER'S LICENSE MAY CREATE A DANGEROUS SENSE OF FALSE GUILT IN THE PROBATIONER. THE MAJOR AGE GROUPS OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF CRIMINALS AND SUSPECTS. A GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS IS GIVEN OF THE FREQUENCY OF BANK ROBBERIES IN THE SAME TERRITORY. WHEN THESE DATA ARE SUBJECT TO FURTHER ON-GOING ANALYSIS, THEY SHOULD LEAD TO MEANINGFUL CENTRAL STRATEGIC MEASURES AGAINST CRIME. 12 REFERENCES.

36972 \$03  
AUTHORS: LUKAS, WERNER.  
TRTITLE: /COOPERATION OF SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL IN GROUP WORK IN

TITLE: JUVENILE PENAL CORRECTION./  
TITLE: ZUR MITWIRKUNG VON AUFSICHTSBEDIENSTETEN BEI DER  
GRUPPENARBEIT IM JUGENDSTRAFVOLLZUG.  
SOURCE: ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR STRAFVOLLZUG (WIESBADEN).  
SOURCEID: 18(2):95-97, 1969.

A DISCUSSION IS PRESENTED OF INCIDENTS THAT OCCURRED WITH AN INEXPERIENCED JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSPECTOR IN DEALING WITH THE NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE INMATES. GROUP MEALS AND HOBBY GROUPS WERE SUCCESSFULLY ORGANIZED TO IMPROVE RELATIONS BETWEEN WARDENS, WELFARE WORKERS, AND INMATES. INMATES WERE CONFINED IN INDIVIDUAL CELLS TO DECREASE CONTACT WITH OTHER INMATES AND IMPROVE CONTACT WITH WELFARE WORKERS AND WARDENS. EACH INMATE WAS TREATED AND INTERVIEWED AS AN INDIVIDUAL CASE. THREE DISCUSSION AND COUNSELING GROUPS, EACH WITH EIGHT PERSONS, MET ONCE A WEEK. THEY ALLOWED THE PARTICIPANTS TO RELEASE THEIR AGGRESSIVENESS. FIGHTS, MISUNDERSTANDINGS, FAMILY PROBLEMS, DISCHARGE, AND WORK PROBLEMS WERE DISCUSSED. SUGGESTIONS WERE MADE FOR MORE SPORTS, MUSIC, AND HOBBY GROUPS. MISTRUST BETWEEN OFFICIALS AND INMATES WAS FURTHER OVERCOME. IT IS HOPED THAT THIS WORK WILL BE FRUITFUL.

36973 \$03  
AUTHORS: BARTH, KARL (DECEASED).  
TRTITLE: /BASIC QUESTIONS OF HEALING INMATES' SOULS./  
TITLE: GRUNDSATZFRAGEN DER GEFANGENSEESELSORGE.  
SOURCE: ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR STRAFVOLLZUG (WIESBADEN).  
SOURCEID: 18(1):5-11, 1969.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGICAL ANSWERS ARE GIVEN TO SOME QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE HEALING OF PRISON INMATES' SOULS. ALL MEN, INCLUDING INMATES, ARE CALLED TO GOD IN JESUS CHRIST. THE MOST JUST PENALTY IS THE ONE THAT BRINGS THE GREATEST WELFARE FOR EVIL-DOERS AND SOCIETY. THE INMATE MUST BE MADE TO UNDERSTAND HIS PENALTY AS A PARTICULAR MANIFESTATION OF GOD'S GRACE. THE PENALTY CAN CREATE IN THE EVIL-DOER THE WILL FOR ATONEMENT AND EXPIATION. THE DEATH PENALTY CAN NEVER BE SEEN AS FOR THE WELFARE OF THE EVIL-DOER. THE SOUL HEALER MUST REMIND THE PRISON AUTHORITIES OF THE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL MEANING OF PUNISHMENT AS WELFARE.

36974 \$03  
AUTHORS: BUTZKE, HARRY.  
TRTITLE: /BASIC EMOTIONAL NEEDS AND SOME POSSIBILITIES FOR THEIR SATISFACTION IN CRIMINAL CORRECTION./  
TITLE: UBER DIE "EMOTIONALEN GRUNDBEDURFNISSE" UND GEWISSE MOGLICHKEITEN IHRER BEKFRIEDIGUNG IM STRAFVOLLZUG.  
SOURCE: ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR STRAFVOLLZUG (WIESBADEN).  
SOURCEID: 18(1):11-26, 1969.

THE BASIC EMOTIONAL NEEDS OF PRISON INMATES ARE CONSIDERED TO BE CONTACT, LOVE, TENDERNESS, ACKNOWLEDGEMENT, BELONGING, SAFETY, INDEPENDENCE, AND SECURITY. CORRECTIONS OFFICERS SHOULD HELP INMATES TO OVERCOME PERSONAL DIFFICULTIES. WITH INMATES' COOPERATION, INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP DISCUSSIONS CAN BE DEVOTED TO THE PROBLEM OF LOVE. LOVE FOR ONE'S NEIGHBOUR SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED. TO ENCOURAGE TENDERNESS, LARGER VISITATION ROOMS SHOULD BE BUILT, AND VISITATION PERIODS SHOULD BE AT LEAST 30 - 60 MINUTES. EXEMPLARY INMATES SHOULD BE ALLOWED VISITS OUTSIDE THE PRISON. PRAISE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STRENGTHEN INMATES' SELF-ESTEEM AND MOTIVATION. VALID CRITICISMS MADE BY INMATES SHOULD ALSO BE PRAISED. ALL PERSONNEL MUST HELP INMATES TO FEEL THAT THEY ARE NOT EXPelled FROM SOCIETY. CONTACTS WITH FRIENDS AND RELATIVES AND SELF- RELIANCE BEFORE RELEASE SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED. EACH INMATE SHOULD DECIDE FOR HIMSELF WHETHER TO SPEND HIS FREE TIME IN HIS CELL OR IN THE HOBBY (READING) ROOM. ENTERTAINMENT SHOULD BE OF HIGH QUALITY. EMOTIONAL SECURITY IS ACHIEVED WHEN ALL THE FOREGOING NEEDS ARE SATISFIED. 3 REFERENCES.

36975 \$03  
AUTHORS: BUHM, ALEXANDER.  
TRTITLE: /JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND THE FIGHT AGAINST IT IN

**TITLE:** SOCIALIST SOCIETY./  
JUGENDKIMINALITAT UND IHRE BEKAMPFUNG IN DER  
SOZIALISTISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT.  
**SOURCE:** ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR STRAFVOLLZUG (WIESBADEN).  
**SOURCEID:** 18(1):26-29, 1969.

MEASURES FOR DEALING WITH INCREASED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN EAST GERMANY, POLAND, AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA ARE DISCUSSED. IN EAST GERMANY BEHAVIORALLY DISTURBED JUVENILES ARE PLACED IN SPECIAL "THERAPEUTIC-PEDAGOGICAL" HOMES. OTHER DELINQUENTS ARE EITHER PLACED IN DETENTION HOMES FOR 3-9 MONTHS OR IN REHABILITATIVE WORK FARMS FOR LONGER PERIODS. THE JUVENILES SHARE IN ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES. REBELLIOUS JUVENILES ARE PLACED IN HIGHLY DISCIPLINED INSTITUTIONS, OFTEN WITHOUT SUCCESS. PARENTS OF JUVENILES ARE SUMMONED FOR CONSULTATION. INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION IS EMPHASIZED. IN POLAND ALL JUVENILE INMATES ARE ACCORDED EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS AND AMENITIES, BUT IF THESE MATERIALS AND AMENITIES ARE ABUSED, THEY ARE REMOVED. IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA HALFWAY HOUSES AND OPEN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. IN ALL THREE COUNTRIES PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND EQUAL TREATMENT ARE EMPHASIZED.

36976 \$03  
**AUTHORS:** KUHLING, PAUL.  
**TRTITLE:** /YOUNG INMATES IN THEIR ATTITUDE TO CRIMINAL ACT AND PUNITIVE PROCEDURE./  
**TITLE:** JUNGE GEFANGENE IN IHRER EINSTELLUNG ZU STRAFFAT UND STRAFVERFAHREN.  
**SOURCE:** ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR STRAFVOLLZUG (WIESBADEN).  
**SOURCEID:** 18(1):30-31, 1969.

OF 79 INMATES 17-24 YEARS OLD (AVERAGE AGE 20) SENTENCED TO AN AVERAGE OF 2 YEARS IN A JUVENILE PENAL INSTITUTION (HAMeln, WEST GERMANY), 64 PERCENT WERE SENTENCED FOR LARCENY, 14 PERCENT FOR ROBBERY, 10 PERCENT FOR RAPE OR PROSTITUTION, 12 PERCENT FOR OTHER CRIMES, AND 82.5 PERCENT HAD BEEN ARRESTED PREVIOUSLY. OF THESE 79 INMATES, 95 PERCENT ACKNOWLEDGED GUILT, 94 PERCENT FELT GUILTY, 45 PERCENT CONSIDERED THEIR SENTENCE FAIR, 50 PERCENT CONSIDERED IT TOO SEVERE, 57 PERCENT AND 34 PERCENT CONFESSED FULLY AND PARTIALLY TO POLICE, 80 PERCENT AND 18 PERCENT CONFESSED FULLY AND PARTIALLY TO THE JUDGE, AND 69 PERCENT CONSIDERED CRIMINAL PROCEDURE TO BE TOO LONG. OF 54 AND 58 INMATES, RESPECTIVELY, 60 PERCENT AND 62 PERCENT APPROVED OF WITNESSES' TESTIMONY AND CODEFENDANTS' TESTIMONY. OF 29 AND 50 INMATES, RESPECTIVELY, 72 PERCENT AND 52 PERCENT WERE SATISFIED WITH THEIR OWN ATTORNEY AND APPOINTED ATTORNEY. OF 214 INMATES, 40 PERCENT APPROVED OF THEIR JUDGE, 23 PERCENT CONSIDERED HIM PREJUDICED, AND 8.5 PERCENT CONSIDERED HIM TOO SEVERE. SIMILAR SURVEYS IN JAPAN AND THE U.S. ARE FORTHCOMING.

36977 \$03  
**AUTHORS:** CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY; SULLIVAN, C.E.; GRANT, M.Q.; GRANT, J.D.  
**TRTITLE:** /NEW METHOD OF TREATING DELINQUENTS./  
**TITLE:** NOUVELLE METHODE DE TRAITEMENT DES DELINQUANTS.  
**SOURCE:** REVUE DES SERVICES DE BIEN-ETRE A L'ENFANCE ET A LA JEUNESSE (QUEBEC).  
**SOURCEID:** 9(1-2):1-59, 1969.

THIS ARTICLE IS A TRANSLATION OF A REVISED VERSION OF "THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERPERSONAL MATURITY: APPLICATIONS TO DELINQUENCY", BY C.E. SULLIVAN, M.Q. GRANT, AND J.D. GRANT (CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY), FIRST PUBLISHED IN "PSYCHIATRY," (20):373-385. A PLAN OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IS OUTLINED FOR EACH OF NINE SUBGROUPS OF THREE MAJOR BEHAVIORAL GROUPINGS. GROUP A (TWO SUBGROUPS) COMPRISES AGGRESSIVE AND PASSIVE ASOCIAL BEHAVIOR, GROUP B (THREE SUBGROUPS) COMPRISES IMMATURE AND CULTURAL CONFORMITY AND MANIPULATIVE BEHAVIOR, AND GROUP C (FOUR SUBGROUPS) COMPRISES ACTIVE AND ANXIOUS NEUROTIC BEHAVIOR, BEHAVIOR WHICH REFLECTS A STATED CULTURAL IDENTITY, AND BEHAVIOR MADE IN RESPONSE TO TRAUMATIC SITUATION. PERSONALITY TESTS ARE OUTLINED FOR EVALUATING PERSONAL

INTEGRATION AND INTERPERSONAL Maturity. 39 REFERENCES.

36985 \$03  
AUTHORS: CAREY, JAMES J.  
TITLE: STREET PUSHING IN THE COLONY.  
SOURCE: IN: CAREY, J., THE COLLEGE DRUG SCENE.  
SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1968. 210 P. (P. 68-93).

THE STREET PUSHER IN THE COLONY (BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA) IS NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH THE CRIMINAL DRUG PUSHER. MOST STREET PUSHERS HAVE MOVED UP FROM BEING JUST USERS. AFTER DECIDING TO HOLD A SUPPLY, HE MAY THEN DECIDE TO SELL SOME TO FRIENDS AND TAKES ON A PUSHER STATUS. HE USUALLY HAS NO OTHER OCCUPATION, IS WILLING TO SPEND A GREAT DEAL OF TIME, MAKES LITTLE PROFIT, AND TAKES CONSIDERABLE RISK. TO SUCCEED, THE PUSHER MUST FOLLOW A SET OF INFORMAL RULES. HE SHOULD DEAL WITH FRIENDS OR AT LEAST WITH PEOPLE HE CAN TRUST. HE SHOULD TRY FOR REGULAR TRANSACTIONS AT FIXED PRICES AND HAVE A STABLE GROUP OF BUYERS. EXTRA SUPPLIES SHOULD NOT BE HELD ON HIS PERSON OR RESIDENCE AND ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE FOR INSTANT DISPOSAL OF DRUGS SHOULD THE LAW INTERVENE. THE BEST PUSHERS SHOULD BLEND IN WITH THE GROUP. THE RULES OF SUCCESS ARE SELDOM FOLLOWED SINCE THEY ARE ANTAGONISTIC TO THE MOTIVES OF MOST COLONY PUSHERS. THE TURNOVER AMONG STREET PUSHERS IS VERY HIGH. SOME GET ARRESTED; OTHERS DECIDE TO QUIT; STILL OTHERS MOVE UP IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. SOME CONTINUE ON A PARTTIME BASIS AND TRY TO SELL LARGE QUANTITIES IN A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE AT LEAST 250 PUSHERS IN AND AROUND THE COLONY AT ANY GIVEN TIME. 3 REFERENCES.

36986 \$03  
AUTHORS: CAREY, JAMES J.  
TITLE: MIDDLE- AND TOP-LEVEL DEALING.  
SOURCE: IN: CAREY, J., THE COLLEGE DRUG SCENE.  
SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1968. 210 P. (P. 94-121).

THE PETTY IMPORTER BRINGS IN A SUBSTANTIAL MINORITY OF THE SUPPLY OF MARIJUANA TO THE COLONY (BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA). MOST OF THE SUPPLY OF MARIJUANA IS BROUGHT IN FROM MEXICO. DEALERS WITH MORE CAPITAL WILL BUY LARGER QUANTITIES AND MAKE LARGER PROFITS. AT THIS LEVEL, THE DEALER HAS PROBLEMS CONCEALING HIS OPERATIONS. A MAJOR MOTIVE FOR TAKING THE RISKS INVOLVED IS PROFIT. DEALERS WHO HANDLE D-LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD) MUST HAVE SUBSTANTIAL MONEY TO ENTER THE TRADE. THEIR MAJOR RISKS ARE GETTING INFERIOR DRUGS OR HAVING MONEY STOLEN. DEALERS IN THE COLONY ARE GENERALLY YOUNG AND LIVE AND OPERATE IN THE AREA. LSD IS EITHER SMUGGLED IN FROM OVERSEAS OR MANUFACTURED ILLEGALLY BY HIGHLY SKILLED CHEMISTS, EACH PROBABLY MAKING ENOUGH LSD FOR 10,000 TO 20,000 CAPSULES EACH MONTH. THE TOP MEN BEHIND THE CHEMISTS ARE BIG INVESTORS WHO EXPECT TO MAKE LARGE PROFITS FROM LSD. WEALTHY YOUTH, BUSINESSMEN OR EXPERTS USUALLY OPERATE AS TOP MEN IN THE MARIJUANA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. THE OVERHEAD INVOLVED IN IMPORTING MARIJUANA IS ENORMOUS. THERE IS SOME INDICATION THAT ORGANIZED CRIME IS MOVING INTO THE NONOPIATE DRUG DISTRIBUTION PICTURE. THE NEW LAWS CURTAILING MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF LSD ENCOURAGE THIS MOVEMENT. 6 REFERENCES.

36988 \$03  
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY; SULLIVAN, C.E.; GRANT, M.Q.;  
GRANT, J.D.  
TRTITLE: /GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GROUPS A./  
TITLE: CARACTERISTIQUES GENERALES DES GROUPES A.  
SOURCE: REVUE DES SERVICES DE BIEN-ETRE A L'ENFANCE ET A LA  
JEUNESSE (QUEBEC).  
SOURCEID: 9(1-2):6-11, 1969.

A PLAN OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT IS OUTLINED FOR DELINQUENTS SHOWING GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AGGRESSIVE AND PASSIVE ASOCIAL BEHAVIOR. BECAUSE ASOCIAL BEHAVIOR IS EXTREMELY EGOCENTRIC IN NATURE, DELINQUENCY RESULTS FROM A LACK OF SELF-CONTROL AND FROM AN

INABILITY TO FACE EXTERNAL PRESSURES. THE OBJECTIVE OF TREATMENT IS TO PERFORM SUPPORTIVE FUNCTIONS: TO REDUCE PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURES, TO DEVELOP A MINIMUM OF CONFORMISM IN INCREASING SELF-CONTROL, TO INCREASE AWARENESS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF ONE'S OWN NEEDS TO THOSE OF OTHERS, TO DEVELOP AN AWARENESS OF ONE'S OWN BEHAVIOR AND THAT OF OTHERS, TO KEEP THE JUVENILE FROM FINDING A SCAPEGOAT FOR HIS ACTIONS, AND TO REDUCE HIS FEELING OF ISOLATION AND REJECTION. INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP METHODS OF TREATMENT ARE UTILIZED. PSYCHODRAMA WAS VERY EFFECTIVE WITH THESE JUVENILES; PARTICIPANTS EXTERNALIZED THEIR FEELINGS, NEEDS, PROBLEMS, FRUSTRATIONS AND INTERACTIONS.

36989      \$03  
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY; SULLIVAN, C.E.; GRANT, M.Q.;  
GRANT, J.D.  
TRTITLE: /GROUP B./  
TITLE: GROUPE B.  
SOURCE: REVUE DES SERVICES DE BIEN-ETRE A L'ENFANCE ET A LA  
JEUNESSE (QUEBEC).  
SOURCEID: 9(1-2):12-29, 1969.

A PLAN OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT IS OUTLINED FOR DELINQUENTS SHOWING GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMATURE AND CULTURAL CONFORMIST BEHAVIOR. THE IMMATURE CONFORMIST SEES HIMSELF AS INFERIOR TO OTHERS AND CONSIDERS ADULTS AND PERSONS IN AUTHORITY OMNIPOTENT. HE MAY TEND TO DISTRUST HIS PEERS, PREFERMING A MORE SECURE EMOTIONAL DEPENDENCY UPON ADULTS. SUCH A PERSON DEVIATES WHEN HE IS REJECTED BY ADULTS OR PEERS CONSIDERED TO BE IMPORTANT OR WHEN HE IS CONFRONTED BY DEMANDS, AND NOTABLY CONFLICTING DEMANDS HE CANNOT MEET. TREATMENT CONSISTS OF IMPROVING HIS CONFIDENCE AND SELF-IMAGE AND DEVELOPING HIS SENSE OF MATURITY AND DECISION MAKING ABILITY. THE CULTURAL CONFORMIST, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS SATISFIED WITH HIMSELF, RESISTS CHANGE, AND SEES HIS ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AS A WAY OF GRATIFYING HIS NEEDS. UNLIKE THE IMMATURE CONFORMIST, HE REJECTS THE ADULT WORLD. THE GOAL OF TREATMENT IS TO REDUCE THE FEAR OF CLOSE AND NONSUPERFICIAL RELATIONSHIPS, TO INCREASE HIS SENSE OF DEPENDENCY, TO HELP HIM UNDERSTAND THE ACTIONS OF ADULTS, AND TO IMPROVE HIS SELF-ESTEEM, MATURITY, AND CAPACITY FOR INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS.

36990      \$03  
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY; SULLIVAN, C.E.; GRANT, M.Q.;  
GRANT, J.D.  
TRTITLE: /GROUP C./  
TITLE: NIVEAU C.  
SOURCE: REVUE DES SERVICES DE BIEN-ETRE A L'ENFANCE ET A LA  
JEUNESSE (QUEBEC).  
SOURCEID: 9(1-2):30-49, 1969.

A PLAN OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT IS OUTLINED FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS SHOWING GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ACTIVE AND ANXIOUS NEUROTIC BEHAVIOR, OF BEHAVIOR WHICH REFLECTS CULTURAL IDENTITY, AND OF BEHAVIOR MADE IN RESPONSE TO TRAUMATIC SITUATIONS. IN BOTH ACTIVE AND PASSIVE NEUROTIC BEHAVIOR, GUILT IS BASED ON EARLY INTERNALIZATION OF CHILDHOOD PERCEPTIONS OF PARENT OR PERSON OF AUTHORITY. HE SUFFERS FROM ANXIETY FROM FEELING CONTEMPTIBLE AND DIFFERENT. DELINQUENCY STEMS FROM FAMILIAL CONFLICT OR FROM LONG-STANDING INTERNAL CONFLICT. THE DELINQUENT NEITHER SEEKS MATERIAL GAIN NOR EMULATES HIS PEERS. FOR BOTH THE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE NEUROTIC, TREATMENT IS DIRECTED TOWARD REDUCING INTERNAL CONFLICTS AND IMPROVING SELF-IMAGE. THE DELINQUENT SHOWING CULTURAL IDENTITY FEELS HIMSELF TO BE INDEPENDENT AND CAPABLE. HE IDENTIFIES WITH ANTI SOCIAL INDIVIDUALS AND FEELS ANTI PATHY TOWARD SOCIETY. TREATMENT CONSISTS OF ALTERATION OF SOCIAL NORMS, FAMILIARIZATION WITH SOCIAL CONSTRAINTS, AND INDICATION OF WAYS TO USE HIS TALENTS. AN INDIVIDUAL REACTING TO A TRAUMATIC SITUATION HAS A POSITIVE SELF-IMAGE AND A CONVENTIONAL MORAL OUTLOOK. DELINQUENT ACTION COMES AS A RESPONSE TO CONFLICT OR ROLE-PLAYING. GROUP THERAPY INVOLVING MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY IS EFFECTIVE FOR DELINQUENTS OF THIS GROUP.

36991 \$03  
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
TRTITLE: /NARCOTICS PEDDLER FALLS INTO A TRAP./  
TITLE: RAUSCHGIFTHANDLER GERIET AN DEN FALSCHEN.  
SOURCE: SAMMLUNG VON KRIMINALFALLEN (LOWER SAXONY.)  
SOURCEID: 1969(7):19-20, 1969.

A DESCRIPTION IS GIVEN OF HOW TWO WEST GERMAN UNDERCOVER AGENTS WON THE CONFIDENCE OF A TAXI DRIVER AND TWO PERSIAN NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS IN LOWER SAXONY. THE AGENTS SUBSEQUENTLY APPREHENDED THE TRAFFICKERS AND CONFISCATED 1 KILOGRAM OF MARIJUANA VALUED AT 5,000 - 7,000 GERMAN MARKS.

36992 \$03  
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
TRTITLE: /AN ESPECIALLY DEGENERATE STEPFATHER./  
TITLE: EIN BESONDERS ENTARTETER STIEVFATER.  
SOURCE: SAMMLUNG VON KRIMINALFALLEN (LOWER SAXONY).  
SOURCEID: 1969(7):14-15, 1969.

A SODOMY CASE IS DESCRIBED INVOLVING A 40-YEAR-OLD REMARRIED STEPFATHER, HIS 11-YEAR-OLD STEPDAUGHTER, A 22-YEAR-OLD PROSTITUTE, AND HER 26-YEAR-OLD FIANCÉ. THE STEPFATHER VIOLATED THE STEPDAUGHTER REPEATEDLY FOR 2 YEARS, AND THE PROSTITUTE AND HER FIANCÉ VIOLATED THE CHILD ON ONE OCCASION. THE STEPFATHER WAS SENTENCED TO 8 YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY AND 7 YEARS' LOSS OF CIVIL RIGHTS. THE PROSTITUTE WAS ACQUITTED. HER FIANCÉ WAS SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS IN PRISON AND 2 YEARS' LOSS OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

36993 \$03  
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
TRTITLE: /MENTALLY DISTURBED JUVENILE MURDERER./  
TITLE: SCHWACHSINNIGER JUGENDLICHER MÖRDER.  
SOURCE: SAMMLUNG VON KRIMINALFALLEN (LOWER SAXONY).  
SOURCEID: 1969(7):3-4, 1969.

A DESCRIPTION IS GIVEN OF THE MURDER OF A 3 YEAR OLD BOY BY A 15 YEAR OLD MENTALLY DISTURBED BOY. BECAUSE "CHILDREN OFTEN TEASED HIM," THE 15 YEAR OLD BOY STABBED THE 3 YEAR OLD BOY REPEATEDLY IN THE HEART AND ABDOMEN WITH A SMALL FORK AND CAST HIM INTO A CANAL. THE 3 YEAR OLD DIED OF DROWNING. THE 15 YEAR OLD BOY SUFFERED FROM ORGANIC BRAIN DAMAGE AND HAD SPENT SOME TIME IN MENTAL INSTITUTIONS. SINCE HE HAD BEEN WILLING TO WORK AND SEEMED HARMLESS, HE HAD BEEN RELEASED AND PLACED IN A FARMER'S HOME. AFTER THE CRIME, HE WAS COMMITTED TO THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL.

36998 \$03  
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
TITLE: A BALANCING APPROACH TO THE GRANT OF PROCEDURAL RIGHTS IN THE JUVENILE COURT.  
SOURCE: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: 64(1):87-115, 1969.

SINCE THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION IN THE GAULT CASE, MANY COURTS HAVE FURTHER CONSIDERED THE APPLICATION OF PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS IN THE JUVENILE COURT. SELDOM HAVE THESE COURTS ENGAGED IN MORE THAN A PERFUNCTORY ANALYSIS OF THE NECESSITY AND APPROPRIATENESS TO THE JUVENILE COURT OF THE PARTICULAR PROCEDURE. A MORE REASONED APPROACH SEEMS ADVISABLE IF THE PECULIAR ROLE AND BENEFIT OF THE JUVENILE COURT ARE TO BE PRESERVED. A REASONABLE RECONCILIATION OF BOTH THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS OF THE JUVENILE MUST BE REACHED. A SUGGESTED PROPOSAL INVOLVES BALANCING THREE FACTORS: (1) THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RIGHT TO JUVENILE PROCEDURAL FAIRNESS; (2) THE ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS THE GRANT OF THE RIGHT WOULD CREATE; AND (3) THE EFFECT OF THE RIGHT ON THE JUVENILE COURT AS A REHABILITATIVE AGENCY. THE BALANCING APPROACH SUGGESTS THAT AN ACCOMMODATION WHICH WILL STILL PROTECT THE COMMUNITY CAN BE FOUND WITHOUT DESTROYING THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM OR SACRIFICING THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD. ALL

THREE MAJOR FACTORS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED, NOT JUST A SINGLE PREDOMINANT ONE. WITHOUT THIS TYPE OF RESOLUTION, THE JUVENILE COURT IS IN DANGER OF DISAPPEARING AS A DISTINCT INSTITUTION, WITH THE RESULTING LOSS OF ITS UNIQUE OBJECTIVES. 111 REFERENCES.

37001 \$03  
AUTHORS: DAVIS, SAMUEL M.  
TITLE: TITLE II OF THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968 AS IT AFFECTS THE ADMISSIBILITY OF CONFESSIONS AND EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY.  
SOURCE: MISSISSIPPI LAW JOURNAL.  
SOURCEID: 40(2):257-285. 1969.

THE ENACTMENT OF TITLE II OF THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968 ATTACKS THE PROBLEM OF CUSTODIAL INTERROGATIONS AND CONFESSIONS. THIS HAS BEEN AN AREA OF ABUSE AND CONTROVERSY, LARGELY BECAUSE THE PROCEEDINGS TAKE PLACE IN SECRECY. THE COURTS, AND IN PARTICULAR THE SUPREME COURT, HAVE SHOWN CONCERN WITH THE PROBLEMS OF CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION AND HAVE FREQUENTLY CONDEMNED POLICE PROCEDURES. FOR EXAMPLE, THE PHYSICAL TORTURE PRESENT IN BROWN V. MISSISSIPPI AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURES APPLIED IN SPANO V. NEW YORK. TITLE II DEALS MAINLY WITH THE ADMISSIBILITY OF CONFESSION EVIDENCE, ALTHOUGH A SMALL SECTION OF IT IS DIRECTED TOWARD THE ADMISSIBILITY OF EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY. IN SUMMARY TITLE II DOES NOT APPLY TO STATE COURT PROSECUTIONS; IT ONLY APPLIES TO FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS, WHICH COMPRISE 7 PERCENT OF CRIMINAL FELONY PROSECUTIONS IN THE COUNTRY. PRESIDENT JOHNSON INDICATED THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WOULD ADHERE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE CASES IN FORCE PRIOR TO THE ACT. IF PRESIDENT NIXON DECIDES TO PROCEED UNDER TITLE II, SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF IT MAY BE DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL. 79 REFERENCES.

37003 \$03  
AUTHORS: CAREY, JAMES J.  
TITLE: A PORTRAIT OF THE HEAD.  
SOURCE: IN: CAREY, J., THE COLLEGE DRUG SCENE.  
SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1968. 210 P. (P. 145-171).

DRUGS MEAN SOMETHING DIFFERENT TO THE GROUP THAT CALLS ITS MEMBERS "HEADS" THAN THEY DO TO RECREATIONAL USERS. MARIHUANA WOULD BE USED EVERY DAY OR SEVERAL TIMES A DAY IF THE SUPPLY WERE AVAILABLE. D-LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD) MAY BE USED ABOUT ONCE A WEEK. THE AMPHETAMINES, PARTICULARLY METHEDRINE, ARE CAUTIOUSLY USED BY SOME AND NOT AT ALL BY OTHERS. LSD IS SEEN AS A PROFOUND EXPERIENCE WHICH OFFERS WAYS OF FINDING SOLUTIONS TO PERSONAL PROBLEMS. HEROIN IS REJECTED, NOT BECAUSE OF ANY FEAR OF BECOMING ADDICTED, BUT BECAUSE THE EXPERIENCE IS FOUND WANTING. ALCOHOL IS ALMOST UNIVERSALLY FROWNED ON IN THESE CIRCLES. HEADS HAVE ONLY MINIMAL ATTACHMENTS TO SOCIETY AND ARE USUALLY HOSTILE TO INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTING AUTHORITY. THEY ARE UNCONCERNED ABOUT AMBITION AND PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE. FEW ARE EMPLOYED ON A REGULAR BASIS; THEY GET NECESSARY MONEY FROM ODD JOBS, FROM PARENTS, OR FROM THE SALE OF DRUGS. THERE IS GREAT DISRESPECT FOR TRADITION AS A GUIDELINE FOR PRESENT ACTION, WHETHER IN POLITICS, DRESS, OR MANNERS. MUCH OF THE IMPORTANT ACTIVITY THAT GOES ON EVERY DAY SOMEHOW INVOLVES THE LAW AND THE POLICE. THE POLICE ARE TAKEN, VERY LITERALLY, AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STRAIGHT WORLD. HEADS ARE FREQUENTLY SUBJECTED TO ARREST, SOMETIMES AS THE RESULT OF INFORMATION GIVEN BY AN INFORMER. PARANOID REACTIONS CAN EASILY DEVELOP IN THIS SETTING. TO COPE WITH THIS THREAT, THEY WILL LIMIT THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH WHOM THEY ARE COMPLETELY OPEN AND TRUSTING. 6 REFERENCES.

37006 \$03  
AUTHORS: WINSLOW, ROBERT W.  
DESIG: ED.  
TITLE: CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY: SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

SOURCEID: BELMONT, CALIF., DICKENSON PUBLISHING, 1968. 378 P.

THE READINGS IN THIS BOOK ARE DRAWN FROM THE 10 VOLUME REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, A 19 MAN COMMISSION APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON. THE REPORT IS THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE UNDERTAKEN IN THE NATION'S HISTORY. IT INVOLVED 175 CONSULTANTS; HUNDREDS OF ADVISORS REPRESENTING A BROAD RANGE OF OPINIONS AND PROFESSIONS; 5 NATIONAL SURVEYS; HUNDREDS OF MEETINGS AND INTERVIEWS WITH TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE. THE SELECTED READINGS DEAL EXTENSIVELY WITH THE RESEARCH STUDIES AND THE GENERALIZATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS. TOPICS DISCUSSED INCLUDE THE NATURE OF CRIME IN AMERICA; THE INCIDENCE; STATISTICS; THE ETIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY OF CRIME, SPECIAL OFFENSES SUCH AS PROFESSIONAL CRIME, WHITE COLLAR CRIME, ORGANIZED CRIME, DRUNKENNESS OFFENSES, NARCOTICS AND DRUG ABUSE; THE POLICE; THE COURTS; AND THE TRADITIONAL CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. IMPROVEMENTS ARE RECOMMENDED. FINALLY THE COMMISSION'S MASTER PLAN FOR THE CONTROL OF CRIME IS SUMMARIZED. 532 REFERENCES.

37007 \$03  
AUTHORS: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND  
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
TITLE: INTRODUCTION.  
SOURCE: IN: WINSLOW, R., CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY.  
SOURCEID: BELMONT, CALIF., DICKENSON PUBLISHING, 1968. 378 P. (P.  
1-33).

THIS BOOK PRESENTS SELECTIONS FROM THE 1967 REPORT OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY IMPOSES A VERY HEAVY ECONOMIC BURDEN UPON BOTH THE COMMUNITY AND THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS IN IT. THE RISK OF VICTIMIZATION IS HIGHEST AMONG THE LOWER INCOME GROUPS FOR MOST OFFENSES; IT WEIGHS MOST HEAVILY ON THE NONWHITES; IT IS BORNE BY MEN MORE OFTEN THAN WOMEN; AND IT IS GREATEST FOR AGES 20 TO 29 YRS. CONCERN WITH CRIME IS GREATEST IN THE URBAN AREAS. PUBLIC ANXIETY ABOUT THE CRIME PROBLEM INVOLVES A CONCERN FOR PERSONAL SAFETY. MOST PEOPLE REGARD PUNITIVE AND REPRESSIVE MEASURES AS THE BEST MEANS OF COPING WITH THE PROBLEM. THE PUBLIC IS NONTHELESS CONCERNED WITH SAFEGUARDING INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS. LESS THAN HALF OF THE INCIDENTS OF CRIME WHICH OCCUR ARE REPORTED TO THE POLICE. THE MOST FREQUENTLY CITED REASON FOR NOT REPORTING IS THE BELIEF IN POLICE INEFFECTIVENESS. 75 REFERENCES.

37008 \$03  
AUTHORS: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND  
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
TITLE: THE AMOUNT AND TRENDS OF CRIME.  
SOURCE: IN: WINSLOW, R., CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY.  
SOURCEID: BELMONT, CALIF., DICKENSON PUBLISHING, 1968. 378 P. (P.  
34-72).

THE MOST FREQUENT AND SERIOUS CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON ARE WILLFUL HOMICIDE, FORCIBLE RAPE, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, AND ROBBERY. THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ALSO INCLUDE 3 PROPERTY CRIMES: BURGLARY, LARCENY OF \$50 OR OVER AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT. THE LIKELIHOOD OF A SERIOUS PERSONAL ATTACK ON ANY AMERICAN IN A GIVEN YEAR IS ABOUT 1 IN 550. TOTAL NUMBERS FOR ALL REPORTED CRIMES HAVE INCREASED MARKEDLY, ESPECIALLY FOR FORCIBLE RAPE AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT. PROPERTY CRIME RATES ARE RISING MORE SHARPLY THAN CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. OUR INCREASING URBANIZATION AND AFFLUENCE CONTRIBUTE TO THE INCREASE IN CRIME. NOT ALL PERSONS ARRESTED FOR CRIME ARE CHARGED AND PROSECUTED. CRIME IS A WORLDWIDE PROBLEM WITH MOST COUNTRIES REPORTING INCREASING RATES FOR PROPERTY OFFENSES BUT THERE IS NO DEFINITE PATTERN IN THE TREND OF VIOLENCE IN OTHER COUNTRIES. 139 REFERENCES.

37009 \$03  
AUTHORS: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND  
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
TITLE: CRIMINAL STATISTICS -- AN URGENTLY NEEDED RESOURCE.  
SOURCE: IN: WINSLOW, R., CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY.  
SOURCEID: BELMONT, CALIF., DICKENSON PUBLISHING, 1968. 378 P. (P.  
73-105).

IF A SERIOUS ATTEMPT IS TO BE MADE TO CONTROL CRIME, A DETERMINED EFFORT MUST BE MADE TO OBTAIN THE FACTS ABOUT CRIME. A NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS CENTER IS NEEDED TO OVERSEE AND COORDINATE ALL FEDERAL CRIMINAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMS, INCLUDING BOTH THE COLLECTION OF STATISTICS FROM THE STATES AND THE COLLECTION OF DATA RELATING SPECIFICALLY TO FEDERAL CRIMES. THESE STATISTICS WOULD PROVIDE OPERATIONAL INFORMATION FOR CONCERNED AGENCIES, INFORM GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS AND THE PUBLIC, PROVIDE RAW MATERIAL FOR RESEARCH, AND PROVIDE INDICATORS OF THE SOCIAL HEALTH OF THE SOCIETY. TO BE USEFUL THE STATISTICS MUST INVOLVE THE COUNTING OF COMPARABLE UNITS. PRESENT PROGRAMS INCLUDE POLICE STATISTICS, PRISON STATISTICS, AND JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS. THE NEW DATA COLLECTION PROGRAM NEEDED MUST INCLUDE PRETRIAL STATISTICS, COURT DATA, PROBATION STATISTICS, AND JAIL AND PAROLE STATISTICS. VICTIM SURVEYS, DATA ON RECIDIVISM, STUDIES OF ORGANIZED CRIME, PROFESSIONAL OR HABITUAL CRIMINALS, STREET CRIME AND POLICE EFFECTIVENESS ARE ALSO REQUIRED. 78 REFERENCES.

37010 \$03  
AUTHORS: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND  
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
TITLE: THE ECOLOGY OF CRIME.  
SOURCE: IN: WINSLOW, R., CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY.  
SOURCEID: BELMONT, CALIF., DICKENSON PUBLISHING, 1968. 378 P.  
(P.142-162).

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RATES FOLLOW A FAIRLY CONSISTENT PATTERN IN THEIR DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF CITIES. THE ASSUMPTION OF A FAIRLY CONTINUOUS DECLINE IN RATES OUTWARD FROM THE CITY CENTER IS GENERALLY VALID BUT THERE ARE IRREGULARITIES SUCH AS THOSE RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUBCENTERS NEAR THE PERIPHERY OR IN SUBURBAN AREAS. AREAS HAVING HIGH RATES OF CRIME ALSO SHOW HIGH RATES FOR OTHER SOCIAL OR HEALTH PROBLEMS. MORE SOPHISTICATED STUDIES OF THE ECOLOGY OF CRIME WOULD IDENTIFY A SMALLER SET OF TYPICAL CRIME PATTERN PROFILES THAT CAN BE RELATED TO SOCIAL, ECONOMIC OR DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AREAS WITHOUT REGARD TO THEIR LOCATION IN THE CITY. WHILE THERE IS A HIGH RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATIONALITY AND CRIME RATES, THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT WITH ASSIMILATION OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITY GROUPS INTO THE MAINSTREAM OF AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE THERE IS A FALL IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. AN EXCEPTION IS THE IDENTIFICATION OF ENCLAVES OF CULTURALLY DIFFERENT INSULATED GROUPS WHO HAVE MAINTAINED LOW RATES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY DESPITE EXPOSURE TO POVERTY, DISCRIMINATION AND DISADVANTAGEOUS CONDITIONS. EXAMPLES OF THIS ARE FOUND IN ORIENTAL SETTLEMENTS IN LARGE CITIES. THE RIOTS OF 1964, 1965, AND 1966 WERE EXAMPLES OF THE HOSTILITY THAT CAN CAUSE BY GHETTO CONDITIONS AND WHICH CAN FERMENT INTO CRIMINAL ACTS OF SOCIAL PROTEST. 80 REFERENCES.

37011 \$03  
AUTHORS: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND  
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
TITLE: PROFESSIONAL CRIME.  
SOURCE: IN: WINSLOW, R., CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY.  
SOURCEID: BELMONT, CALIF., DICKENSON PUBLISHING, 1968. 378 P. (P.  
163-174).

PROFESSIONAL CRIME IS THAT COMMITTED FOR PERSONAL ECONOMIC GAIN BY INDIVIDUALS WHOSE MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME IS FROM THEIR CRIMINAL PURSUITS. ORGANIZED CRIME AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS CLASSIFICATION. THE EMPHASIS IS ON THEFT AND THEFT RELATED OFFENSES. PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR A LARGE PROPORTION OF ALL PROPERTY CRIMES. THEIR SKILLS VARY SIGNIFICANTLY

FROM THE PETTY THIEVES AND PICKPOCKETS TO THE BIG TIME JEWEL THIEVES. MOST WILL SPECIALIZE IN A LIMITED NUMBER OF RELATED RACKETS. GROUPS OR GANGS WHICH FORM TO COMMIT THEIR CRIMES TEND TO BE UNSTABLE. AS SOCIETY CHANGES, CRIMINAL OCCUPATIONS ALSO CHANGE. SAFECRACKING IS DECLINING WHILE CHECK PASSING PRESENTS INCREASINGLY MORE LUCRATIVE OPPORTUNITIES. THERE HAS BEEN A RAPID RISE IN HOME IMPROVEMENT AND RELATED FRAUDS. THE SERVICES OF THE FENCE WHO SELLS THE STOLEN MERCHANDISE, OF THE LOAN SHARK WHO PROVIDES CAPITAL AND EMERGENCY FUNDS, AND OF THE FIXER WHO BRIES PUBLIC OFFICIALS ARE ALL ESSENTIAL TO THE PROFESSIONAL CRIMINAL. LITTLE IS KNOWN OF THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL AND ORGANIZED CRIME BUT THERE IS PROBABLY SOME POWER AND CONTROL EXERTED BY ORGANIZED GROUPS. 17 REFERENCES.

37012 \$03  
AUTHORS: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND  
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
TITLE: WHITE-COLLAR CRIME.  
SOURCE: IN: WINSLOW, R., CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY.  
SOURCEID: BELMONT, CALIF., DICKENSON PUBLISHING, 1968. 378 P. (P.  
175-190).

WHITE COLLAR CRIME IS THAT COMMITTED BY A PERSON OF RESPECTABILITY AND OFTEN OF WEALTH. TAX FRAUD AND VIOLATION OF REGULATORY LAWS ARE EXAMPLES OF THIS CATEGORY OF OFFENSE. THERE IS LITTLE SYSTEMATIC DATA AVAILABLE REGARDING THE INCIDENCE OF WHITE COLLAR CRIME. THERE IS EVERY INDICATION, HOWEVER, THAT IT IS PervasivE IN OUR SOCIETY AND THAT IT CAUSES ENORMOUS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HARM. THE LOSSES ARE PROBABLY FAR GREATER THAN THOSE PRODUCED BY TRADITIONAL COMMON LAW THEFT OFFENSES. WHITE COLLAR CRIME MAY ALSO RESULT IN PHYSICAL HARM. DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY MAY RESULT FROM TAINTED PRODUCTS MERCHANTISED IN VIOLATION OF HEALTH LAWS, OR FROM MISCONDUCT BY DOCTORS. CRIMINAL SANCTIONS SUCH AS JAIL TERMS CAN BE PECULIARLY EFFECTIVE IN THIS AREA BUT INVOLVE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COSTS IN CURTAILMENT OF THE SERVICES OF HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS SHOULD BE BALANCED AGAINST ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF SOCIAL CONTROL. SOME SENSE OF FAIR TREATMENT AMONG DIFFERENT CLASSES OF OFFENDERS IN THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM SHOULD BE MAINTAINED. 45 REFERENCES.

37013 \$03  
AUTHORS: SLOVENKU, RALPH.  
TITLE: A HISTORY OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURES AS RELATED TO MENTAL DISORDERS.  
SOURCE: WEST VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: 71(2):135-158, 1969.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE HISTORY OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURES AS RELATED TO MENTAL DISORDERS INDICATES THAT UNTIL THE 19TH CENTURY, LITTLE DISTINCTION WAS MADE AS TO WHETHER A PERSON WAS CALLED CRAZED OR CRIMINAL. CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY WAS DETERMINED IN 1843 FOLLOWING A TRIAL IN ENGLAND OF A SCOTSMAN NAMED DANIEL M'NAUGHTEN IN WHICH THE JURY FOUND THE DEFENDANT NOT GUILTY ON THE GROUND OF INSANITY. IN 1954 IN DURHAM V. UNITED STATES, JUDGE BAZELON FORMULATED THE PRODUCT RULE -- DID THE DEFENDANT HAVE A MENTAL DISEASE AND DID THAT DISEASE CAUSE THE CRIMINAL ACT? OTHER RULES SIMILAR TO DURHAM HAVE BEEN FORMULATED WHICH EXCLUDE THE IDEAL OF RESPONSIBILITY BASED UPON COGNITION IN FAVOR OF CAPACITY OR CONTROLLABILITY, YET THEY RETAIN THE OLD MORAL CONCEPT OF RESPONSIBILITY THAT IS METAPHYSICAL IN CHARACTER. TO BROADEN COLLABORATION BETWEEN CRIMINAL LAW AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, A BASICALLY CRIME CENTERED SYSTEM IN WHICH THE PUNISHMENT FITS THE CRIME WOULD HAVE TO BE REPLACED BY AN OFFENDER CENTERED SYSTEM IN WHICH THE DISPOSITION WOULD BE DESIGNED TO EFFECT CHANGE OR CONTROL OF ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOR. IN EMPHASIZING THE TRIAL STAGE, THE PRETRIAL OR POSTTRIAL STAGES ARE NEGLECTED. THIS PROPOSAL WOULD NOT SOLVE THE CRIME PROBLEM (PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN TREATMENT), BUT IT WOULD ELIMINATE SOME OF THE CONFUSION RELATIVE TO THE CONCEPT OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY, PROTECT SOCIETY FROM APPREHENDED OFFENDERS, AND REHABILITATE SOME CASES. 38 REFERENCES.

37014 \$03  
AUTHORS: GARCIA ITURBE, ARNOLDO.  
TRTITLE: /CRIMES AGAINST THE PUBLIC AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. (COLLECTION OF DOCTORAL THESIS, VOL. 8)/  
TITLE: DELITOS CONTRA LA COSA PUBLICA Y CONTRA LA ADMINISTRACION DE JUSTICIA. (COLECCION TESIS DE DOCTORADO, VOL. 8).  
SOURCEID: CARACAS, VENEZUELA, FACULTAD DE DERECHO, UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL, 1969. 336 P.

THE NATURE OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST THE PUBLIC AND AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IS STUDIED. THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PRECEDENTS FROM ROMAN LAW TO THE PRESENT WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE PENAL CODES OF FRANCE AND ITALY ARE TRACED. USING THE VENEZUELAN PENAL CODE AS A BASIS, DIVERSE TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST THE PUBLIC, SUCH AS MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS, ABUSE OF PUBLIC AUTHORITY, SEDITION, AND FRAUD ARE DISCUSSED. EACH IS ANALYZED IN TERMS OF (1) WHO COMMITS THE CRIME, (2) WHAT IS INVOLVED IN COMMITTING THE CRIME, AND (3) THE PENALTY ADMINISTERED. CRIMES WHICH HINDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, SUCH AS PERJURY, SLANDER, AND THE HARBORING OF FUGITIVES ARE ANALYZED IN A SIMILAR FASHION. 106 REFERENCES.

37015 \$03  
AUTHORS: MENEU, PASCUAL.  
DESIG: REVIEWER.  
TRTITLE: /PRINCIPLES OF CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY./  
TITLE: PRINCIPIOS DE CRIMINOLOGIA CLINICA Y PSIQUIATRIA FORENSE.  
SOURCE: CRIMINALIA (MEXICO, D.F.).  
SOURCEID: 35(10):620-621, 1969.

THE SPANISH TRANSLATION BY DOMINGO TERUEL CARRALERO OF "PRINCIPIOS DE CRIMINOLOGIA CLINICA Y PSIQUIATRIA FORENSE," ORIGINALLY WRITTEN IN ITALIAN BY BENIGNO DI TULLIO, IS REVIEWED. INCORPORATING THE NEWEST TENDENCIES AND DIRECTIONS IN THE FIELD OF CRIMINOLOGY, IT IS AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF THE PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION AND THE APPLICATION OF CRIMINOLOGY IN ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS AND PENITENTIARIES. THE FIRST PART OF THE BOOK DEALS WITH THE RELATIONSHIPS OF CRIMINOLOGY TO THE HUMAN PERSONALITY. RELATIONS BETWEEN MENTAL INFIRMITIES AND CRIMINAL CONDUCT AND THE CAUSES OF CRIMINAL TENDENCIES ARE DISCUSSED. PART 2 EXAMINES THE PERSONALITY OF THE CRIMINAL, AND DISCUSSES THE ROLE OF CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY.

37016 \$03  
AUTHORS: UNITED NATIONS, FIRST CONGRESS ON CRIME PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.  
TRTITLE: /MINIMUM REGULATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AND RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS./  
TITLE: REGLAS MINIMAS PARA EL TRATAMIENTO DE LOS RECLUSOS Y RECOMENDACIONES RELACIONADAS.  
SOURCE: CRIMINALIA (MEXICO, D.F.).  
SOURCEID: 35(4):258-283, 1969.

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED AUGUST 30, 1955, BY THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS, CONTAINS THE MINIMUM REGULATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF PRISONERS, SELECTION OF PENITENTIARY PERSONNEL, AND THE MAINTAINENCE OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF TREATMENT SHOULD BE THE REHABILITATION OF THE PRISONER, WITHOUT EITHER DEGRADING OR HUMILIATING HIM. THE HEALTH OF THE PRISONER, BOTH MENTAL AND PHYSICAL, SHOULD BE OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE. ALL LEVELS OF PRISON PERSONNEL SHOULD BE CHOSEN CAREFULLY BY THE ADMINISTRATION; THEY SHOULD BE PROFESSIONALS, AND REALIZE THAT THEY ARE PUBLIC SERVANTS. SPECIALISTS IN THE FIELDS OF PSYCHIATRY AND PSYCHOLOGY SHOULD BE AVAILABLE AT ALL TIMES, AND THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR A PRISON DIRECTOR SHOULD BE EXTREMELY RIGID. MORE "OPEN" PRISONS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED, TO AID IN THE READAPTATION OF THE PRISONERS TO SOCIETY.

37021 \$03  
AUTHORS: CORMAN, JAMES C.  
TITLE: LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
SOURCE: WILLIAM AND MARY LAW REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: 10(3):579-585, 1969.

ALTHOUGH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE KNOW THAT ONE OF THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEMS IN THE WHOLE SPECTRUM OF BLACK - WHITE RELATIONS INVOLVES THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN THE GHETTO, THE CIVIL DISORDERS COMMISSION AND THE CRIME COMMISSION, WHICH REPORTED TO THE PRESIDENT, FOUND THAT ANOTHER SOURCE OF COMPLAINT AGAINST THE POLICE BY GHETTO DWELLERS WAS THE LACK OF ADEQUATE LAW ENFORCEMENT. MUCH MORE WILL BE REQUIRED THAN INCREASING THE SIZE OF OUR POLICE FORCES, THE NUMBER OF OUR JAIL CELLS, OR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF OUR COURTS. ENORMOUS EFFORT WILL BE NEEDED IN THE GHETTO TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT, TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES, TO UPGRADE HOUSING CONDITIONS AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, AND TO REVISE OUR WELFARE SYSTEM. MOST DIFFICULT OF ALL, IT MEANS REDUCING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DISCRIMINATION, MUCH OF IT DELIBERATE, BUT MUCH UNCONSCIOUS, WHICH HAS PRODUCED A SUBCLASS OF PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY. 9 REFERENCES.

37023 \$03  
AUTHORS: KARASEV, I.  
TRTITLE: /REMEDY THE SHORTCOMINGS IN TRYING JUVENILE CASES./  
TITLE: USTRANYAT' NEDOSTATKI V PROVEDENII SUDEBNYKH PROTSESSOV PO  
DELAM NESOVERSHENNOLETNIKH.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 8:8-9, 1969.

COURTS IN 30 UNNAMED OUTLYING REGIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION IN GENERAL AND IN TYUMA, PERM, KUIBYSHEV, AND SVERDLOVSK IN PARTICULAR ARE URGED TO IMPROVE THEIR JUVENILE TRIAL PROCEDURES BY SECURING COMPLETE TESTIMONY FROM PARENTS AND TEACHERS ABOUT THE DEFENDANT'S PERSONAL BACKGROUND AND BY STRESSING THE DEFENDANT'S PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS CRIME. A CASE IS DESCRIBED OF A SUCCESSFUL ON-THE-SPOT HEARING OF FOUR JUVENILES WHO ENGAGED IN FREQUENT GANG BATTLES AT A BRICK FACTORY IN THE VILLAGE OF NOVYY TAGIL. THESE ACTIVITIES CEASED WHEN PARTY ORGANS TIGHTENED CONTROL OVER THE FACTORY VILLAGE. IN A CASE IN SVERDLOVSK, TWO GROUPS OF JUVENILES ASSAULTED WITH CANES AN INDIVIDUAL SITTING NEAR A HAYSTACK. HOWEVER, THEIR MONOSYLLABIC TESTIMONY INDICATED OTHERWISE. IN A CASE OF ROBBERY AND VANDALISM IN SVERDLOVSK, A WEAK-WILLED JUVENILE CODEFENDANT, WITHOUT THE COURT'S KNOWLEDGE, WAS INFLUENCED BY TWO ADULT CODEFENDANTS TO GIVE FALSE TESTIMONY.

37024 \$03  
AUTHORS: BUZYNOVA, S.  
TRTITLE: /STUDY OF THE DEFENDANT'S PERSONALITY BY THE COURT./  
TITLE: IZUCHENIYE SUDOM LICHNOSTI PODSUDIMOGO.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 8:14-15, 1969.

OF 387 CASES OF CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM TRIED IN VARIOUS REGIONAL COURTS IN THE SOVIET UNION, COMPLETE CRIMINAL RECORDS WERE MISSING IN 46 PERCENT, GROUNDS FOR PAROLE IN 23 PERCENT, TIME OF PAROLE IN 52 PERCENT, WORK AND TENANCY RECORDS IN 75 PERCENT, POSTRELEASE ARREST RECORDS IN 91 PERCENT, AND HEALTH RECORDS IN 38 PERCENT. SOME SOVIET RECIDIVISTS LIVE ON CRIME AND CONSIDER IT A "NORMAL" WAY OF LIFE. A CASE IS DESCRIBED OF A 19-YEAR-OLD HONOR STUDENT WHO BECAME ADDICTED TO NARCOTICS DURING HOSPITAL TREATMENT AFTER A LEG AMPUTATION AND ROBBED A NEIGHBOR TO SUPPORT HIS HABIT. BECAUSE HE WAS A NARCOTICS ADDICT, THE COURT SHOULD HAVE REDUCED HIS SENTENCE. COURTS ARE URGED TO CONSIDER EACH DEFENDANT AS AN INDIVIDUAL CASE AND TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ALL AVAILABLE PSYCHOLOGICAL BACKGROUND DATA.

37025 \$03  
AUTHORS: VASIL'YEV, A.  
TRTITLE: /COURT EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE THAT A CRIMINAL HAS BEEN  
REHABILITATED./

TITLE: OTSENKA SUDOM DOKAZATEL'STV ISPRAVLENIYA OSUZHDENNOGO.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 9:16, 1969.

OF ALL PREVIOUSLY PAROLED RECIDIVISTS IN THE MURMANSK REGION DURING 1962-1966, 71 PERCENT HAD DISCIPLINARY DEMERITS, AND 79 PERCENT HAD LESS THAN AN 8TH-GRADE EDUCATION. OF THIS LATTER GROUP, ONLY 24 PERCENT WERE TAUGHT DURING INCARCERATION, AND 35 PERCENT WERE RELEASED WITHOUT REGARD TO EDUCATIONAL DEFICIENCIES. A CASE IS DESCRIBED IN WHICH PAROLE WAS PROPERLY DENIED TO AN INMATE WHO HAD 12 UNPARDONED DEMERITS. IN ANOTHER CASE, AN INMATE WITH 23 DEMERITS WAS PAROLED AFTER SERVING 8 YEARS OF A 10-YEAR TERM. HE COMMITTED A NEW OFFENSE AFTER 9 MONTHS. CANDIDATES FOR PAROLE MUST HAVE AN ENTHUSIASTIC ATTITUDE TOWARD WORK. SINCE 1966, THE MURMANSK COURTS BASE THEIR PAROLE DECISIONS ON DATA CARDS FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL CASE.

37026 \$03  
AUTHORS: OSTROVSKIY, D.; OSTROVSKIY, I.  
TITLE: /SOME PROBLEMS OF DEFENSE IN RAPE CASES./  
TITLE: NEKOTORYYE VOPROSY ZASHCHITY PO DELAM OB IZNASILOVANII.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 9:17-18, 1969.

THE TESTIMONY OF RAPE VICTIMS, ESPECIALLY JUVENILE VICTIMS, MUST NOT BE TAKEN AT FACE VALUE. A CASE IS DESCRIBED IN WHICH A 16-YEAR-OLD GIRL WHO "LIVED A SEXUAL LIFE" CONTINUED TO COHABIT WITH HER ALLEGED RAPIST. IN ANOTHER CASE, TWO YOUNG GIRLS ACCUSED TWO YOUNG MEN OF ATTEMPTED RAPE, AND THE SENTENCE WAS MADE. AN APPELLATE COURT RULED THAT THE YOUNG MEN WERE ONLY GUILTY OF MALICIOUS HOOLIGANISM, AND THE SUPREME COURT OF THE SOVIET UNION RULED THAT THEY WERE ONLY GUILTY OF INSULTING AND SLAPPING THE GIRLS. IN YET ANOTHER CASE, A WOMAN, OUT OF SELFISH REVENGE, ACCUSED HER LOVER OF RAPING HER. IN ANOTHER CASE, AN INTOXICATED INDIVIDUAL INVITED HIS SISTER-IN-LAW'S JUVENILE GIRL FRIEND TO HIS HOME BUT ULTIMATELY ABANDONED HIS PLAN TO RAPE HER. THIS INDIVIDUAL SHOULD HAVE BEEN ACQUITTED. FALSE CONVICTION IS JUST AS HARMFUL AS FALSE ACQUITTAL.

37027 \$03  
AUTHORS: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
TITLE: ORGANIZED CRIME.  
SOURCE: IN: WINSLOW, R., CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY.  
SOURCEID: BELMONT, CALIF., DICKENSON PUBLISHING, 1968. 378 P. (P. 191-216).

ORGANIZED CRIME INVOLVES THOUSANDS OF CRIMINALS, WORKING WITHIN STRUCTURES AS COMPLEX AS THOSE OF ANY LARGE CORPORATION, SUBJECT TO LAWS MORE RIGIDLY ENFORCED THAN THOSE OF LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENTS. THE CORE OF ORGANIZED CRIME ACTIVITY IS THE SUPPLYING OF ILLEGAL GOODS AND SERVICES TO COUNTLESS NUMBERS OF CITIZEN CUSTOMERS. GAMBLING IS THE GREATEST SOURCE OF PROFIT. ESTIMATES OF THE ANNUAL INTAKE HAVE VARIED FROM 7 TO 50 BILLION DOLLARS. LOAN SHARKING, THE LENDING OF MONEY AT HIGHER THAN LEGAL RATES, IS THE SECOND LARGEST SOURCE OF REVENUE. FEDERAL NARCOTICS PENALTIES HAVE CAUSED ORGANIZED CRIMINALS TO RESTRICT THEIR ACTIVITIES IN NARCOTICS TO IMPORTING AND WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION. THE PROFIT MADE FROM ORGANIZED CRIME IS OFTEN INVESTED IN LEGITIMATE BUSINESS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. CONTROL OF LABOR SUPPLY AND INFILTRATION OF LABOR UNIONS HAS BEEN DISCLOSED. ALL AVAILABLE DATA INDICATE THAT ORGANIZED CRIME FLURRIES ONLY WHERE IT HAS CORRUPTED LOCAL OFFICIALS. THE CUSA NOSTRA CONSISTS OF 24 GROUPS OPERATING IN LARGE CITIES ACROSS THE NATION. EACH HAS A COMPLEX HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE WITH A RIGID CODE OF CONDUCT. IN SPITE OF CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS, THERE HAS NOT BEEN CONTINUOUS PROSECUTION OF THESE GROUPS. DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OF THEIR ACTIVITIES IS HARD TO OBTAIN. STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES HAVE NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY STAFFED OR COORDINATED WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS, AND THE PUBLIC HAS NOT CONSISTENTLY DEMANDED ACTION.  
99 REFERENCES.

37028 \$03  
AUTHORS: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND  
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
TITLE: NARCOTICS AND DRUG ABUSE.  
SOURCE: IN: WINSLOW, R., CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY.  
SOURCEID: BELMONT, CALIF., DICKENSON PUBLISHING, 1968. 378 P. (P.  
217-247).

DRUGS LIABLE TO ABUSE ARE USUALLY PUT INTO THE 2 CLASSIFICATIONS OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS. NARCOTICS INCLUDE OPIUM, MORPHINE, AND HEROIN, A MORPHINE DERIVATIVE. HEROIN IS THE CHIEF DRUG OF ADDICTION IN THE UNITED STATES. OTHER DRUGS USUALLY INCLUDED AS NARCOTICS ARE COCAINE AND MARIHUANA. AMONG DANGEROUS DRUGS ARE THE STIMULANTS (AMPHETAMINE SULFATE OR DEXTROAMPHETAMINE SULFATE), BARBITURATES (SUCH AS PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM AND SECOBARBITAL SODIUM), HALLUCINOGENS (D-LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD), PEYOTE, MESCALINE, AND PSYLOCYBIN). DRUG ENFORCEMENT IS CARRIED OUT BY THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS, BUREAU OF CUSTOMS, AND THE BUREAU OF DRUG ABUSE CONTROL. ALTHOUGH ADDICTION ITSELF IS NOT A CRIME, DRUG ADDICTS ARE CRIME PRONE PERSONS BY VIRTUE OF THEIR NEED FOR MONEY TO PURCHASE DRUGS. THE ADDICT TURNS MOST COMMONLY TO THE THEFT OF PROPERTY. THE EVIDENCE THAT LINKS MARIHUANA TO NARCOTIC DRUGS NEEDS TO BE CRITICALLY EXAMINED. PENALTIES FOR USE OR POSSESSION OF DRUGS INCLUDE JAIL SENTENCES WHICH IN SOME INSTANCES ARE SO SEVERE THAT THEY ARE DISREGARDED BY JUDGES. TREATMENT PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BUT ARE BY NO MEANS A PERFECTED MEDICAL ART. CONTINUING EVALUATION OF THESE PROGRAMS IS IMPERATIVE. 125 REFERENCES.

37029 \$03  
AUTHORS: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND  
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
TITLE: DRUNKENNESS OFFENSES.  
SOURCE: IN: WINSLOW, R., CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY.  
SOURCEID: BELMONT, CALIF., DICKENSON PUBLISHING, 1968. 378 P. (P.  
248-256).

ONE OF EVERY 3 ARRESTS IN AMERICA IS FOR THE OFFENSE OF PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS. A LARGE NUMBER OF THOSE WHO ARE ARRESTED HAVE A LENGTHY HISTORY OF PRIOR DRUNKENNESS ARRESTS AND A DISPROPORTIONATE NUMBER INVOLVE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN SLUMS. THE DRUNK IS USUALLY PLACED IN A BARREN CELL CALLED A TANK. THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC GENERALLY SUFFERS FROM A VARIETY OF MEDICAL AILMENTS AND IS OFTEN IN DANGER OF SERIOUS MEDICAL COMPLICATIONS, BUT MEDICAL CARE IS RARELY PROVIDED. THE HANDLING OF THESE CASES IN COURT HARDLY REFLECTS THE STANDARDS OF FAIRNESS THAT ARE THE BASIS OF OUR SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. ALCOHOLICS REPRESENT A SIGNIFICANT DRAIN ON COURT TIME WHICH IS NEEDED FOR FELONY AND SERIOUS MISDEMEANOR CASES. 35 REFERENCES.

37030 \$03  
AUTHORS: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND  
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
TITLE: THE POLICE.  
SOURCE: IN: WINSLOW, R., CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY.  
SOURCEID: BELMONT, CALIF., DICKENSON PUBLISHING, 1968. 378 P. (P.  
257-288).

THE TRADITIONAL POLICE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS FALL SHORT OF MEETING PRESENT NEEDS. THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING ORDER IS DECENTRALIZED AND FRAGMENTED BECAUSE OF UNCOORDINATED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. POLICE DEPARTMENTS BADLY NEED REORGANIZATION, NEW APPROACHES AND MORE MANPOWER. THE TYPICAL POLICEMAN IS A CAUCASIAN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE WHO WAS NOT SCREENED FOR HIS EMOTIONAL FITNESS FOR HIS JOB. DEPARTMENTS SHOULD ESTABLISH 3 CLASSES OF OFFICERS -- THE POLICE AGENT, THE POLICE OFFICER AND THE COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER. POLICE OPERATIONS MUST BE SUBJECT TO EFFECTIVE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL REVIEW AND CONTROL. POOR RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE ABILITY OF THE POLICE TO PREVENT CRIME AND APPREHEND CRIMINALS. THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE PUBLIC STILL HAS A HIGH OPINION OF THE POLICE. NONWHITES,

PARTICULARLY NEGROES, ARE MORE NEGATIVE THAN WHITES IN EVALUATING POLICE EFFECTIVENESS. COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAMS AND CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEES HOLD PROMISE. ABUSIVE TREATMENT OF MINORITY GROUPS STILL OCCURS. UNEETHICAL AND ILLEGAL POLICE CONDUCT MUST BE ELIMINATED. 98 REFERENCES.

37031 \$03  
AUTHORS: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
TITLE: THE COURTS.  
SOURCE: IN: WINSLOW, R., CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY.  
SOURCEID: BELMONT, CALIF., DICKENSON PUBLISHING, 1968. 378 P. (P. 289-323).

THE COURTS ARE THE PIVOT ON WHICH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TURNS. TWO DECISIONS THE COURTS MAKE ARE CRUCIAL TO THE CRIMINAL PROCESS: WHETHER A PERSON IS TO BE CONVICTED OF A CRIME AND WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH HIM IF HE IS. THERE ARE MANY PARTS OF THE COURT SYSTEM AND OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS THAT ARE IN NEED OF REFORM. TWO IMPORTANT NONTRIAL ASPECTS, THE DECISION OF THE PROSECUTOR ON WHETHER OR NOT TO PRESS CHARGES AND THE NEGOTIATED PLEA OF GUILTY, ARE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. THESE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LARGELY INVISIBLE PROCEDURES NOW DETERMINE THE DISPOSITION OF A MAJORITY OF CRIMINAL CASES IN MANY COURTS, PARTICULARLY IN THE CITIES. THE SENTENCING DECISION IS PARTLY DETERMINED BY STATUTORY PROVISIONS BUT THE JUDGE MAKES THE CRITICAL DECISION. THE PROBLEM OF DISPARITY ARISES FROM THE IMPOSITION OF UNEQUAL SENTENCES FOR THE SAME OFFENSE, OR OFFENSES OF COMPARABLE SERIOUSNESS, WITHOUT ANY REASONABLE BASIS. THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF PRETRIAL RELEASE BY POSTING BAIL DETAINS TOO MANY PEOPLE, WITH SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FOR DEFENDANTS, THE CRIMINAL PROCESS, AND THE COMMUNITY. THE MAJOR NEED OF MANY COURTS IS MORE MANPOWER, AND A MAJOR NEED OF ALL COURTS IS BETTER QUALIFIED, BETTER TRAINED PERSONNEL. 97 REFERENCES.

37032 \$03  
AUTHORS: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
TITLE: CORRECTIONS.  
SOURCE: IN: WINSLOW, R., CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY.  
SOURCEID: BELMONT, CALIF., DICKENSON PUBLISHING, 1968. 378 P. (P. 324-360).

THERE ARE ABOUT 400 INSTITUTIONS FOR ADULT FELONS IN THIS COUNTRY. MANY ARE OVERCROWDED, FEW ARE WELL ORGANIZED AND FUNDED. TWO THIRDS OF THE OFFENDERS NOW UNDER CORRECTIONAL CONTROL ARE IN THE COMMUNITY ON PROBATION OR PAROLE. THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIVELY UNIFORM METHODS OF CLASSIFICATION WOULD BE IMPORTANT IN ASSIGNMENT AND EVALUATION OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS. A PRELIMINARY TYPOLOGY OF OFFENDERS IS PRESENTED; EACH TYPE REQUIRES DIFFERENT REHABILITATION APPROACHES. PROBATION CAN BE AN EFFECTIVE PROGRAM OF CORRECTION BUT IS HAMPERED BY LACK OF GOOD COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TO WHICH OFFENDERS CAN BE ASSIGNED. REINTEGRATION INTO THE FAMILY, INTO EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND INTO THE OCCUPATIONAL WORLD IS THE BASIC GOAL. PRERELEASE CENTERS OR HALFWAY HOUSES CAN PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE. THE TRADITIONAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, WITH ITS EMPHASIS ON SECURITY, IS UNDER QUESTION AND THERE IS SOME MOVEMENT TOWARD A COLLABORATIVE INSTITUTION STRUCTURED AROUND THE PARTNERSHIP OF INMATES AND STAFF IN THE PROCESS OF REHABILITATION. 35 REFERENCES.

37033 \$03  
AUTHORS: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
TITLE: A NATIONAL STRATEGY.  
SOURCE: IN: WINSLOW, R., CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY.  
SOURCEID: BELMONT, CALIF., DICKENSON PUBLISHING, 1968. 378 P. (P. 361-378).

A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE CONTROL OF CRIME SHOULD BE FOUNDED ON A NATIONAL EFFORT FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE: REDUCING POVERTY,

DISCRIMINATION, IGNORANCE, DISEASE AND URBAN BLIGHT. CRIMINAL CAREERS BEGIN IN YOUTH AND PROGRAMS WHICH WILL REDUCE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ARE INDISPENSABLE PARTS OF A NATIONAL STRATEGY. THE FORMAL CRIMINAL PROCESS, ARREST TO TRIAL TO PUNISHMENT, SELDOM PROTECTS THE COMMUNITY FROM OFFENDERS; THEREFORE, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THE COMMUNITY MUST JOINTLY SEEK ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF TREATING OFFENDERS. IT HAS BEEN SHOWN THAT TREATMENT IN THE COMMUNITY MIGHT ALSO RETURN TO CONSTRUCTIVE LIFE MANY OFFENDERS WHO QUITE APPROPRIATELY HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO FORMAL PROCESS. LEGISLATURES HAVE NOT PROVIDED THE MONEY FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO DO WHAT IT SHOULD DO. THE MAJOR NEEDS ARE BETTER QUALIFIED, BETTER TRAINED MANPOWER; MORE MODERN EQUIPMENT AND MANAGEMENT; AND CLOSER COOPERATION AMONG JURISDICTIONS. AN EXPANDED FEDERAL ANTICRIME PROGRAM UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IS RECOMMENDED. THIS SHOULD INCLUDE INFORMATION SYSTEMS, RESEARCH GRANTS AND SPECIAL SUPPORT FOR INNOVATIVE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.

37040 \$03  
AUTHORS: POGREBNYAK, I.  
TRTITLE: /DELIMITING FELONIES FROM MISDEMEANDRS ACCORDING TO OBJECTIVE FEATURES OF THE OFFENSES./  
TITLE: OTGRANICHENIYE PRESTUPLENIY OT PROSTUPKOV PO PRIZNAKAM OB"YEKTIVNOY STORONY DEYANIY.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: 1969(9):23-24, 1969.

SOVIET CITIZENS ARE SOMETIMES CONVICTED OF CRIMES THEY DID NOT COMMIT. A PASSENGER ON A MOTORCYCLE WAS CONVICTED (BUT LATER ACQUITTED) OF INCITING A FATAL ACCIDENT SIMPLY BECAUSE HE WAS INTOXICATED. AN INTOXICATED INDIVIDUAL, SEEKING LODGING AT A VILLAGE COUNCIL BUILDING, BANGED ON THE DOOR WITH HIS SHOE. A FIREMAN DEMANDED THAT THE INTOXICATED INDIVIDUAL GO IN. THE INTOXICATED INDIVIDUAL UTTERED OBSCENITIES, PUSHED THE FIREMAN FROM BEHIND, AND HURLED FENCE SLATS AT A BARKING DOG. A COURT TERMED HIS ACTIONS PETTY HOOLIGANISM, BUT HE WAS PROPERLY ACQUITTED SINCE HE HAD DISTURBED NO CITIZENS DIRECTLY. AND THE FIREMAN HAD ACTED WRONGLY IN DETAINING HIM. IN A CROWDED DORMITORY, AN INDIVIDUAL WITH A GUITAR RIPPED THE BLANKET FROM UNDER A RESTING INDIVIDUAL, UTTERED OBSCENITIES, DEMANDED THAT HE SING, GRABBED HIM BY THE FACE, AND STRUCK HIM WITH THE GUITAR AND ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL WITH HIS PALM. THE INDIVIDUAL WITH THE GUITAR WAS IMPROPERLY ACQUITTED. A MOTHER DROVE HER DAUGHTER TO COMMIT SUICIDE BY VISUALLY QUESTIONING THE DAUGHTER'S VIRGINITY. THE MOTHER WAS PROPERLY ACQUITTED BECAUSE HER QUESTIONINGS WERE NOT "SYSTEMATIC." AN INDIVIDUAL CAUSED 147 RUBLES' DAMAGE TO A COUPLE'S PROPERTY AND WAS PROPERLY ACQUITTED; HOWEVER, BECAUSE THE COUPLE EARNED HIGH SALARIES.

37042 \$03  
AUTHORS: KHABIBULLIN, M; MALKOV, V.  
TRTITLE: /RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESISTING MILITIAMEN AND PEOPLE'S BRIGADIERS./  
TITLE: UTVETSTVENNOST' ZA OKAZANIYE SOPROTIVLENIYA RABOTNIKAM MILITSII I NARODNYM DRUZHINNIKAM.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 10:22-23, 1969.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR RESISTING MILITIAMEN AND PEOPLE'S BRIGADIERS ENSUES ONLY WHEN THESE LAW OFFICERS ARE VIOLENTLY PREVENTED FROM LEGALLY MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER. A CASE IS DESCRIBED OF AN INTOXICATED INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS TEMPORARILY UNABLE TO PRODUCE HIS PASSPORT DOCUMENTS AND RESISTED BEING ILLEGALLY HANDCUFFED BY TWO MILITIAMEN. THE SUPREME COURT OF THE USSR ACQUITTED HIM BECAUSE THE MILITIAMEN WERE NOT LEGALLY MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER BY ARRESTING HIM. IN THE TATAR AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, AN INTOXICATED INDIVIDUAL WAS CONVICTED OF PETTY HOOLIGANISM FOR UTTERING OBSCENITIES TO A MILITIAMAN, BUT CHARGES OF MALICIOUS HOOLIGANISM AGAINST HIM FOR RIPING ANOTHER MILITIAMAN'S UNDERSHIRT WERE PROPERLY DROPPED. IN ANOTHER CASE, AN INDIVIDUAL BLOCKED HIS DOORWAY TO PEOPLE'S BRIGADIERS BY MENACINGLY HOLDING AN AX OVER HIS HEAD. HE WAS CONVICTED OF RESISTANCE. OF ALL SUCH RESISTERS,

APPROXIMATELY 98.5 PERCENT WERE INTOXICATED. INTOXICATION MUST BE CONSIDERED AS AN AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCE.

37043 \$03  
AUTHORS: VYSHINSKAYA, Z.; BORZENKOV, G.  
TRTITLE: /COURT CONSIDERATION OF A DEFENDANT'S PERSONALITY DURING SENTENCING./  
TITLE: UCHEB SUDOM PRI NAZNACHENII NAKAZANIYA DANNYKH O LICHNOSTI VINOVNUGO.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 11:16-18, 1969.

OF 1,053 SOVIET CRIMINAL CASES TRIED DURING JULY-DECEMBER 1966 AND STUDIED BY THE ALL-UNION INSTITUTE ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF CRIME, PERSONALITY DATA FROM PLACES OF WORK AND RESIDENCE WERE MISSING IN 56.6 PERCENT, DATA ON PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HANDICAPS IN 34.5 PERCENT, AND SPECIFIC REFERENCES TO PERSONALITY CIRCUMSTANCES STATED IN THE CRIMINAL CODE IN 83.6 PERCENT. OF ALL CASES, CONFESSION WAS CONSIDERED AN ATTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE IN 43.8 PERCENT, A CLEAN RECORD IN 37.1 PERCENT, JUVENILE STATUS IN 29.6 PERCENT, INVALIDISM IN 19.7 PERCENT, AND PSYCHIC ABNORMALITIES IN 12.2 PERCENT. PRIOR ARREST AND PRIOR CONVICTION WERE CONSIDERED AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES IN 55.7 PERCENT AND 59.3 PERCENT, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE CASES. OF THEFT AND ROBBERY CASES, WORK RECORDS WERE MISSING IN 90.8 PERCENT AND PERSONALITY BACKGROUND DATA IN 56.4 PERCENT. OF HOOLIGANISM CASES, WORK RECORDS WERE MISSING IN 91.6 PERCENT, DATA ON INTOXICATION AND DRUG ABUSE IN 58 PERCENT (ALTHOUGH INTOXICATION FIGURES IN 97.9 PERCENT OF SUCH CASES), AND PERSONALITY DATA IN 75.7 PERCENT; FIRST OFFENSE WAS CONSIDERED AN ATTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE IN 39.3 PERCENT OF THE CASES. OF HOMICIDE AND BATTERY CASES, WORK RECORDS WERE MISSING IN 95.7 PERCENT AND PERSONALITY DATA IN 72.3 PERCENT. SOVIET INVESTIGATORS AND JUDGES ARE URGED TO REVEAL AND APPLY ALL RELEVANT CIRCUMSTANCES IN EVERY CRIMINAL CASE.

37044 \$03  
AUTHORS: PRIKHOD'KO, K.  
TRTITLE: /SUCCESSFUL REHABILITATION DEPENDS ON INDIVIDUALIZATION OF CORRECTIONAL MEASURES./  
TITLE: USPESHNOST' PEREVOSITANIYA ZAVISIT OT INDIVIDUALIZATSII PRIMENYAYEMYKH MER VOZDEYSTVIYA.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 12:9, 1969.

OF 300 SOVIET JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, 39 PERCENT WERE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, 52 PERCENT WERE HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENTS, 7 PERCENT WERE TRADE-SCHOOL STUDENTS, 2 PERCENT NEITHER STUDIED NOR WORKED. DISPOSITION OF THEIR CASES WERE: 53 PERCENT RECEIVED WARNINGS, 15 PERCENT RECEIVED REPRIMANDS, 6 PERCENT WERE PLACED UNDER PARENTAL SURVEILLANCE, 12 PERCENT (EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS) WERE CHARGED FOR DAMAGES, ONLY 19 PERCENT WERE PLACED UNDER CONDUCT SUPERVISION, AND 5 PERCENT (3 PERCENT ON SUSPENDED SENTENCES) WERE PLACED IN SPECIAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS. OF THE RECIDIVISTS (29 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL), 55 PERCENT HAD BEEN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, 35 PERCENT WERE HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENTS, 7 PERCENT WERE TRADE-SCHOOL STUDENTS, 3 PERCENT WERE IDLERS, AND ONLY 4 PERCENT HAD BEEN PLACED UNDER CONDUCT SUPERVISION. THOSE 3 PERCENT ON SUSPENDED SENTENCES CONTINUED TO COMMIT MISDEMEANORS AND HAD A BAD ATTITUDE TOWARD STUDY AND WORK. THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF THE USSR AND THE STATE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR ON PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION ARE URGED TO SPEED UP PROCEDURES FOR PLACEMENT IN SPECIAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS (PRESENTLY REQUIRING 3-4 MONTHS). REGIONAL AND MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONS ON JUVENILE AFFAIRS ARE URGED TO REVEAL UNSOUND FAMILIES AND TO TAKE MEASURES TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS IN SUCH FAMILIES.

37045 \$03  
AUTHORS: GLEBOV, V.  
TRTITLE: /PREVENTIVE PROGRAMS MUST BE PURPOSEFUL./  
TITLE: PROFILAKTICHESKAYA RABOTA DOLZHNA BYT' TSELENAPRAVLENNOY.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).

SOURCEID: NO. 12:26, 1969.

OF CRIMES REPORTED IN THE DISTRICT PEOPLE'S COURT AT PERM, U.S.S.R., 19 PERCENT AND 15 PERCENT, RESPECTIVELY, WERE COMMITTED BY IDLEKS AND RECIDIVISTS. FROM THIS INFORMATION, INDICATIONS ARE THAT BETTER RECORDS MUST BE KEPT OF PERSONS WHO LEAVE THEIR JOBS, AND PROBATIONERS MUST BE GIVEN BETTER SUPERVISION AND TRAINING. CRIME IS HIGHER AMONG WORKERS AT SMALL ENTERPRISES THAN AMONG WORKERS AT LARGE ENTERPRISES. OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE DISTRICT, 11 WERE ISSUED CONCRETE PROPOSALS TO ELIMINATE CAUSES AND CONDITIONS FAVORING CRIME.

37046 \$03  
AUTHORS: ADZINOV, SH.  
TRTITLE: /INSTITUTE PROPER CONTROL./  
TITLE: USTANOVIT' VADLEZHASHCHIY KONTROL'.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 12:27, 1969.

SOME LEADERS OF SOVIET TRADE ENTERPRISES CONCEAL THEFTS IN ORDER TO RECEIVE BONUSES FOR LOW THEFT RATES. SUCH A CASE, INVOLVING 39,433 RUBLES, OCCURRED IN THE KARACHAYEVO-CHEKKESSIAN REGIONAL CONSUMERS' UNION IN 1967. IN THE ADYGE-KHABL'SKIY WORKERS' COOPERATIVE, WHERE 1,365 RUBLES' WORTH OF BONUSES WERE AWARDED, A FORMER WAREHOUSE MANAGER EMBEZZLED 10,500 RUBLES. IN OCTOBER 1967, A FORMER STORE MANAGER OF THE KARACHAYEVO-CHEKKESSIAN CONSUMERS' UNION, WHO HAD EMBEZZLED 1,400 RUBLES, STOLE 562 RUBLES' WORTH OF WINE AND VODKA FROM THE STORE WHERE HE HAD WORKED. IT IS PROPOSED THAT AUDITING BE CARRIED OUT BY INDEPENDENT CONTROL ORGANS.

37048 \$03  
AUTHORS: PE SHEKHUNOVA, S. I. SOLOV'YEV, A.  
TRTITLE: /PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COURT INTERROGATION OF A DEFENDANT./  
TITLE: PSIKHOLOGICHESKIYE OSOBENNOSTI DOPROSA PUDSUDIMOGO V SUDE.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 13:15-17, 1969.

COURTROOM PUBLICITY AND CROSS-EXAMINATION CAN EXERT STRONG PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON THE DEFENDANT, BUT ORDER MUST BE MAINTAINED AND LEADING QUESTIONS MUST BE OVERRULED. A CASE IS DESCRIBED OF A WOMAN WHO DENIED STEALING A MONEY-CONTAINING HANDBAG IN A DEPARTMENT STORE. SHE ALSO DENIED KNOWING HER FEMALE ACCOMPLICE. HOWEVER, SHE LATER ADMITTED THAT THEY HAD COMMITTED PETTY HOOLIGANISM A YEAR BEFORE. CHANGING HER TESTIMONY, SHE STATED THAT SHE TOOK THE HANDBAG BY MISTAKE AND WENT HOME WITH HER ACCOMPLICE. IT WAS LATER REVEALED THAT SHE HANDED THE HANDBAG TO HER ACCOMPLICE, WHO WAS ARRESTED, AND THAT SHE TRIED TO ESCAPE THROUGH ANOTHER EXIT. ON CROSS-EXAMINATION, SHE FINALLY CONFESSED.

37049 \$03  
AUTHORS: MINISKAYA, V.  
TRTITLE: /VICTIM'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIME-ABETTING BEHAVIOR./  
TITLE: UTVETSTVENNOST' PUTERPEVSHEGO ZA POVEDENIYE,  
SPOSOBSTVUVASHCHEYE SOVERSHENIYU PRESTUPLENIYA.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 14:15-16, 1969.

THE VICTIM IS OFTEN THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF AN OFFENSE, AND SOMETIMES HE IS EVEN THE PERPETRATOR. A CASE IS DESCRIBED OF AN INTOXICATED INDIVIDUAL WHO STRUCK A STRANGER BECAUSE THE STRANGER GAVE HIM ONLY ONE CIGARETTE. THE INTOXICATED INDIVIDUAL STRUCK THE STRANGER'S FATHER, WHO HAD INTERVENED, TWICE WITH A CANE. THE FATHER THEN DEALT THE INTOXICATED INDIVIDUAL A HEAVY BODY BLOW. THE FATHER WAS PROPERLY ACQUITTED, BUT THE INTOXICATED INDIVIDUAL, WHO HAD ACTUALLY COMMITTED IMPUDENT HOOLIGANISM, WAS ALSO ACQUITTED BECAUSE OF HIS BOORILY INJURY BY THE PROCURATOR'S OFFICE OF THE BALASHIKHIN DISTRICT OF THE MOSCOW REGION. IN ANOTHER CASE, AN INDIVIDUAL RETURNED HOME AT 3 A.M. AFTER A NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION. WHEN HIS

INTOXICATED FATHER TRIED TO STRANGLE HIM, HE TRIED TO ESCAPE, BUT THE FATHER CHASED HIM WITH A POKER AND STRUCK HIM TWICE. THE SON THEN STABBED HIS FATHER IN THE ABDOMEN WITH A KITCHEN KNIFE. THE FATHER WAS FALSELY ACQUITTED. IN ANOTHER CASE, A FISHERMAN BEAT A FISHING WARDEN OUT OF REVENGE. THE FISHERMAN WAS ACQUITTED, HOWEVER, BECAUSE THE WARDEN HAD INJURED HIM WHILE ARRESTING HIM FOR ILLEGAL FISHING THE DAY BEFORE. THESE CASES ILLUSTRATE THE LEGAL STIPULATION THAT THE VICTIM'S BEHAVIOR MUST ALWAYS BE CONSIDERED INDEPENDENTLY.

37050 \$03  
AUTHORS: PRIKHOD'KO, K.  
TRTITLE: /ISSUING SUSPENDED SENTENCES TO JUVENILES./  
TITLE: PRIMENENIYE OSLOVNOGO OSUZHDENIYA K NESOVERSHENNOLETNIM.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 15:13-14, 1969.

MANY SOVIET JUVENILE DELINQUENTS CAN BE CORRECTED AND REHABILITATED WITHOUT INCARCERATION, BUT SUSPENDED SENTENCES MUST BE ISSUED WITH REGARD TO THE CRIMINAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND THE PERSONALITY OF THE DEFENDANT. SUCH SENTENCES MUST ALSO BE REINFORCED BY THE SOCIETY'S EFFECTIVE REHABILITATIVE WORK. OF 200 SOVIET JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WHO RECEIVED SUSPENDED SENTENCES, 24 PERCENT AND 58 PERCENT RECEIVED ONE-YEAR AND TWO-YEAR PROBATIONARY TERMS, RESPECTIVELY. ONLY 18 PERCENT WERE HANDED OVER TO WORKERS' COLLECTIVES OR SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR REHABILITATION, ONLY 3 PERCENT WERE ASSIGNED TO A DEFINITE SUPERVISORY COLLECTIVE OR PERSON. IT WAS FOUND THAT 80 PERCENT OF THEM THOUGHT OF PUNISHMENT ONLY IN TERMS OF INCARCERATION, ONLY 40 PERCENT WERE TOLD THE MEANING OF THE PROBATIONARY PERIOD. ONLY 20 PERCENT HAD THEIR SENTENCING RECORDS SENT TO COMMISSIONS ON JUVENILE AFFAIRS.

37051 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALCZAK, S.  
TRTITLE: /OUR INTERVIEWS: NOVELS IN THE POLISH CRIMINAL CODE RATIFIED ON APRIL 19, 1969./  
TITLE: NASHI INTERV'YU: O NOVELLAHK V UGULOVNOM ZAKONODATEL'STVE PNR, PRINYATOM 19 APRELYA 1969 G.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 15:17-18, 1969.

THE NEW POLISH CRIMINAL CODE, RATIFIED APRIL 19, 1969, AND EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1970, EMPHASIZES REHABILITATION RATHER THAN INCARCERATION. LIFE SENTENCES ARE ABOLISHED, BUT THE DEATH PENALTY REMAINS FOR EXTREME CASES. SUSPENDED SENTENCES WITH 1- AND 2-YEAR PROBATIONARY PERIODS ARE ENCOURAGED FOR MINOR OFFENSES. OFFENDERS MAY HAVE TO PERFORM UNCOMPENSATED LABOR FOR 20 TO 50 HOURS PER MONTH OR SACRIFICE 10 PERCENT TO 25 PERCENT OF THEIR SALARY FOR 3 TO 24 MONTHS. RELEASED RECIDIVISTS UNDERGO SURVEILLANCE FOR 3 TO 5 YEARS. HARDENED RECIDIVISTS MAY BE PLACED IN ISOLATED SOCIAL ADAPTATION CENTERS FOR 2 TO 5 YEARS, WHERE THEY WORK AND PAY RENT. SUCH CENTERS ARE BEING ORGANIZED FOR PSYCHOPATHS, ALCOHOLICS, AND PARASITES. POLISH CRIME STATISTICS (CRIMES PER 10,000 PERSONS) HAVE BEEN PROJECTED THROUGH 1980. POTENTIAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS HIGHEST IN POPULATED AREAS. PRETRIAL DETENTION IS CONTROLLED BY THE COURTS.

37052 \$03  
AUTHORS: ALIVERDIYEV, A.  
TRTITLE: /PREVENT CRIMES WHICH ARE SURVIVALS OF REGIONAL CUSTOMS./  
TITLE: PREDOTVRASHCHAT' PRESTUPLENIYA, SOSTAVLYAYUSHCHIYE PEREZHIKI MESTNYKH OBYCHAYEV.  
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).  
SOURCEID: NO. 15:23-24, 1969.

TITLE CRIMES OCCURRED IN 10 OF 38 RURAL DISTRICTS IN THE DAGESTAN AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC DURING 1968; BLOOD FEUDS HAVE BEEN NONEXISTENT IN THE REPUBLIC FOR OVER 10 YEARS. THE TITLE CRIMES, COMMITTED MOSTLY BY THE POORLY EDUCATED, INCLUDE UNDERAGE MARRIAGE, BIGAMY, POLYGAMY, KIDNAPPING WOMEN FOR MARRIAGE, AND RANSOM-TAKING FOR BRIDES. ON-THE-SPOT TRIALS AND NEWSPAPER

PUBLICITY HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL PREVENTIVES. OVER 7,000 POLITICALLY ACTIVE WOMEN NOW PARTICIPATE IN 991 FEMALE COUNCILS WHICH CONDUCT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AMONG MOUNTAIN GIRLS. IT IS EASIER TO ELIMINATE THE TITLE CRIMES THAN THEIR CAUSES, WHICH ARE HOOLIGANISM, BATTERY, RAPE, ROBBERY, THEFT, ETC. THE TITLE CRIMES USUALLY INVOLVE PLOTS AMONG PARENTS AND RELATIVES AND OCCUR IN FULL VIEW OF THE VILLAGE POPULATION. SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES ARE BEING MADE OF THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF THE TITLE CRIMES.

37068 \$03  
AUTHORS: ARTEAGA SANCHEZ, MOISES.  
TRTITLE: /CONSIDERATIONS ON "VIOLENCE" IN BOOK II OF THE VENEZUELAN PENAL CODE./  
TITLE: CONSIDERACIONES SOBRE "LA VIOLENCIA" EN EL LIBRO II DEL CODIGO PENAL VENEZOLANO.  
SOURCE: REVISTA DE LA FACULTAD DE DERECHO (CARACAS).  
SOURCEID: NU. 41:117-131, 1968.

THIS EXCERPT FROM AN INVESTIGATION ENTITLED "TEORIA GENERAL DEL HECHO PUNIBLE" (GENERAL THEORY OF PUNISHABLE DEEDS), NOW UNDER COMPLETION AT THE INSTITUTO DE CIENCIAS PENALES Y CRIMINOLÓGICAS, DEFINES VIOLENCE IN ITS BROADEST DIMENSION AS FORCE INTENDED TO OBLIGE A PERSON TO DO SOMETHING AGAINST HIS WILL. IN THIS SENSE, VIOLENCE CAN BE EITHER PHYSICAL OR MENTAL, AS LONG AS IT THREATENS THE WELL-BEING OF ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL. VIOLENCE MAY BE PUBLIC -- AGAINST EITHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OR OFFICIALS, OR IT MAY BE PRIVATE -- COMMITTED AGAINST INDIVIDUALS BY PERSONS WITH NO AUTHORITY TO DO SO. BESIDES BEING CONSIDERED A CRIME IN ITSELF, VIOLENCE IS ALSO REGARDED AN AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF DIVERSE TYPES OF CRIMES, INCLUDING EXTORTION, PRISON ESCAPES, RAPE, AND ROBBERY, ALL OF WHICH ARE SIMILAR IN REGARD TO THE VIOLENT MEANS BY WHICH THEY ARE COMMITTED. VIOLENCE, THEN, IS A SUBTYPE OF CRIME, WHICH TRANSCENDS THE LEGAL CLASSIFICATIONS ESTABLISHED FOR OTHER CRIMES. 8 REFERENCES.

37069 \$03  
AUTHORS: DE MOURA, ABILIO.  
TRTITLE: /PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION AND DELINQUENCY./  
TITLE: CONSTITUICAO E DELINQUENCIA.  
SOURCE: BOLETIM DA ADMINISTRACAO PENITENCIARIA E DOS INSTITUTOS DE CRIMINOLOGIA.  
SOURCEID: 22(1):143-202, 1968.

KRETSCHMER'S CLASSIFICATION OF 3 MAIN BODY TYPES -- SLENDER, ATHLETIC, AND ROUNDED -- WAS USED AS THE BASIS OF A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOMATO-PSYCHIC TYPES IN A PRISON POPULATION AND PATTERNS OF CRIMINALITY. FIRST, 60 PRISONERS, WITH 20 REPRESENTING EACH OF THE 3 BODY TYPES, WERE STUDIED ACCORDING TO KRETSCHMER'S BIOPHARM IN ORDER TO ARRIVE AT A CORRELATION BETWEEN PHYSIQUE AND TEMPERAMENT. SLENDER BODY TYPE WAS FOUND GENERALLY TO CORRELATE WITH A SENSITIVE, INTENSE TEMPERAMENT, ATHLETIC BODY TYPE WITH A STOLID AND INFLEXIBLE TEMPERAMENT, AND A ROUNDED BODY TYPE WITH CYCLOTHYMIC TEMPERAMENT. A STUDY WAS THEN MADE OF 223 PRISONERS, THE MAJORITY OF WHOM COULD BE CLASSIFIED AS ONE OF THE 3 TYPES. BY FAR THE LARGEST PROPORTION OF THE GROUPS WERE OF THE SLENDER TYPE FOLLOWED BY THE ATHLETIC TYPE AND ONLY A SMALL PROPORTION OF THE ROUNDED TYPE. THE RATE OF RECIDIVISM WAS ABOUT THE SAME FOR SLENDER AND ROUNDED TYPES. THE DATA SUGGESTS THAT RECIDIVISM AMONG THE SMALL GROUP OF ROUNDED TYPES WAS DUE TO THEIR EXPLOSIVE TEMPERAMENT AND INTOLERANCE OF ALCOHOL. THE SLENDER GROUP BEGAN CRIMINAL ACTIVITY EARLIEST, PROBABLY INFLUENCED BY DISTURBANCES OF PUBERTY; ROUNDED TYPE GROUP SHOWED THE GREATEST NUMBER OF CRIMINAL ACTS COMMITTED AFTER 40, INDICATING THE INFLUENCE OF THE CLIMATERIC. THE SLENDER GROUP COMMITTED CONSIDERABLY MORE CRIMES OF PROPERTY AND HOMICIDE THAN THE OTHER GROUPS, PROBABLY RELATED TO ITS GREATER ANTI-SOCIAL TENDENCY. THE ATHLETIC TYPE PREDOMINATES IN SEX CRIMES, FOLLOWED BY THE ROUNDED TYPE AND FINALLY THE SLENDER TYPE, WHICH GENERALLY SHOWS WEAK SEXUAL IMPULSE AND MUCH INHIBITION. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE STUDY OF SOMATO-PHYSIC TYPES CAN AID IN THE UNDERSTANDING OF CRIMINAL MOTIVATION, THE EVALUATION OF DANGEROUSNESS OF PRISONERS, AND THE PLANNING OF PUNISHMENT.

37070 · \$03  
AUTHORS: MALDONADO, MARIO DA SILVA.  
TRTITLE: /STUDY OF CERTAIN SOCIO-CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF A GROUP  
OF HOMICIDES./  
TITLE: ESTUDO SOBRE ALGUNS ASPECTOS SOCIO-CRIMINOLÓGICOS DE UM  
GRUPO DE HOMICIDAS.  
SOURCE: BOLETIM DA ADMINISTRAÇÃO PENITENCIARIA E DOS INSTITUTOS DE  
CRIMINOLOGIA.  
SOURCEID: 23(2):5-34, 1968.

THE RECORDS OF 187 HOMICIDES WHO WERE COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARY AT COIMBRA BETWEEN 1935 AND 1949 AND FREED BETWEEN 1942 AND 1966 ARE STUDIED TO DETERMINE PATTERNS OF CRIMINALITY. IT WAS FOUND THAT 142 OF THOSE STUDIED HAD NO CRIMINAL RECORD PRIOR TO CONVICTION FOR HOMICIDE. ALMOST 90 PERCENT OF CASES WERE DESIGNATED HOMICIDES OF CONFLICT AND 10 PERCENT HOMICIDES FOR GAIN. THE INTERVAL BETWEEN CRIME AND CAPTURE WAS LESS THAN 24 HOURS FOR 115, LESS THAN A WEEK FOR AN ADDITIONAL 36, PROVIDING EVIDENCE THAT IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES THERE WAS NO PRIOR PLANNING OF CRIME OR FLIGHT. AVERAGE LENGTH OF PRISON SENTENCE WAS 14 YEARS AND THE MAJORITY OF PRISONERS WERE PAROLED 2 YEARS BEFORE COMPLETION OF SENTENCE. ALL BUT 4 (OF) HOMICIDES CAME FROM SMALL RURAL TOWNS, 71 PERCENT HAVING COMMITTED MURDER IN A PLACE OF RESIDENCE WHICH WAS ALSO THE PLACE OF BIRTH; 61 PERCENT WERE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, ANOTHER 16 PERCENT ARTISANS. PRISONERS WERE THUS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE POPULATION OF NORTHERN AND CENTRAL PORTUGAL SERVED BY THE PRISON AT COIMBRA WHICH SHOWS A LOW DEGREE OF GEOGRAPHICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY. SMALL COMMUNITIES OF THE AREA HAVE LOW RATES OF CRIME BUT MAY FAIL TO REACT AGAINST CRIMES OF VIOLENCE WHEN THEY ARE SEEN AS MOTIVATED BY FAMILY HONOR. IN 172 OF THE CASES STUDIED IN WHICH RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MURDERER AND VICTIM WAS KNOWN, 167 SHOWED A RELATIONSHIP OF INTIMATE AND LASTING CONTACT; VICTIMS WERE PRIMARILY RELATIVES OR CLOSE NEIGHBORS. ABOUT 5 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE WERE CONVICTED FOR CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AFTER RELEASE. THESE FINDINGS ARE INTERPRETED AS A SIGNIFICANT JUSTIFICATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

37071 · \$03  
AUTHORS: DE MOURA, ABILIO.  
TRTITLE: /PSYCHOSOMATIC CORRELATIONS: KRETSCHMER'S BIOTYPES AND  
KORSCHACH'S PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC METHOD./  
TITLE: CORRELACOES PSICOSSOMATICAS: OS BIOTIPOS DE KRETSCHMER E  
O PSICODIAGNOSTICO DE ROKSCHACH.  
SOURCE: BOLETIM DA ADMINISTRAÇÃO PENITENCIARIA E DOS INSTITUTOS DE  
CRIMINOLOGIA.  
SOURCEID: 23(2):35-89, 1968.

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE CONSTITUTIONAL TYPES DESCRIBED BY KRETSCHMER AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS DETERMINABLE BY THE RORSCHACH TEST WERE STUDIED WITH A SAMPLE OF 100 PRISON INMATES. NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO ESTABLISH THE RELATION BETWEEN SOMATO-PSYCHIC SYNDROMES AND PARTICULAR TYPES OF CRIME. THE KRETSCHMER BODY TYPES ARE DESIGNATED SLENDER, ATHLETIC AND ROUNDED. PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS DERIVED FROM RORSCHACH WERE INTROVERSION, EXTRAVERSION, BALANCE AND RIGIDITY. DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE RORSCHACH PROTOCOLS SHOWED AMONG SLENDER TYPES A PREDOMINANCE OF INTROVERSION, THE GREATEST DEGREE OF CONSCIOUSNESS OF INTERPRETATION DURING THE TEST, FEWER RESPONSES AND LONGER REACTION TIME THAN OTHER GROUPS. IN ADDITION THEY SHOWED AN ORIENTATION TO ABSTRACT THOUGHT, THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF AGGRESSION, WHICH COMBINED, WITH A DEGREE OF IMPULSIVENESS ONLY SLIGHTLY LESS THAN THAT OF THE ATHLETIC TYPE MAKES THE SLENDER TYPE CLASSIFIABLE AS THE MOST DANGEROUS CRIMINAL. THE ATHLETIC TYPE SHOWED AN EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF INTROVERSION AND EXTRAVERSION, RELATIVELY FEWER RESPONSES AND LONGER REACTION TIME THAN THE ROUNDED TYPE, MARKED ATTENTION TO DETAIL, AND THE GREATEST DEGREE OF IMPULSIVITY, WHICH MAY PREDISPOSE HIM TO CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. THE ROUNDED TYPE SHOWED THE LEAST CONSCIOUSNESS OF INTERPRETATION, GREATEST TENDENCY TO CONCRETE THOUGHT, GREATEST SOCIABILITY AND ADAPTABILITY AND LESS REPRESSION OF SEXUALITY. RIGIDITY OR NARROWING OF THE PSYCHIC FIELD WAS FOUND IN ALL GROUPS AND APPEARS TO BE THE LIFE ATTITUDE MOST FREQUENTLY MANIFESTED BY PRISONERS.

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